



ANNA
D.G. Brittanniæ magnæ. Fran. et Hiber.
REGINÆ &c.



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D.G. Brittanniæ magnæ. Fran. et Hiber.
REGINÆ &c.

THE
Present State
OF
GREAT-BRITAIN
AND
IRELAND.

In Three PARTS.

The { I. Of South } **BRITAIN.**
 { II. Of North }
 { III. Of **IRELAND.**

CONTAINING

An Accurate and Impartial *Account* of these great and famous *Islands*: Of their several *Counties*, and their *Inhabitants*; the *Advantages* and *Disadvantages* of Both, in respect to *Foreign Countries*; and their *Curiosities* both of *Nature* and *Art*.

Of the vast, populous, and opulent *City of London*, the *Metropolis* of *Great-Britain*; and of the *Famous Universities* of the *Land*.

Of the *Britains* *Original*, *Language*, *Temper*, *Genius*, *Religion*, *Morals*, *Trade*, &c. Their *Nobility*, *Gentry*, *Clergy*, and *Commonalty*. Their *Laws* and *Government*; With a *succinct History* of all the *English Monarchs* to this time. The present *Princes* and *Princesses* of the *Blood Royal*, and the *Settlement* of the *Succession* in the *Protestant Line*.

With the *LISTS* of the *Present Officers* in *Church* and *State*, Of Both *Houses of Parliament*, and of the *Convocation*. To which are added, The *MAPS* of the *Three Kingdoms*.

The Second Edition, Corrected.

LONDON; Printed by *J. H.* for *J. Nicholson* at the *Queen's-Arms* in *Little-Britain*; *A. Bell* at the *Cross-Keys* and *Bible* in *Cornhill*; *R. Smith* at the *Bible* under the *Piazza* of the *Royal-Exchange*; and *J. Round* at *Seneca's Head* in *Exchange-Alley*. 1711.

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THE
JOURNAL OF THE

ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

AND
THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND IRELAND



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THE EDITOR, J. H. STODOLSKY

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To His GRACE,

The most Reverend Father in God,

T H O M A S,

Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*,
and Primate of all *England*,

A N D

one of Her Majesties most Honourable
Privy Council.

MY LORD,

SO many Things Intitle YOUR
GRACE to the Patronage of this
Work, that I flatter my self, this
Dedication will not prove Unaccepta-
ble. Your Zeal to the Queen, Your
Steadiness to the Constitution, Your
Moderation in all Things, YOUR
GRACE's

The Dedication.

GRACE's great Humanity and generous Temper, Your several charitable and pious Foundations, and my deep Sense of Gratitude for Your Favours to me in particular, have all induced me to fix it upon YOUR GRACE.

And as Your Merit, MY LORD, has raised YOUR GRACE by the Divine Providence, next to the QUEEN's Majesty, to the highest Station in the Church, of which You are the main *Pillar*, as well as the chief *Ornament*; so I heartily wish That YOUR GRACE may long continue in that glorious Station, for the Good of Church and State, to the Comfort and Satisfaction of all Well-wishers to Both, particularly of,

MY LORD,

YOUR GRACE's

Most humble

and most obedient Servant,

GUY MIEGE

THE

PREFACE.

Need not inform the World what has been the Occasion of this new Piece of WORK; 'tis plain, the Publick expected no less from the late completed UNION of GREAT-BRITAIN. In Union so long wished for, and so often attempted unsuccessfully, that it is a Matter of Amazement, how one Year could produce what had proved abortive for above a Century. And therefore I look upon it as a capital Blessing of this Reign, which from its Beginning has been a Reign of Miracles.

We have now, Thanks be to Heaven, the Satisfaction of seeing two Kingdoms united into one, that have so often clashed together by their separate interests. And whereas formerly they weakened one another, by their frequent and destructive Wars; now, by their united Strength, GREAT-BRITAIN will be able to bid Defiance to the greatest Powers of Europe. Vis unita fortior.

I shall not insist any longer upon the great Advantages this Island will probably reap from this happy

The Preface.

happy Union; the Scots, by their joint Trade with the English, and these by the Strength of the Scots, who always had the deserved Character of a brave and warlike People. And God forbid but they should have all due Incouragement, suitable to the Terms of the Union, and the mutual Affection which ought to be among Fellow-Subjects, knit into the same Interest.

As to the Performance of this WORK, the World may judge of it by the good Entertainment the first Edition has met with. But it is hoped the great Improvements of it, especially by the Addition of the Present State of IRELAND will make this more Valuable. And, if my Neighbour State of ENGLAND has run in a few Years thro' Six large Impressions, there is good Ground to hope, this elaborate Piece will go beyond it.

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THE PRESENT
STATE
OF
Great Britain.

PART I.

the COUNTRY, as Inhabited, and Di-
vided into Three Principal Parts, England,
Scotland, and Wales.

CHAP. I.

Great Britain in general, and the Division thereof into its
Principal Parts.

GREAT BRITAIN* was by the Ancients account-
ed the greatest Island of the Known World; and for
ought is yet certain, may be so still, notwithstanding
the later Discoveries of Madagascar and Japan, which
by some brought in Competition. It lies between the 50th
both Degrees of Northern Latitude, reaching near 700 Miles
length from North to South, and about 280 Miles in the
breadth of its most extended Angles. It was by the Ancients
called *Albion*, which seems to have been softened from *Alpion*; *Great*
word *Alp* in some of the Original Western Languages, sig-
nifying generally very high Lands or Hills, as this Isle appears
to those who approach it from the Continent. By the Romans,
some time before *Cæsar*, it was call'd *Britannia*; concerning
which

* Sir W.
Temple,
Introduction
to Hist. of
Eng. p. 1.
Extent of
Great
Britain:
Its Names.

which Name very much Debate, and no Agreement has been among the modern Learned. What seems most probable, is That the Strangers who came over into this Island upon the score of Traffick, call'd the Inhabitants by one common Name of *Briths*, from the Custom among them of painting their naked Bodies and small Shields with an Azure Blew, which by them was called *Brith*. This was universal among them, whether esteem'd an Adornment, or of Terror to their Adversaries, to distinguish them from all their Neighbours, that came among them, as Friends or Enemies. And for the same reason the *Extra-Provincial* or *Northern Britains* were afterwards call'd *Picts*, from their retaining the ancient Custom of painting the Skins. The Epithet of *Great* is given to *Britain*, either to distinguish it from the Province of *Brittany*, or *Breigne* in France, or from the other *British Isles*, particularly *Ireland*, which were call'd *Britannia minor*.

* Sir W. Temple, *france of the Romans into their Ile, or the Preparations and Expeditions* ubi supra, quires they made in order to that Expedition. Their Coast p. 5. &c. only opposite to *Gaul* and *Belgium* were frequented by Merchant *Manners* from thence, who came thereby acquainted with them, but little of the Antient with the Inland Provinces. And these were the Men from whom *Cesar* drew his best Intelligence concerning the Country. *Britains*.

Their Commodities.

he intended to invade. The whole Country was fill'd with infinite Numbers of People, abounding in all sorts of Cattle and Beasts, both wild and tame; their Houses poorly built, and scatter'd all over the Country, without Observance of Order or Distance, as every Man was invited by the Fertility of the Soil, or the Convenience of Wood or Water. They liv'd most upon Milk, or Flesh which they got by Hunting. Little upon Corn, which was not in much Esteem or Plenty among them. What Clothes they wore to cover any Parts of their Bodies were usually of the Skins of Beasts; but much of their Bodies as Arms, Legs, and Thighs, was left naked, and in many of them, All: And what was naked, was painted with Blew. Their Towns were most upon their Coasts, and founded for the Advantage of Havens, and the Recourse of Traders from the Continent. These Inhabitants were much more civiliz'd than those of the Inland Country, by the Frequentation of other Nations, especially the *Gauls*, who had long before been civiliz'd by the *Roman* Colonies. The Commodities exported out of this Isle were chiefly *Hydes*, and *Tin*; which last was peculiar to this Country, and in much use abroad. Some *Silver* they had but not in common Use; *Pearls* they had too, but neither clear nor colour'd like those of the *Orient*, and therefore in low Esteem among the *Romans*: But little *Iron*, and that us'd either for Arms, or for Rings, which was a sort of Money current among them; the rest was of *Brass*, which was brought from abroad and employ'd only for this Use.

Chap. I. GREAT BRITAIN.

In their Religion and their Laws they were wholly govern'd *Their* by their *Druids*, as were the ancient *Gauls*, who are said to have *ligion*, *Go-* been furnished with the chiefest and most learned of theirs out *vernment*, of *Britain*. Their Language and Customs were also generally the *Language* same with those of the *Gauls*, before the *Roman* Conquests in and *Cu-* that Province, which were much earlier than in *Britain*: *stoms*. Which Affinity made them frequently assist the *Gauls* upon the Coasts, in their Wars against the *Romans*, and gave the first Occasion of *Cesar's* invading *Britain* for Revênge and Safety, as well as Conquest and Glory. Their Government was likewise, as that of the ancient *Gauls*, of several small Nations, under several petty Princes, which were the Original Governments of the World, and deduced from the natural Force, and Right of Paternal Dominion. Whether these small *British* Principalities descended by *Succession*, or were *elected* by the Advantages of Age, Wisdom, or Valour, in the Families of the Prince, is not recorded: But upon great or common Dangers the chief Commander of all their Forces was chosen by Common Consent in General Assemblies, as *Cesar* relates of *Cassivelaunus* against his Invasion. Women were among them admitted to their Principalities and General Commands, by the Right of Succession, Nobility of Birth, or Eminence of other Qualities.

Their *Forces* consisted chiefly in their Foot, and yet they *Their For-* could draw great Numbers of Horse into the Field upon great *ces and* Occasions: They likewise used Chariots in Fight, which with *Arms*. their Scythes fasten'd to the Ends of the Axle-trees, gave cruel Wounds, great Terror, made fierce Charges upon the Ranks of their Enemies, and were of much Force to break or to disorder them. Their common Arms were small Shields, but very large Swords, which express'd more Desire of wounding their Enemies, than defending themselves. They were esteem'd a very brave and fierce People, till their Bodies came to be softened, and their Courages debased, by the Luxury, as well as Servitude which the *Romans* introduced among them.

One Custom there was among the *Britains* which seems peculiar to themselves, and not found in the Stories of any other Nations, either civil or barbarous; which was, a Society of Wives among certain Numbers, and by common Consent. Every Man marry'd a single Woman, who was always after and alone esteem'd his Wife: But it was usual for five or six, ten or twelve, or more, either Brothers or Friends, as they could agree, to have all their Wives in common; so that Encounters happen'd among them, as they were invited by Desire, or favour'd by Opportunity. Every Woman's Children were attributed to him that had marry'd her; but all had a Share in the Care and Defence of the whole Society, since many of them were his own. Such were the People and the Customs of *Britain*, when the *Romans* first invaded their Island under the Ensigns of *Julius Cesar*, whose Forces were compos'd of Ger-

Cæsar's
Expedition
into
Britain.

mans, *Batavians*, and *Gauls*, besides the best of his old *Roman* Legions: Yet in two Expeditions he made into this Island, he rather increas'd the Glory than the Dominion of *Rome*; and gave *Britain* the Honour of being the last Triumph of that mighty Republick, which had before subdued and reduc'd into Provinces so many Kingdoms and Commonwealths in *Europe*, *Asia* and *Africa*. Those Tales we have of what pass'd here before Cæsar's Time, of *Brute* and his *Trojans*, of many Adventures and Successions, are cover'd with the Rust of Time, or involv'd in the Vanity of Fables, or pretended Traditions; which to all Men seem obscure or uncertain, and, to the Wisest, forg'd at Pleasure, by the Wit or Folly of their first Authors, and not to be regarded.

Britain
conquer'd
by the Ro-
mans.

The second Expedition into *Britain* was made by the Emperor *Claudius*, under the Conduct of *Plantius*, and pursued under *Ostorius*, and other *Roman* Commanders, with great Success. *Domitian*, the seventh Emperor after *Claudius*, finish'd what this had begun, carrying the *Roman* Colours as far as *Edinburgh* and *Dunbarton* in *Scotland*. Thus lived the *Britains* under the *Roman* Empire near 400 Years, viz. from the Reign of *Claudius*, the first Conqueror of this Island, to that of *Honorius*. When *Italy* being over-run by the *Goths*, the *Romans* were oblig'd to abandon *Britain*, and take Care of their own Country.

Thus the *Britains* recover'd their Liberty, but did not enjoy it long; for their Northern Foes the *Picts* and *Scots*, whose Enterprizes were often repress'd by the *Roman* Legions, finding the Country destitute of that foreign Force, and exhausted of their own bravest Youth, renewed and pursued their Invasions with greater Rage and Fury. The poor *Britains* sent over their miserable Epistle for Relief to the renowned *Ælius*, but having no hopes given them by that *Roman* General of any Succours from that side, *Vortigern*, chosen King by the deserted and afflicted *Britains*, made Address for Aid to the *Saxons*, a People who had possess'd themselves of all those Tracts of Land in *Germany* that lie between the *Elve* and the *Lower Rhine*, and extended their Seats all over the Coasts of the North-West Sea, from whence they exercis'd their Arms and fierce Courages in all Sorts of Spoils and Piracies. These People were called *Saxons* from a Weapon generally us'd among them, and made like a Scythe, with the Edge reversed, which in their Language they call'd *Searx*. The *Britains* Desires of Relief, and Offers of Seats in *Britain* were soon accepted and granted by the *Saxons*, whose effectual Assistance was recompens'd with the Isle of *Thanet*, and afterwards with the whole County of *Kent*, one of the most considerable Counties in *England*. But that would not serve them, and they resolv'd to extend their Limits. In short, such was the Success of their Arms, as to drive the *Britains* out of their own Country, and force the greatest part of them to take Sanctuary in the Mountains of *Wales*; while the rest

Britain
conquer'd
by the Sa-
xons.

Chap. I. GREAT BRITAIN.

est fled, some to *Cornwall*, and others to *Cumberland*, where they kept their Ground for some Ages.

The *Saxons* hearten'd with Success, and proud of so great Possessions, invited still greater Numbers of their own from abroad, who being of several Branches, and from several Coasts, arriv'd here under several Names: Among whom the *ANGLE* & from *Schonen* and *Jutland* swarm'd over in such Numbers, that they gave a new Name at length to this Province, which from them was call'd *Angle-land*, and for easier Sound, *ENGLAND*. The *Saxons* having subdu'd the whole Body of the Province, established in it seven several Kingdoms, which were by the Writers of those Times stiled the *HEPTARCHY*:

Those seven Kingdoms were,

Of *Kent*, Hengist the first King,
Anno 455.
Of the *South Saxons*, Ella the
first King, 488.
Of the *West Saxons*, Cerdic the
first King, 522.
Of the *East Saxons*, Erchenwin

the first King, 527.
Of the *East Angles*, Offa the first
King, 527.
Of *Northumberland*, Ida the first
King, 549.
Of *Mercia*, Criodda the first
King, 582.

Heptarchy

These several Kingdoms continued for some Ages, not without various Incroachments, till *Egbert*, King of the *West Saxons*, taking an Advantage of the Division amongst the other Kings, reduced by Force of Arms the *Heptarchy* into a *Monarchy*, and was crowned King of *England* at *Winchester*, the Royal Seat of the *West Saxons*, in the Year 819.

Thus *Britain* came to be divided into Three principal Parts, each of 'em being a Kingdom; viz.

ENGLAND, *SCOTLAND*, and *WALES*.

England of near 900 Years standing, *Scotland*, (the ancientest Kingdom) of about 2000, if we may believe their Chronicles, and *Wales* being erected into a Kingdom by *Idwallo*, Son of *Idwallader*, the last King of the *Britains*; All three now happily united into one, under the Name of *GREAT-BRITAIN*; *Wales* being incorporated into the Kingdom of *England* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and *Scotland* united to it by a solemn Act of the States of both Kingdoms, in the glorious Reign of Queen *ANNE*, in the Year 1707.

CHAP. II.

Of ENGLAND, in particular. Of its Situation, Extent, Air, and Rivers.

THE Monarchy of *England* was no sooner settled, but the *Danes* came in with open Force to disturb its Tranquillity, and get Possession of it. During no less than 15 Reigns, and the space of 200 Years, this Kingdom was cruelly harrassed by the fierce Invasions of that Nation, till at last *Canute* their King got Possession of the Crown in the Year 1017. after the Decease of *Edmund*, the valiant *Saxon* King, surnamed *Ironside*. Then the *Saxons* and *Danes* keeping a good Correspondence, and intermixing together by Marriages, made but one Nation.

However the Reign of the *Danes* was of no long Continuance, there having been but 3 Kings of *England* of that Nation, who reign'd but 25 Years. For in 1042, the *Saxons* recover'd the Throne of *England* in the Person of *Edward*, surnamed the Confessor, the seventh Son of King *Ethelred*, and Brother of the aforesaid King *Edmund*.

Next to King *Edward*, and *Harold* his Successor, this Kingdom fell, Anno 1066. into the Hands of the *Normans*, under *William* Duke of *Normandy*, surnamed the Conqueror : Who by one single Battle, in which *Harold* was slain, got Possession of the Crown of *England*.

Thus this Part of *Great Britain* was no less than four times conquer'd by four different Nations, viz. the *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*. But 'tis observable, that the *Saxon* and *Norman* Blood were united afterwards, in the Year 1154. in the Person of *Henry II.* from whom are descended all the succeeding Kings and Queens of *England* to this present Time.

England.

ENGLAND, the largest, richest, and most fruitful Part of *Great Britain*, and the Seat of her Monarchs, lies South of *Scotland*, North of *France*, East of *Ireland*, and West of the *Netherlands*. The River *Tweed* parts it a good way from *Scotland*; the Channel from *France*, the *Irish* Sea from *Ireland*, and the *German* Sea from the *Netherlands*. In reference to the Globe, *England* lies between the 50th and 56th Degree of Northern Latitude ; the longest Day in the most Northern Parts being 17 Hours, 30 Minutes ; and the shortest Day in the Southern Parts almost eight Hours long.

As the Situation of *England* contributes much to its Security, so is it most advantageous and convenient for Trade, Nature having furnish'd its Sea-Coast with many good Ports and Havens : Among which *Falmouth*, *Plimouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Weymouth*, *Southampton*, and *Portsmouth* upon the Channel ; *Bristol* near the Mouth of the *Severn* ; *London* upon the *Thames* ; *Yarmouth* and *Hull*

Chap. II. GREAT BRITAIN.

full upon the German Sea; *Liverpool* and *White-Haven* in *St. George's Channel*, are the principal. *England* has this Advantage besides, that its Sea-Coast is for the most part secur'd with high Cliffs from the Irruptions of the Sea.

As for its Extent, from *Berwick* upon *Tweed* Northward, to the South Parts of the *Isle of Wight*, it reaches about 320 Miles. *England*, And from *Sandwich* East, to the *Lands-End*, West and by South, 80.

The Air of *England* is generally gross, the *Winters* most commonly rainy and foggy, and the Weather variable. However, People live here to as advanc'd an Age as in any part of *Europe*; and 'tis recorded, that one *Thomas Parr*, of *Alderbury* in *Shropshire*, lived 153 Years, under ten several Reigns. For he was born in 1483, in the Reign of *Edward IV.* and died in 1635, in the Reign of *Charles I.* He lies buried in *Westminster-Abbey*. We are told also of another Man in the County of *York*, whose Name was *Henry Jenkins*, who died in 1671. aged 168 Years; and of 8 aged Men, Neighbours in the West of *England*, who not many Years ago danced a *Morris-Dance*, and whose Age put together made up 800 Years.

On the other hand, *England* gets great Advantages from the Thickness of her Air.

1. As it is apt to dissolve into Rain, so it makes the Fields look Green, almost all the Year round. A peculiar Advantage both to this Island and *Ireland*.

2. It makes *England* abound in Pasture for the Cattel.

3. The Summer-heat is the less scorching, and the Cold in Winter less severe; the Summer less subject to great Droughts, and the Winter to hard Frosts. For here the Heats of Summer are very temperate, by the frequent Interposition of Clouds, by the Rains falling now and then, and by the refreshing Winds from the Western Ocean. Likewise the Cold in Winter is commonly temperate by the Dampness of the Air; so that deep Snows, or hard Frosts, are nothing near so frequent here, as in the Continent.

4. *England* is less subject than other Countries to the dreadful Meteors of Hail, Thunder, Lightning, Thunderbolts, Earthquakes, and Hurricanes.

Moreover, it may be observ'd, that Rain does generally fall gently in *England*, and not pour down, as in hot Climates, where violent Showers drown the fairest Hopes of the Husbandmen. And, that if Nature be somewhat too prodigal of Moisture in this Country, she takes care to cure it. For, after a great Cold of Rain, a Wind does commonly rise from the West, to dry it up. This is the Wind that predominates in *England*, that purifies its Air, and is the wholesomest.

The Easterly Winds are commonly drier, but unwholesome, especially in the Spring. As to the North, and North-West Wind, but the last especially, they commonly bring fair Weather.

But those opposite to them, viz. South and South-East, that blow but seldom in *England*, do for the most part bring Rain.

Rivers.

England has no Rivers of a very long Course, none that come near the *Danube*, or the *Rhine* in *Germany*, or the *Volga* in *Moscovy*. But there is one, the *Thames*, which carries more Wealth in the space of 25 Leagues, between its Mouth and *London Bridge*, than all those three great Rivers in their utmost Extent.

I do not intend to make a Description of an infinite Number of Rivers with which *England* is irrigated, and which afford great Plenty of Fish: The principal are the

Thames,
Medway,

Severn,
Humber,

Trent,
Ouse.

Thames.

The *Thames* is made up of two Rivers, *Tame* and *Ifs*, which join together near *Dorchester* in *Oxfordshire*; from whence it runs Eastward, parting *Buckinghamshire* from *Barkshire*, *Middlesex* from *Surrey*, and *Essex* from *Kent*. In its Course it waters *Reading* and *Windsor* in *Barkshire*, *Kingston* and *Southwark* in *Surrey*, *London* in *Middlesex*, *Barking* in *Essex*, and *Gravesend* in *Kent*. For Navigation, *Europe* does not afford a more commodious River. Its Stream is easy, its Tides convenient, and the Water wholesome. In a long Voyage, this Water purifies itself by Fermentation, and then 'tis excellent to drink. The Tide comes up this River about 100 Miles, that is, 20 Miles above *London*. In short, such is the Trade upon this River, that it swarms with Seamen about *London* especially; and we reckon at least 20000 of them that live by this River, to which *London* owes its Greatness, and Wealth, as may be observ'd by the Answer of a Lord Mayor of *London* to King *James I.* to whom the City refused the Loan of a great Sum. The King resented the Refusal with so much Indignation, that he threatned the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, he would not only remove his Court, but also his Courts of Judicature, and the Records of the Tower: Sir, answer'd the Lord Mayor, 'Tis the Comfort of your Loyal City of *London*, that Your Majesty will leave the *Thames* behind you.

Medway.

The *Medway* in *Kent*, runs through *Maidstone*, *Rocheſter*, and *Chatham* into the *Thames*, not far from the Mouth of it. This River being very deep, is made use of to lay up the greatest Ships of War in Winter, its Entrance being defended by a strong Fort called *Sheerness*.

Severn.

The *Severn* rises in *North Wales*, and runs from *Montgomery* in that Principality, through *Shropshire*, *Worcester*, and *Glocestershire* in *England*. In the last of these Counties it does so expatiate it self, that the Mouth of it is called the *Severn Sea*. It waters, in its Course, *Shrewsbury*, *Worcester*, and *Glocester*, and receives into its Channel several Rivers of good Note, particularly

Chap. III. GREAT BRITAIN.

early the *Avon*, *Wye*, and *Urk*, abounding with Salmon and Trout.

Humber is a *Yorkshire* River, but having no Spring of its own, *Humber* 'tis but a Compound of several Rivers running into one Channel, viz. the *Trent*, *Ouse*, *Dun*, and *Darwent*. This River is of a great Breadth, and the famous Port of *Hull* is seated at the Mouth of it.

The *Trent* springs out in *Staffordshire*, and runs through the Counties of *Derby*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincoln*, where it falls into the *Humber*. It waters in its Course, *Nottingham*, *Newark*, and *Leicester*. By this River *England* is divided into two Parts, the called the *North* side, and the other the *South* side of *Trent*.

The *Ouse* is another River, which begins its Course in the *Ouse*, South Parts of *Northamptonshire*, and from thence runs through the Counties of *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge*, and *Norfolk*, where it empties itself at *Lyn* into the Sea. The Towns watered by it are *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, and *Ly.*

Rivers of the second Rank.

The *Tine*, famous for its Sea-Coal-Trade. It divides part of the County of *Durham* from *Northumberland*, and runs by *Newcastle*, hence called *Newcastle upon Tine*; to distinguish it from *Newcastle under Line* in *Staffordshire*. Seven Miles below *Newcastle* it falls into the *German Sea*, at *Tinmouth*.

The *Tweed*, which parts *England* from *Scotland*, and falls into the Sea near *Berwick*, upon the Borders of *Scotland*.

The *Ouse*, that runs through *York*; and another of that Name, *Ouse*, which parts *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*, and falls into the *Norfolk Ouse*.

The *Avon*, which having crossed the Counties of *Warwick*, *Worcester*, and *Glocester*, falls into the *Severn*, near *Tewksbury*.

Another of that Name, which runs through *Bath* and *Bristol*, and from hence into the Sea, at the *Severn's* Mouth. A third *Avon*, that waters *Salisbury*, and falls into the Sea near *Christchurch* in *Hampshire*.

CHAP. III.

The Natural Beauty of England, and Fertility of its Soil. The Advantage it has of being free from hurtful and voracious Beasts.

AS *Holland* is admired for its Artificial, so is *England* for its Beauty of Natural Beauty: For it is an open and level Country, excepting some Hills here and there, agreeably diversified with fertile Land, Meadows, and Woods. And its Forests seem to have been preserved only for the Pleasure of Variety, and the diversion of Hunting. The principal of them are *Windfor-Forest* in

in *Barkshire*, *New-Forest* in *Hampshire*, the *Forest of Dean* in the County of *Glocester*, and *Sherwood-Forest* in *Nottinghamshire*. *William the Conqueror* was so taken with *New-Forest*, that to enlarge it, he caused several Towns and Villages, with 36 Parish Churches, to be demolished: Which Sacrilege was not left unpunished. For two of his Sons, namely *Richard* and *William*, besides *Robert* his Grandson, lost their Lives in this very Forest, which is said to be 50 Miles in Compass.

Verdure.

England is also to be admired for its excellent *Verdure*, which continues commonly nine Months together, and the great Number of her Streams make the Country fruitful and agreeable. In short, if *Italy* be the Garden of the South Parts of *Europe*, *England* may justly be called the Garden of the North.

Fertility.

England yields to no Country in point of *Fertility*; especially for Corn, Cattel, Fish and Flesh. As for its Soil, 'tis rank in some Places, in others light and sandy, and in other Places clayish. 'Tis true, there are many *Heaths*, *Downs*, and *Plains*, that yield nothing but Grass for Sheep; but they can't be said to be altogether barren. Here is also abundance of *Hares*, *will Fowl*, and *Poultry*. As for Variety of *Fruits*, and edible *Roots*, and *Herbs*, no Country goes beyond it: And so constant is Plenty in this Country, by the benign Influence of the Air, that there has been no Famine in the three last Centuries.

To season the Meat, here is not only Salt made of Sea-water, but also Springs of Salt in *Staffordshire*, and the best at *Nantwich* in *Cheshire*.

As for *Drink*, 'tis true, we have no *Wine* of our own Growth, but what is made out of Curiosity. But by Navigation we have the greatest Variety of *Wines* that can be got. Our common Drink is *Beer* and *Ale*, which is best in *England*, especially in the Northern Parts. Besides this Liquor, great Quantities of *Cider*, *Perry*, *Mead*, *Mum*, and *Punch*, *Cherry*, *Gooseberry*, and *Currans-Wines*, &c. are made in *England*.

English Cloth.

For Raiment, *English-Wool* is famous all over the World. Of which is made the best and most serviceable Cloth: And besides the great Consumption of this Commodity in *England*, vast Quantities of it are transported beyond Sea.

Fullers Earth, so necessary in the Manufacture of Cloth, is also so most excellent, and plentiful in *England*.

'Tis the Opinion of several Authors, That the Order of the *Golden Fleece*, in so high a Reputation in the House of *Austria*, was Instituted by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in Honour of the *English Wool*: For which the Staple was settled in his Dominions, to the great Benefit of his Subjects.

As to *Linnen*, the Soil is very fit for it in many Places, especially in *Lancashire*, which yields good Hemp and Flax. But the Land is commonly improved to better Uses. And as for *Leather*, no Country yields better, nor in greater Quantity.

Chap. III. GREAT BRITAIN.

11

For *Building*, 'tis true here is no great Stock of Timber, which for the most part is fetch'd from abroad. However, *England* wants neither *Stones*, *Bricks*, *Tiles*, *Glass*, nor *Iron*. *Portland* in *Dorsetshire* is noted for its Quarry, the Stone whereof is almost as hard as *Marble*. *Cornwall* and *Staffordshire* have Quarries of *Marble*, and in this last, as well as *Lincolnshire*, is to be found *Gypsum*.

For *Firing*, here is *Wood*, *Turves*, and *Pit-coals*: But the *Fewel*. It is the most common *Fewel*, whose Heat is greater, and the more lasting than either that of *Wood*, or *Turves*. For *itchin* Use it is best, because its Heat is more piercing and ten. 'Tis true, the *Smoak* of it is thicker, but less hurtful to the Sight, whatever it is to the Lungs of some People. In some Inland Counties they have a sort of Coals that make a very clear Fire, but are sooner consumed than *Newcastle* or *Sunderland* Coals, commonly called *Sea-coal*, as coming from thence by Sea to *London*. In some Counties *Wood* is the common *Fewel*.

For *Carriage*, and other Uses, there's no Country better stocked with *Horses* than *England*, either for *Carts* or *Coaches*, rough or *Pack*. To ride, no where better *Horses*, or greater abundance of 'em. For *Hunting*, and *Racing*, few can match 'em. And for *Fineness*, set aside *Spain* and *Barbary*, no Country can shew finer, or of a greater Mettle. *Geldings* are most valued in *England* for the *Saddle*, because more manageable. Here are also *Dogs* of all sorts, for *Fighting*, *Hunting*, and *Dogs*: *bowling*: All of 'em strong, and full of Mettle. Our *Mastiffs*, especially those we call *Bull-Dogs*, are of an unmatchable Courage. One of these *Dogs* will fight any thing, *Bull* or *Bear*, *Liger* or *Lion*; and will not quit his hold, till he gets the Victory, or loses his Life on the Spot. A *Lion* was killed by one of these *Dogs*, in the Reign of King *Charles II*.

There is also in *England* a Race of *Cocks*, which being train'd *Cocks*, and prepar'd for *Fighting*, by a particular Diet, shew a peculiar Courage not to be found in the like Creatures in other Countries. And 'tis observable, that an *English Dog*, or *Cock*, transported beyond Sea, degenerates. Which is a plain Argument, that their Courage is influenced by the Climate of *England*.

For *Delight* and *Ornament*, *England* yields abundance and *Flowers*. That Variety of *Flowers*, some of 'em brought over from remote Parts, and others of *English Growth*.

For *Physical Uses*, here are abundance of *Simples*, most excellent *Simples*. *Saffron* and *Hony*, and plenty of *Licorish*, the green Root whereof is best for *Physical Uses*. The *London* Apothecaries have at *Chelfey* a famous Garden of *Simples*, where the curious *Physicist* may pass some time very agreeably. At *Oxford* there is another, no less famous than the other.

Here

Baths and Mineral Waters. Here are also *Hot Baths* in the Counties of *Somerset* and *Darby*, and abundance of *Mineral Waters*: About *London* especially, there are several Places much resorted to, on that account, in *Summer*; particularly *Hampsted*, *Islington*, *Aston*, *Dulidge*, *Richmond*, *Epsom*, *Barnet*, and *North-hall*, besides the famed *Waters of Tunbridge*.

For other Uses, *England* is well stock'd with *Metals*. *Suffex* is noted for its *Iron Mines*, *Darbyshire* for its *Lead*, *Cumberland* and *Somersetshire* for their *Copper*, and *Cornwall* for its *Tin*, the finest in *Europe*, and next in Beauty to *Silver*.

England has also plenty of *Alum* and *Crystal* of her own Growth, *Copperas* and *Lapis calaminaris*, besides *Wood* for the Use of *Diers*.

Another thing *England* is happy in, is her being free from dangerous and voracious *Beasts*, such as *Wolves*, *Bears*, and wild *Boars*, which are so pernicious in many Regions of *Europe*. There are also but a few *Serpents*, and other venomous *Creatures*.

England was formerly pester'd with *Wolves*: But History tells us, that she was rid of 'em by the *Welch*; whose Prince being Tributary to *Edgar*, a *Saxon King* of *England*, changed that Tribute into 3000 *Wolves-Skins*. Upon which the *Welch* grew so sharp in *Wolf-Hunting*, that they cleared *England* from those ravenous *Creatures*: So that the *Sheep* keep the Field Day and Night without any Danger from them.

CHAP. IV.

The principal Ornaments and Curiosities of England.

France may boast of her *Versailles*, *Spain* of her *Escorial*, Italy of an infinite Number of magnificent *Palaces*, and curious *Monuments* of *Roman Antiquity*: In those respects I own they surpass *England*, but *England* on the other side has the Advantage of 'em in many things.

Churches. As to *Churches*, besides *St. Paul's*, *London*, which comes but little short of *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, where shall one find finer *Cathedrals* than at *York*, *Salisbury*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, and *Gloster*? *England* has also many fine *Collegiate Churches*, particularly at *Westminster*, *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, and *Manchester* in *Lancashire*. What can be neater than the *Parish-Churches* of *London* built since the *Fire*, namely, *St. Bride's*, *St. Andrew Holbourne*, *St. Clement*, *St. Anne*, and *St. James*; besides *St. Paul Covent Garden*, *Christ-Church*, and several others? In the Country there are also many fine *Parish-Churches*, as *St. Nicholas* of *Newcastle* in *Northumberland*, and that of *Kendal* in *Westmorland*, more like *Cathedrals* than *Parochial-Churches*.

Chappels. For *Chappels*, I shall only name *Henry the Seventh's Chappel* at *Westminster*, the *Chappel* of *Windsor-Castle*, and that Master-piece of *Workmanship*, *Kings-Chappel* at *Cambridge*. There

Chap. IV. GREAT BRITAIN.

13

There are also a great many Steeples of curious Architecture, *Steeple*. particularly those of *St. Bride's* and *Bow-Church* at *London*; *Salisbury-Steeple*, whose Spire is the highest of any in *England*; those of *St. Nicholas* at *Newcastle*, and *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*. Which last is so lofty, and artificially built, that to any Beholder it seems to stand awry, and ready to fall. In the County of *Northampton*, one may see 20 or 30 Steeples at once.

What Country in *Europe* can shew two such Universities, as *University*. *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, adorned with so many and richly endowments. and Colleges? And, amongst Lawyers, where shall one see such Societies, as our *Inns of Court* at *London*?

As for Publick Halls, there is no Country like *England*. Witness *Publick*. *Westminster-Hall*, a Prodigy of Art, the *Middle-Temple-Hall*, *Halls*. *Lambeth-Hall*, *Guild-Hall*, and so many others belonging to the several Companies of Tradesmen.

If we come to Hospitals, few will be found more stately than *Hospitals*. those of *Greenwich* and *Chelsey*, the first for Invalids and superannuated Soldiers, the other for disabled Seamen; that of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*; and *Bedlam* the Hospital for Lunatics in *London*.

But *England* is noted besides for the vast Number and Beauty Stone-her Stone-Bridges. Particularly that of *London* on the *Thames*, *Bridges*. where the Sea flows and ebbs continually; *Rochester-Bridge*, on the *Medway*; *Bristol-Bridge*, on the *Avon*; and that of *Burton*, upon *Trent*.

At *Coventry*, in the County of *Warwick*, is to be seen the finest Cross at *Cross* perhaps in *Europe*, it being a Piece of an extraordinary *Coventry* beauty.

The Kings of *England*, in former Ages, had in most Counties Royal Castle, or Royal House, with a Park, or Forest, for their Entertainment. At this very Day the Queen has several Palaces in the Country, at *Kensington* 2 Miles from *St. James's Westminster*, at *Hampton-Court* 10 or 11 Miles, and *Windsor-Castle* 20 Miles, which are the most remarkable. But there are others inferior to those, at *Richmond* in *Surrey*, *Winchester* in *Hampshire*, another at *Greenwich* in *Kent*, and *Audley-Inn* in *Essex*. I pass by *Newmarket-House*, built by King *Charles II.* only to lodge in at the Time of Horse-Racing.

No Country in *Europe* is so full of stately Country-Seats as *Country*. *England*, considering its Extent; witness, amongst others, *Bel-Seats*. *Windsor* in *Lincolnshire*, *Chatsworth* in *Darbyshire*, *Boughton* and *Burgh-House* in *Northamptonshire*, *Petworth* in *Sussex*, &c. But, of all the Counties of *England*, none is so full of 'em as *York*, *Wiltshire*, and *Northampton Shires*.

Amongst the Curiosities of *England*, I reckon *Salisbury-Plain* in *Plains*. *Wiltshire*, and that of *Newmarket*, upon the Borders of *Suffolk* and *Cambridgehire*. The first, being of a vast Extent, feeds Multitudes of Sheep; and *Newmarket-Plain* is noted for the Horse-races.

Stone-
henge.

In *Salisbury Plain* is to be seen that remarkable Monument of Antiquity, called the *Stone-henge*, Lat. *Mons Ambrosii*. It consists of 3 Rows of prodigious huge Stones, some of them 24 Foot high, and 7 broad, with others laid cross on the Top and framed into them. According to *Campden*, these Stones are artificial, and were made upon the Spot. He says, the Ancients had the Art of making Stones with Sand, and a strong sort of Lime. And that which makes it most probable, is the vast Bigness of these Stones, hardly capable of any Land Carriage, and that they stand up in a Plain, which for some Miles round scarce affords a Stone, great or small.

Roll-rich
Stones:

Near *Witney*, in *Oxfordshire*, is a *Trophy* called *Roll-rich-Stones*, not much unlike the *Stone-henge*.

At *Boskenna* in *Cornwall* is to be seen another *Trophy*, of 12 huge Stones in a Circle, at 12 Foot Distance from each other, with another Stone in the Center, over-topping them all. In *Cleer-Parish*, in the same County, there stand up in a Plain 6 or 8 Stones of a prodigious Bigness, but so artificially set together, that it is hard to find out their just Number; and being told over again, they will be found either more or less than before. The *Main Amber*, near *Mounts Bay*, is a main Rock, which being mounted upon lesser Rocks with a Counterpoize, may be stirred, but not removed out of its Place.

Other
Trophies.

Near *Salkeld* in *Cumberland* is a *Trophy* erected, vulgarly called *Long-Meg and her Daughters*, consisting of 77 Stones, *Long-Meg* 15 Foot above Ground, and the rest but 10.

In *Westmorland*, not far from the River *Lowther*, there is a Row of *Pyramidal Stones*, 8 or 9 Foot high, pitched directly in a Row for a Mile together, and placed at equal Distances from each other.

Marsley-
hill in
Here-
fordshire.

Who would not be amaz'd to hear of a *Travelling-hill*, a thing averred by the most famous Authors. This Prodigy happened by an Earthquake in *Herefordshire*, in the Month of *February*, 1574. when 26 Acres of Ground moved from their Place, with a roaring Noise, for the space of 3 Days together. By which Motion a Steeple, and several Trees fell down, two High-ways were turned the East Part to the West, and the West to the East, Pasturage being left in the place of Tillage, this in the place of Pasturage. This Hill is called *Marsley-hill*.

Caves in
Wilt-
shire.

At *Badminton*, in *Wiltshire*, there have been found Nine Caves all in a Row, but of different Dimensions, the least of them 4 Foot wide, some 9 or 10 Foot long, two long Stones being set upon the Sides, and the Top covered with broad Stones. Spurs, Pieces of Armour, and the like have been found in these Caves, which is a sufficient Ground to believe, that they were Tombs of some ancient Heroes, Romans, Saxons, or Danes.

Vault at
Rygate.

At *Rygate*, in *Surrey*, are still to be seen the Ruins of an ancient Castle, with a long Vault under Ground, and a Room at the End of it, where the Barons met in Council in their War against King *John*.

in *Darbyshire* is the *Peak*, famous for its *Lead-Mines*, *Lead-Peak* of and wonderful *Caves*. These last are of a large Extent, and *Darby-* to strike with Horrour all that come into them. There are *shire*. of these *Caves*, one of them called *Elden-hole*, very spacious, with a low and narrow Entrance, the Inside full of *Isicles*, hanging down like so many *Tapers*.

in *Westmorland*, not far from the River *Lowther*, is a *Well* or *A Well* in *tain*, which (*Euripus* like) ebbs and flows many times in a *West-* *morland*.

Near *Oxenbalk*, in the County of *Durham*, there are 3 *Pits*, *Hell-Ket-* *ed Hell-Kettles*, occasion'd (as 'tis said) by an Earthquake in *ties* in 9. *Tunstall*, Bishop of *Durham*, had the Curiosity to throw *Durham*: marked Goose into one of these *Pits*, which was found after- *ds* alive in the River *Tees*, not far from the said *Pits*.

undle, in *Northamptonshire*, is noted for its *Drumming-Wells*, *Drum-* *alled* from a Noise of Drums coming now and then from *ming Wells* *in North-* *ace*, which is said to be ominous. *ampton-* *shire*.

the City of *Bath*, in *Somersetshire*, is noted for its *Springs*, *Baths in* a wonderful Virtue for the Cure of many Diseases, and a- *shire*. *ngst* others the *Palsy*, *Rhumatism*, *Weakness of the Nerves*, and *Baths in* *ingular Diseases*, &c. The Waters are of a blewish Colour, *Somer-* *etshire*. a strong Scent, and send forth thin Vapours. There are 4

baths, with Stone-Seats, for such as use the Waters. One *angular*, being 25 Foot long, and as broad at one End; *Heat* of it is gentler than the rest, because it has fewer *ngs*. This is call'd the *Cross Bath*, from the Cross that for- *ly* stood in it. Another is the *Hot Bath*; and the other two *the King's* and *Queen's Baths*, parted only by a Wall; the *having* no Spring in it, but receiving the Water from the *g's Bath*: Which is about 60 Foot square, and has several *Springs* in the Middle of it, which make its Heat the great- *Each* of these two *Baths* has a Pump, for the use of Embro- *ons*. The ancient *Romans* had a great Value for these Wa- *and* had here a *Temple* dedicated to *Minerva*, the Goddess *fountains*, in the very place where the Cathedral now *ds*.

Ailwiston, in *Huntingtonshire*, there are two Springs, one *Springs in* *esh*, and the other of brackish Water. The first good for *Hunting-* *Eyes*, the other for curing of Scales and Leprosy. *tonshire*.

Wonderful is the Virtue of *Buxton-Wells* in *Darbyshire*, in the *Buxton-* *e* of many Diseases. Nine Springs issue out of a Rock, at a *Wells in* *all* Distance from each other, 8 of which are warm, and the *Darby-* *exceeding* cold. About 100 Yards off is another hot Spring, *shire*. near it a very cold one. Near *Wirksworth*, in the same

untry, there are also 2 *Springs*, one warm, and the other cold, *so* near one another, that one may put one Hand in the *ym*, and the other in the cold, at the same time. *Kedleston-* *is* said to be singular for the Cure of Ulcers, and even *profy* it self.

Other
Wells.

As for *Quarndon-Springs* near *Darby*, *Tanbridge-Wells* in *Scatborough* in *Yorkshire*, and *Stash-Wells* in *Gloucestershire*, are much of the same Nature, strong of the Mineral, and equal in the Operation.

Astroits
or Star-
stones.

At *Laington* near *Glocester*, there are found certain about the Breadth of a *Silver-Penny*, and the Thickness of a *Half-crown*. They are flat, and five-pointed like a Star, whence the Name of *Astroits*, or *Star-stones*. They are grayish Colour, and the flat Sides of them naturally engraving fine Works. At *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, 'tis said, there are found at the Foot of some Rocks, Stones naturally so shaped like *Bullet*; which being broken, *Stony Serpents* are found in them, but for the most part headless.

Other re-
markable
Stones.

Gotham in *Northamptonshire*, yields a sort of rugged Stone with such delicate Veins, as exceed the Beauty of those we have already observed, that *Cornwall* and *Staffordshire* are Quarries of *Marble*, and that *Alabaster* is to be found in *Lincolnshire*. But *Cornwall* particularly is of special Note, for its *mond-like Stones*, found in Rocks, ready shaped, and polished Nature, and wanting nothing but Hardness to bear the Pressure of *Diamonds*. *St. Vincent's Rock*, near *Bristol*, is also noted for yielding Plenty of *Chrystal*.

Piſs
Wall.

The *Piſs Wall* of old is worth our Notice, being a Remains of *Roman Antiquity*, little of which is now remaining. When the *Romans* settled here by force of Arms, they were always harassed by the *Piſs*, on the side of *Scotland*. To stop Inroads, the Emperor *Hadrian* caused a Wall of Earth to be built, extending from the *German* to the *Irish Sea*, the space of 100 Miles, or 27 *French Leagues*, and caused it to be built Anno 123. Severus the Emperor built it up in Stone, with Towers from Mile to Mile, and a Garrison therein. But the *Piſs* nevertheless broke in through this Wall more than once. At last *Artus*, a *Roman General*, rebuilt it of *Brick* in 430, 'twas not long before it was pull'd down by the *Piſs*. The Wall was 8 Foot thick, and 12 Foot high from the Ground; a part of which is still to be seen, both in *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*.

Vorti-

mer's Se-
pulchre in
the Isle of
Thanet.

At *Stonar*, the chief Place of the *Isle* of *Thanet* in *Kent*, may be seen the Sepulchre of *Vortimer*, King of the ancient *Britons*, in who, having vanquished the *Saxons* in many Battles, and driven them out of the *Island*, order'd, before his Death, that he should be buried here, on a fond Conceit, that his Corpse would fright them from Landing any more upon this Coast. In that *Scipio-like*, who having had a fortunate Hand against the *Carthaginians*, ordered his Tomb to be turned towards *Africa*, to fright them from the Coast of *Italy*. But the *Britons* found the Difference between a King in the Field, and a King in the Grave.



Alney, in the *Severn*, an *Island* famous in History, for the *Alney*, an
 the Combat fought in it betwixt the Saxon King *Edmund*, *Isle in the*
 named *Ironside*, and *Canute* King of Denmark, his Competi-*Severn*.
 for the Crown of *England*, in the View of their respective,
 mies : In which *Canute* being over-match'd by *Edmund*,
 y fell embracing each other, and agreed to divide the King-
 n between them, the South of *England* being allotted to *Ed-*
 d, and the North to *Canute*. *Edmund* dying soon after, *Ca-*
 seiz'd upon the Whole, and was the first of the 3 *Danish*
 gs that wore the Crown of *England*. This Royal Duel was
 ht in 1016, after several Battles, and great Effusion of Blood
 both sides.

the *Isle of Wight*, near *Portsmouth* in *Hampshire*, is noted not *The Isle of*
 for its Fruitfulness, and excellent Wool, but also for its *Wight*
 g advanc'd to the Title of a Kingdom, by King *Henry VI.* formerly a
 half of *Henry Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, his great Fa-*Kingdom*.
 ire ; who was crowned King of *Wight*, and of the *Isles* of
 y and *Guernsey* in 1445. But dying two Years after, the
 of *Wight* lost by his Death the Title of a Kingdom. For King
 rd IV. the next Successor to *Henry*, bestow'd this *Island*
 his Father-in-law, *Richard Widewille* Earl *Rivers*, with the
 e of Lord of *Wight*, as the Earl of *Darby* is Lord of the *Isle*
Man.

the Times of *Popery* here were two *Abbeys*, among the rest. *Abbeys*.
 called *Langley-Abbey*, near *Watford* in *Hartfordshire* ; which
 ke notice of chiefly, as being the *Birth-place* of *Nicholas*
Asppear, who being elected *Pope*, took the Name of *Hadrian*
 The other was the *Abbey* of *St. Edmund-Bury* in *Suffolk*,
 h was incomparable, either for Magnificence or Revenues.

CHAP. V.

the Populoufness of England. The Yearly Revenue
 her Lands, and Houses.

IS doubtless a great Advantage for a Country to be po-*Populouf-*
 pulous, especially so plentiful a Country as *England* is, *ness of*
 hat in several Respects. 1. For the Consumption of its *England*.
 modities. 2. For the Improvement of Trade. 3. For the
 gth and Wealth of the State.

he Republick of *Holland*, the most populous State of *Eu-*
 considering its Extent, is so well convinc'd of this Truth,
 she freely receives all Strangers that come thither to settle.
 Magistrates take care of all poor Families that seek a San-
 ry there, till they be in a Condition to support themselves.
 Religions are tolerated, tho none but *Protestants* have a
 e in the Government.

'Tis true, *England* is not altogether so populous, but comes little short of it: Tho' great Numbers of Men, Women, and Children, transport themselves yearly into foreign Parts, especially to the Plantations in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, most of whom live and die there. But then their Rooms are happily supply'd, by a perpetual Concourse of Foreigners: Otherwise *England* would go near to be unpeopled in less than half an Age. 'Twas happy for *England*, that the *Saxons* and *Danes* agreed at last together, and intermarried; Next to whom the *Normans* came in, who contributed to people the Country. In the Reign of *Henry III.* this Nation swarm'd with *Parisians*, whom that Prince took into his Protection. In *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, when the *Low Countries* groan'd under the Persecution of their *Spanish* Governour, above 30000 *Flemings* came to take Sanctuary here. And when *James I.* came from *Scotland* to take Possession of the Crown of *England*, he drew after him an infinite Number of *Scots* into *England*. From that time to this, *London* particularly has been constantly supply'd with Foreigners from most Parts of *Europe*, but above all with *French*, of whom we reckon at least 30000 who fled from their Country, to avoid the cruel Persecution of a Prince, who was set on the Throne of *France* by that very Party which he persecutes to this Day. In the last place, *England* has receiv'd an Addition of Inhabitants by the generous Encouragement given by her Majesty and the Nation to several Thousands of poor *Palatines*, to settle here, in *Ireland*, and the Plantations.

To be convinc'd of the Populoufness of *England*, 'tis but computing its Towns and Cities, particularly those we call *Market-Towns*. First there are 28 *Cities* or *Bishops Sees*, there be but 26 *Diocesses*. The Reason of it is, that *Bath* and *Wells* are both one *Bishop's See*, *Lichfield* and *Coventry* another's.

Amongst those *Cities*, *London* alone, consider'd in its whole Extent, according to the *Bills of Mortality*, does probably contain one Million of Souls, as will appear in my *Description of London*. Next to which *York*, *Norwich*, *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Canterbury*, *Bristol*, *Shrewsbury*, *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Oxford*, and *Chester*, are the most considerable.

Note, That all *Cities* are privileged to send *Members* to *Parliament*, who are called *Citizens* from *Cities*; and the other Towns having that Privilege, are properly called *Boroughs*, and their *Members* *Burgeffes*.

As for *Market-Towns*, there are above 650: Besides many good Towns in which no Market is kept, and an infinite Number of *Villages*.

The *Yearly Rent* of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales* is computed to be Ten Millions Sterling. And that of *Houses* not with the Lands, Two Millions. In all 12 *English Millions*.

I pass by the prodigious Wealth of *England* in *Jewels*, *Plate*, *Hoards of Mony*, rich *Moveables*, *Merchandises*, &c.

CHAP. VI.

England divided into 40 Counties, in a TABLE, showing the Extent of each, the Number of its Parishes, Market-Towns, and Members of Parliament. The Counties afterwards divided into Maritime, and Inland.

WHEN the Romans were possessed of this Country, they did not divide it into Provinces or Counties, but distinguished it by the different Names they gave to its Inhabitants. As that of

ATREBATH, to the Inhabitants of Barkshire.

BELGÆ, to those of Wiltshire, Somersetshire, & Hampshire.

BRIGANTES, of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Durham, Westmorland, and Cumberland.

CANTIANI, of Kent.

CATIEUCHLANI, of Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, and Hartfordshire.

CORITANI, of Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutland, Nottingham, Northampton, and Darby-Shires.

CORNAVII, of Cheshire, Stafford, Warwick, Wilts, and Worcester-Shires.

DAMMONII, of Cornwall, and Devonshire.

DOBUNI, of Gloucester, and Oxfordshire.

DUROTRIGES, of Dorsetshire.

OTTADINI, of Northumberland.

REGNI, of Suffex and Surrey.

TRINOBANTES, of Essex and Middlesex.

Alfred, one of the Saxon Kings, did first divide England into Counties, of which here follows an Alphabetical List.

Length. Breadth. Parishes. Market-T. Memb. of P.

Barkshire.	45 m.	25 m.	140	11	9
Bedfordshire.	24	14	116	9	4
Buckinghamsh.	40	18	185	15	14
Cambridgeshire.	35	20	163	7	6
Cheshire.	45	25	85	12	4
Cornwall.	70	40	161	27	44
Cumberland.	50	38	58	14	6
Darbyshire.	30	25	106	11	4
Devonshire.	50	45	394	38	26
Dorsetshire.	45	25	248	22	20
Durham.	35	30	118	9	4
Essex.	45	36	415	27	8
Gloucestershire.	50	26	280	27	8

The Present STATE of Part I

Length. Breadth. Parishes. Market-T. Memb. of P.

Hampshire.	46	30	250	20	26
Hartfordshire.	30	27	120	18	6
Herefordshire.	35	30	176	8	8
Huntingtonsh.	22	18	79	6	4
Kent.	50	47	408	31	10
Lancashire.	45	32	61	27	14
Leicestershire.	30	25	192	11	94
Lincolnshire.	60	35	630	39	12
Middlesex.	29	16	209	7	8
Monmouthshire.	25	20	127	7	3
Norfolk.	50	35	660	33	12
Northamptonsh.	45	20	136	13	9
Northumberl.	40	30	460	12	8
Nottinghamsh.	40	20	168	8	8
Oxfordshire.	40	20	280	12	9
Rutland.	12	9	48	2	2
Shropshire.	34	25	170	16	12
Somersetshire.	50	40	385	35	18
Staffordshire.	44	27	130	19	10
Suffolk.	45	30	55	21	16
Surrey.	34	22	140	11	14
Sussex.	60	20	312	17	26
Warwickshire.	35	26	158	14	6
Westmorland.	32	24	26	8	4
Wiltshire.	40	30	304	21	34
Worcestershire.	35	25	152	12	9
Yorkshire.	80	70	363	58	30

Of all which Counties the last is of the greatest Extent, reaching in Length 80 Miles, or 27 Leagues, at 3 Miles a League. Cornwall is 70 Miles long; Lincolnshire and Sussex, 60; Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Kent, Norfolk, and Somersetshire, about 50 Miles each.

The Word *Shire*, which terminates the Names of most Counties, signifies originally a Partition, or Division. But, being used alone, 'tis a synonymous Word with *County*.

To the *Members* of *Parliament* there are to be added 45 from Scotland, and 24 from *Wales*, making in all 558, which is the Number of the present *House of Commons* since the UNION.

Seven of the foresaid Counties lie upon the German Sea, viz.

Northumberland,	Lincolnshire,	Suffolk,
Durham,	Norfolk,	Essex.
Yorkshire,		

Six upon the Channel, viz.

Kent,	Hampshire,	Devonshire,
Sussex,	Dorsetshire,	Cornwall.

Two at the *Severn's* Mouth, viz.

Somersetshire,

Monmouthshire.

And Four upon the *Irish* Sea, or *St. George's* Chappel, viz.

Cheshire,

Cumberland,

Lancashire,

Westmorland.

The *Inland* Counties are

Barkshire,

Hereford,

Rutland,

Bedford,

Huntington,

Shropshire,

Buckingham,

Leicester,

Stafford,

Cambridge,

Middlesex,

Surrey,

Darby,

Northampton,

Warwick,

Glocester,

Nottingham,

Wiltshire,

Hartford,

Oxford,

Worcester.

CHAP. VII.

A Particular Description of each County, in the Alphabetick Order: Wherein Notice is taken especially of the Shire and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, having a © prefixt; of those whence Noblemen take their Titles, and of the Chief Country-Seats.

THE Advantages of England over most Countries in Europe, and her Populousness, cannot be better made out, than by a particular Description of her Counties. I therefore thought it proper to give the following succinct Account of 'em, for the Satisfaction of those who aim at a perfect Knowledge of this Country.

BARKSHIRE, or the County of BERKS,

AN Inland County, in the Diocess of *Salisbury*, and a pleasant Country; 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houses; where the Air is good; the Soil fruitful. It yields Plenty of Corn, Cattel, Wild-Fowl, Wool, and Wood, Oak especially. The *Thames*, and *Kenet*, are its principal Rivers.

The same gives the Title of *Earl* to *Henry Howard*, the present *Earl* of *Barkshire*, descended from *Tho. Howard*, who was created *Earl* of *Barkshire*, *Viscount Andover*, and *Baron* of *Charlton* by King *James I.*

Market-Towns.

© **READING**, the Shire-Town, Saturday.

© **Abington**, M. & F. **Hungerford**, Wed. **East Isley**, Wed.
 © **Windsor**, Sat. **Newbury**, Thurs. **Langbourn**,
 © **Wallingford**, T. & F. **Faringdon**, Tues. **Ockingham**, Tues.
Maidenhead, Wed. **Wanting**, Sat.

Reading. *Reading*, 32 Miles West of *London*, seated at the Fall of the *Kenet* into the *Thames*, consists of 3 Parishes, and is pretty populous: Noted for its Trade in, *Malt* and Manufacture of *Cloth*.

Abington *Abington*, on the *Thames*, 5 Miles from *Oxford*, is a neat Town, having two Parishes, a Grammar-School, an Hospital, and a Town-house in the Market-place. This is one of those few Borough-Towns that send but one Member to Parliament, whereas the greatest Part send two, and *London* four. It gives the Title of an Earl to *Montague Bertie*, Son of *James Bertie*, who was created Earl of *Abington* by King *Charles II.* in 1682.

Windsor. *Windsor*, also on the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*, stands upon a Hill: On the Top of which is the Castle of *Windsor*, a

Windsor-Castle, Royal and most stately Palace: To which belongs a fair Chappel, wherein are installed the Knights of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*; and a magnificent Hall, for the Installation-Fest. What is remarkable besides, is the great and spacious Terrace on one side of the Castle, yielding a most pleasant Prospect of several Counties. This Terrace was finished in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, who kept his Court here, and laid out vast Sums of Money to beautify this Palace: In the Chappel whereof *Henry VIII.* and *Charles I.* are intombed.

Wallingford. *Wallingford*, also on the *Thames*, has been a Town of great Note, the *Guallena* of the Ancients, and the chief Place of the *Atrebatii*. In the Saxons Time it was fortify'd with a good Wall, and a Castle, and had 12 Parish-Churches. But now there is but one Church, and of its Wall and Castle nothing to be seen but their Ruins.

Maidenhead. *Maidenhead* is on the *Thames*, *Hungerford* and *Newbury* upon the *Kenet*. *Hungerford* noted especially for the Goodness of its Trouts, and Plenty of *Craw-Fish*. *Faringdon*, for its Cloathing; *Ockingham* and *Newbury* for the Title of Baron they give, the first to his late Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, and the last to the Duke of *Southampton*.

Country-Seats.

Windsor-Castle, a Royal Palace. | *Wigtham*, Earl of *Abington's*.
Swallow-Field, Earl of *Clarendon's*. | *Hamstead-Marshal*, and *Astons-Park*, Lord *Craven's*.

Hurley

Hurley, Sir Hen. Johnson's. | Billing-bear, Henry Nevil's,
Aldermason, Sir Humphrey Fo- | Esq;
ster's. | At Faringdon, Sir Robert Pyes.

Note, 1. That in all Counties, I chiefly take notice of the Noble-
mens Seats, and the Bishops Palaces. Not but that there are very
fine Seats belonging to the Country, of which I shall insert such as
are come within my Knowledge.

2. That most of those Seats have Parks belonging to 'em, in which
great Numbers of Fallow-Deer are kept, both for Sport and Venison.

BEDFORDSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in *Lincoln* Diocese, 73 Miles in Circum-
ference, contains about 260000 Acres, and about 12170
Houses, is a Fruitful Country, well stored with Corn and Cat-
tel, especially the North Parts of it.

Market-Towns.

© **BEDFORD**, the Shire-Town, Tues. & Sat.

<i>Dunstable</i> , Wed.	<i>Leighton</i> , Tues.	<i>Biggleswade</i> , Tues.
<i>Woburn</i> , Frid.	<i>Luton</i> , Mon.	<i>Isilton</i> , Sat.
<i>Amphill</i> , Thurs.	<i>Shefford</i> , Frid.	<i>Tuddington</i> , Sat.

Bedford, upon the *Ouse*, 38 Miles North of *London*, contains *Bedford*.
5 Parishes. Anno 1548. King *Edward VI.* created *John Russel* Earl
of *Bedford*, who was then *Baron of Tavestock*, Lord President of
the Council, and Lord High Admiral: Which Dignity continued
in a direct Line, till the late King *William* dignify'd *William Rus-*
sel with the Title of Duke of *Bedford*, now enjoy'd by *Wriotbes-*
ly Russel, his Grandson.

Dunstable, supposed to be the Ancient *Magiovinium*, is noted *Dunsta-*
for its excellent Larks; *Woburn*, for its Fuller's Earth; and *ble.*
Amphill, an Honour belonging to the Crown, for the Title of
Viscount it gives to the Earl of *Ailesbury*.

Country-Seats.

<i>Woburn-Abbey</i> , the Duke of <i>Bedford's</i> .	<i>Amphill</i> , and <i>Clop-hill</i> , Earl of <i>Ailesbury's</i> .
<i>Wrest-House</i> , and <i>Harrold</i> , Mar- quis of <i>Kent's</i> .	<i>Haynes</i> , Lord <i>Carteret's</i> .
<i>Blatbo</i> , and <i>Melchborn</i> , Earl of <i>Bolingbrook's</i> .	<i>Lidlington-Park</i> , Sir <i>John Cbe-</i> <i>ster's</i> .
<i>Turvey</i> , Earl of <i>Peterborough's</i> .	<i>Baddlesden</i> , <i>William Duncomb's</i> , Esq;

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or the County of *BUCKS.*

A Nother Inland County in *Lincoln* Diocess, 138 Miles in Circumference, contains about 441000 Acres, and 18390 Houses; is very plentiful both in Corn and Pasture, particularly the *Vale of Ailesbury*, which feeds an infinite Number of Sheep, yielding excellent Wool. The *Tame*, *Ouse*, and *Coln* are its principal Rivers.

John Sheffield, the present Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*, was advanced to that Dignity by Queen *ANNE*.

Market-Towns.

⑥ *BUCKINGHAM*, the Chief, Saturday.

- ⑥ *Ailesbury*, Sat. *Newport Pagnel*, Sat. *Chesham*, Wed.
- ⑥ *High Wycomb*, F. *Colebrook*, Wed. *Risborough*, Sat.
- ⑥ *Marlow*, Sat. *Stony Stratford*, Fr. *Ivingo*, Frid.
- ⑥ *Wendover*, Thurs. *Oulney*, Mond. *Winslow*, Thurs.
- ⑥ *Amersham*, Tues. *Beaconsfield*, Thurs.

Buckingham, 44 Miles from *London*, stands upon the *Ouse*, over which it has 3 Stone-Bridges. *George Villiers* was created by King *James I.* Earl, Marquis, and, at last, Duke of *Buckingham*; which Title lay extinct since the Decease of *George Villiers*, the last Duke of that Name, who died without Issue in the Reign of the late King *James*. But her present Majesty reviv'd it in the Person of *John Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*.

Ailesbury gives the Title of Earl to *Tho. Bruce*, the present Earl of *Ailesbury*: Which Title devolved upon him by his Father's Death, *Robert Bruce*, Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, created Earl of *Ailesbury* by King *Charles II.* He died in the Post of Lord Chamberlain, under the Reign of the late King *James*.

Eaton. There is also in this County a Place called *Eaton*, situate upon the *Thames*, over against *Windsor*, noted for its College and School, founded by King *Henry VI.* In this School, now in great Repute, there are 70 Scholars, maintained gratis, and sent by degrees to the *University*, as Vacancies happen there.

Ascot. *Ascot*, a Mannor in this Shire, gives the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Carnarvan*.

Country-Seats.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Cheyne</i> , the Duke of <i>Bedford</i> 's. | <i>Wing</i> , and <i>Esborn</i> , Earl of <i>Carnarvan</i> 's. |
| <i>Latimers</i> , the Duke of <i>Devonshire</i> 's. | <i>Quarendon</i> , Earl of <i>Lichfield</i> 's. |
| <i>Abdridge</i> , Earl of <i>Bridgewater</i> 's. | <i>Woburn</i> , and <i>Winchendon</i> , Earl of <i>Wharton</i> 's. |

Chap. VII. GREAT BRITAIN.

Cranborn, my Lord Rane- laugh's.	Westoe, Sir Rob. Throckmorton's.
Chicheley, Sir John Chester's.	Salden-house, Mr. Fortescue's.
Stow, Sir Rich. Temple's.	Waddon, Sergeant Selby's.
	Tyringham, Mr. Blackwell's.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocess of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347 Houses; abounds in Corn and Pasture, Fish, Wild-Fowl, and Saffron. 'Tis true, the North Parts of it, called the *Isle of Ely*, are full of *Marshes*, and subject to be overflowed by the *Ouse* and other Rivers, which make 'em unhealthful, and yield but little Corn: But this Defect is abundantly supply'd by their Plenty of Cattel, Fish, and wild Fowl.

In this County, not far from *Cambridge*, are the Hills called *Hog-magog Hills*, fortify'd by the *Danes* with 3 *Intrenchments*, part of which is still to be seen.

Market-Towns.

© **CAMBRIDGE**, the Shire-Town, Saturday.

<i>Ely</i> , Sat.	<i>Linton</i> , Thurs.	<i>Wisbich</i> , Sat.
<i>Caxton</i> , Tues.	<i>Merce</i> , Frid.	<i>Soham</i> .
<i>Newmarket</i> , Tues.	<i>Royston</i> , Wed.	

Cambridge, upon the *Cam*, 44 Miles North of *London*, is the *Camborivum* of the *Ancients*, now called *Cantabrigia*. In the *Roman* Time, *Cambridge* was one of their Colonies, and of the 28 Cities of *Britain*: Which *Roman Colonies* had their Schools of Learning, in which both the *Roman* and *British* Youth were taught several Arts and Sciences. *Lucius*, a *British* King, and the first *Christian* King, was instructed in the *Christian Faith* by the Doctors of *Cambridge*, among whom were *Eluanus* and *Meduinus*, sent by the King to *Rome*, for his fuller Satisfaction in Matters of Faith. Whether it was King *Lucius*, or Pope *Eleutherius*, that granted great Privileges to this University, I shall not determine. Certain it is, that it is most ancient, it being counted an University from the latter End of the second Age, when both *Lucius* and *Eleutherius* were living. 'Tis true, it came to Ruin by the Invasion of the *Saxons* and *Danes*, by whom the *Muses* were soon put to Flight; but they were afterwards recalled. Thus we must look upon *Cambridge*, 1. as a Town, and, 2. as an University.

As a Town, it consists of 14 Parishes. In point of Situation, and good Air, 'tis granted, that *Oxford* has the Advantage of *Cambridge*:

bridge: But 'tis governed (as *Oxford*) by a *Mayer*, in Subjection to the *University*: To which he takes a solemn Oath, when he enters upon his Office, that he shall maintain the Privileges, Liberties, and Customs thereof.

As for Honourary Titles, *Cambridge* has been dignify'd, not only with the Title of an *Earldom* in several eminent Persons, but also that of a *Dukedom* in three Sons of the late King *James*, who died in their Infancy. But her present Majesty was pleas'd to revive it in the Person of *George Augustus*, the Electoral Prince of *Hannover*; whom she lately created *Baron of Tenksbury*, *Viscount North-Allerton*, *Earl of Milford Haven*, *Marquis*, and *Duke of Cambridge*.

As an *University*, which is the Glory of *Cambridge*, here are 12 *Colleges*, and 4 *Halls*, all endowed, which the *Halls* in *Oxford* are not; and whereas *Oxford* is an *University* within a Town, *Cambridge*, on the contrary, is a Town within an *University*; most of its *Colleges* being seated in the Skirts of the Town, which afford them the more delightful Walks and Gardens.

The Names of the Colleges.

Peter-House,	Founded in	1284, by Hugh de Balsam, Bp. of Ely.
Corpus Christi, or Bennet-College,		1346, by Henry of Monmouth, Duke of Lancaster.
Gonville and Caius,		1348, and so named from its Founders.
King's-College,		1441, by King Henry VI.
Queen's-College,		1448, by Margaret, Wife to Henry VI.
Jesus-College,		1497, by L. L. D. Bp. of Ely.
Christ's-College,		1506, by Margaret Countess of Richmond, and Mother of Henry VII.
St. John's-College,		1506, by the same.
Magdalen-College,		1542, by Edw. Stafford, the last Duke of Buckingham of that Name.
Trinity-College,		1546, by King Henry VIII.
Emanuel-College,		1584, by Sir Walter Mildman, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sidney Sussex College.		1598, by Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex.

Of all which Colleges, *Trinity* and *St. John's College* are the most beautiful. But *King's-College* out-does 'em all by its most stately Chappel, one of the finest Pieces of Architecture in the World.

The Halls.

Clare-Hall,	} Founded in	1343, by <i>Richard Badew.</i>
Pembroke-Hall,		1347, by <i>Mary de St. Paul</i> , Countess of <i>Pembroke.</i>
Trinity-Hall,		1353, by <i>William Bateman</i> , Bp of <i>Norwich.</i>
Catharine-Hall,		1459, by <i>Robert Wood</i> , Chancellor of the University.

By the Foundation of the foresaid Colleges and Halls, a certain Number of Fellows and Scholars are kept and maintain'd by the College or Hall: And each of these is ruled, according to the Rules and Statutes of the Founder.

Over each College and Hall there is a *Head*, called *Master*; except the *Head* of *King's College*, who goes by the Name of *Provost*; and the *Head* of *Queen's College*, by that of *President*.

Over the whole University, there is first a *Chancellour*, chosen by the University, who is usually one of the Prime Nobility. A new *Chancellour* may be chosen at *Cambridge* every three Years, or continue in the same Office *durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabrigiensis*; But the *Chancellour* of *Oxford* is so *durante Vita*. Under the *Chancellour* there is a *Commissary*, who holds a Court of Record for all privileged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of *Master of Arts*, where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute-law, and by the Customs of the University.

Next to the *Chancellour* is the *Vice-Chancellour*, who actually governs in his stead the University. He is yearly chosen upon the 3d of *November*.

As to the *Proctors*, and other Officers of the University, wherein *Oxford* and *Cambridge* agree, I refer the Reader to my Description of *Oxford*.

At *Cambridge* the *Batchelours of Arts* compleat their Degree in *Lent*, beginning at *Asb-Wednesday*. And the first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, or the *Commencement*, wherein the *Masters of Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all *Faculties* compleat their respective Degrees. Here 6 Years after a Man has taken the Degree of *Batchelour*, he may take that of *Master of Arts*, and after 5 Years more that of *Doctor*.

A LIST of the Heads of Colleges and Halls, in Cambridge.

Peter-House, Dr. Richard-son.	Magdalen-College, Doctor Quadring.
Corpus Christi, or Bennet-College, Dr. Green.	Trinity-College, Dr. Bentley.
Gonville and Cajus, Sir John Ellis, M. D.	Emanuel-College, Dr. Balderston.
Of King's-College, Dr. Roderick.	Of Sidney-Sussex-College, Dr. Fisher.
Queen's-College, Dr. James.	Clare-Hall, Dr. Blisbe.
Jesús-College, Dr. Ashton.	Pembroke-Hall, Dr. Brown.
Christ-College, Dr. Covell.	Trinity-Hall, Dr. Brampton.
St. John's-College, Doctor Gower.	Catharine-Hall, Sir William Daws, Bar.

Magistrates.

Chancellor of the University, Charles Duke of Somerset.	Trinity-College; Mr. Founds of Peter-house.
Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Balderston, Master of Emanuel-College.	Taxers, Mr. Roberts, Fellow of King's-College; Mr. Croft, Fellow of Catharine-Hall.
Proctors, Mr. Drury, Fellow of	

Professors.

Queen's Professor of Divinity, Dr. James.	Mathematical-Professor, Mr. Whitson.
Margaret-Professor, Dr. Gower.	Hebrew-Professor, Dr. Syke.
Casuistical-Professor, Dr. Smoult.	Arabick-Professor, Dr. Wright.
Physick-Professor, Dr. Green.	Greek-Professor, Dr. Barnes.
Law-Professor, Dr. Ayloff.	

Publick-Orator, Mr. Ayloff.

Scarlet-Days.

All-Saints,	The Restoration-Day, May 29.
Christmas-Day,	At the two Fairs Proclaiming in June and September.
Easter-Day,	Michaelmas-Day, September 29th.
Ascension-Day,	Gun-powder-Treason-Day, November 5th.
Whitsunday,	
Trinity Sunday Commencement.	

To Funerals, Clerums, and Supplications,
All Doctors go as to Congregations.

That is, in their ROBES.

Ely, is a Bishop's See, erected by King Henry I. in 1109. and Ely:
taken out of the Bishoprick of Lincoln: Harvey, Bishop of Ban-
gor, was the first Bishop of this See; whose Bishops had former-
ly the Power and Rights of Counts Palatine, till the Reign of
Henry VIII. However the Revenue of this Bishoprick is very
considerable. As to the Town, its Situation in an Isle, made by
several Rivers, renders it unhealthful. Nor is it considerable,
either for Extent or Beauty; and its Cathedral, the Work
of several Bishops, is its only Ornament.

Country-Seats.

Thorney-Abbey, the Duke of Bedford's.	Finditton, Sir Tho. Willis's.
Newmarket-House the Earl of Suffolk's.	Izeland, Sir Rufsey Cullam's.
Chippenham, Earl of Oxford's.	Snalewell, Sir Samuel Clark's.
Carlidge, the Lord North and Grey's.	Babraham-Place, ———
Cheveleigh, Lord Dover's.	Whadden, Sir Henry Picker- ing's.
Wibich-Castle, the Bishop of Ely's:	Horset-Hall, Mr. Bromley's.
Stecher, Lord Gource's.	Soffam, Mr. Rant's.
Long-stanton, Sir Christopher Hatton's.	Cunnington, Mr. Cotton's.
Medenly, and Lonham, Sir John Cotton's.	Great-Abbington, Mr. Bennet's.
East-Hatly, Sir George Down- ing's.	Bassingborn, Mr. Pickering's.
West-Hatley, Sir Robert Cot- ton's.	Sarson, Mr. Hudleston's.
	Little-Shelford, Mr. Wigmore's.
	Hazelingfield, Mr. Smith's.
	Wilbroham-Temple, Dr. Wat- son's.
	And Mr. Thompson's Seat at Trumpington.

CHESHIRE, or the County of CHESTER,

A Maritime County, in the Diocels of Chester, 112 Miles in
Circumference, contains about 72000 Acres, and 24054
Houses. It yields more Pasture than Corn, and is for the most
part level; its greatest Hills being those which part it from
Stafford and Darby Shires. There are in it several Forests, par-
ticularly Delamere and Macclesfield Forests: And so great a Num-
ber of Parks, that few Gentlemen's Country-Seats are without
one.

There

There are also many *Heaths*, in which both Sheep and Horses feed; and some *mossy Plots*, the Moss whereof serves to make good Turves.

Its principal *Rivers* are the *Dee*, which waters the South-West Parts; the *Wever*, running through the Middle; and the *Mersey* Northward. The first has this Singularity in it, that it swells little in a Glut of Rain; but is most apt to swell and overflow, when the Wind is a long time South.

Cheese and *Salt* are the chief Product of this County, and both in great Request all over England.

But I must not pass by its Privilege of being a *County Palatine*, the Earls whereof were anciently vested with so great a Power, that they lived more like Princes than Subjects. The first Count (or Earl) of this Order was a Nephew of *William the Conquerour*; and the last was *Simon of Montford*, Earl of *Leicester*: After whose Decease, in the 12th Century, this County was re-annexed to the Crown; so that the Prince of *Wales* is by Birth-right Earl of *Chester*, as he is Duke of *Cornwall*. However this County enjoys to this day its ancient Privileges, and the Palatine Courts are still kept at *Chester*, the Shire-Town, for Administration of Justice to the People of this County.

Market-Towns.

* *CHESTER*, the Capital, Wedn. & Sat.

<i>Nantwich</i> , Sat.	<i>Congleton</i> , Sat.	<i>Altringham</i> , Tues.
<i>Middlewich</i> , Sat.	<i>Frodesham</i> , Wedn.	<i>Malpas</i> , Mon.
<i>Northwich</i> , Frid.	<i>Stockport</i> , Frid.	<i>Knotsford</i> , Frid.
<i>Macclesfield</i> , Mon.	<i>Sandwich</i> , Thurs.	<i>Tarvin</i> .

Chester.

Chester, 150 Miles North-West of *London*, stands upon the *Dee*, 25 Miles from its Fall into the *Irish Sea*. Over that River is a fair *Stone-bridge*, with 8 Arches, and one Gate at each End of it. The Town is well inhabited, and drives a good Trade with *Ireland*. It contains ten Parishes; and is the most usual Place where People take Shipping for *Ireland*, there is always a great Concourse of Strangers going to, or coming from *Dublin*. The principal Streets have the Convenience of dry Walks, or Galleries, that shelter one from the Rain. This is a defensible Place, fortify'd with good Walls, with Towers and Battlements, and a strong Castle on the South-side. Upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Henry VIII.* it became one of the six new Bishopricks; the other five being *Oxford*, *Westminster*, *Bristol*, *Glocester*, and *Peterborough*: Amongst which *Westminster* was made since a Collegiate Church, by Queen *Elizabeth*. The Cathedral stands on the North-side, with the Bishop's Palace, and the Prebends Houses. 'Twas in this City that the Saxon King *Edgar* had his Barge rowed (by way of Ho-

Homage) by 7 petty *British* Kings, himself, as Supreme Lord, holding the Helm.

Nantwich, Middlewich and Northwich, are noted for their Salt-Nant-
wicks; but the first especially, which yields the best Salt. *Mac-*
wich. *Macclesfield* has given the Title of an Earldom to *Charles Gerard*, Middle-
-created Earl of *Macclesfield* by the late King *Charles* in 1679. *wich*.
also to *Brandon and Fitton*, his two Sons, by whose Death with- North-
-but Issue the Title lies extinct. *Buttons* are the chief Manufa-
-ture of this Place, and *Gloves* that of *Congleton*.

Malpas gives the Title of *Viscount*, and *Cholmondley* that of *Malpas*.
Earl to *Hugh Cholmondley*, raised of late to this Dignity by *Queen*
Anne.

Country-Seats.

Clifton, and *Frodesham-Castle*,
Earl *Rivers*'s.
Dunham-Massey, Earl of *War-*
vington's.
Gawsworth, and *Aldford*, the
Lord *Mohan*'s.
Dutton, the Lord *Gerard* of
Bromley's.
Eaton-Hall, Sir *Richard Gros-*
venor's.
Woody, Sir *Richard Wilbo-*
rough's.
Audeney, Sir *Rowland Stanley*'s.
Norton, Sir *Richard Brooks*'s.
Aston, Sir *Willoughby Aston*'s.
Cumbermare, Sir *John Cotton*'s.
Dorrington, Sir *Tbo. Delve*'s.
Harding, Sir *John Harding*'s.
Sir *Henry Bunbury*'s Seat.
Edkinton, Sir *John Crews*'s.
Pool, Sir *James Pool*'s.
Taft-hall, Sir *Peter Leicester*'s.
Ridley, Sir *Orlando Bridgeman*'s.
Dartford, Mr. *Wilberough*'s.

Wistefon, Mr. *Walker*'s.
Holton, Mr. *Egerton*'s.
Bayle-Royal, Mr. *Cholmondley*'s.
Mare, Mr. *Mareberry*'s.
Rensbury, Mr. *Starkey*'s.
Ely, Mr. *Lee*'s.
Adlington, Mr. *Lee*'s.
Walthrop, Mr. *Davenport*'s.
Poyton, Mr. *Warren*'s.
Peel, Mr. *Whitley*'s.
Puddington, Mr. *Mathee*'s.
Hoom-ball, Mr. *Shakeley*'s.
Tabley, Mr. *Leicester*'s.
Crew, Mr. *Offeley*'s.
Aslington, Mr. *Vernon*'s.
Broxen-ball, Mr. *Dod*'s.
Hatton, Mr. *Dutton*'s.
Stableford, Mr. *Brewen*'s.
Hocknel, Mr. *Hocknel*'s.
Darnoll, Mr. *Lee*'s.
Spurt-ball, Mr. *Spurt*'s.
Kinderton, Mr. *Dunnable*'s.
Laughton, Mr. *Laughton*'s.
Joddrel, Mr. *Joddrel*'s.

CORNWALL,

A Maritime County, in the Diocess of *Exeter*, is the most
Western County of *England*; surrounded with the Sea on
the North, South, and West, and parted from *Devonshire*, East-
ward by the *Tame*, all but a small Tract of Land; so that 'tis a
perfect Peninsule, 150 Miles in Circumference. It contains a-
bout

bout 960000 Acres, and 25374 Houses, but is none of the most fruitful Parts of *England*. 'Tis true, its Valleys are plentiful of Corn and Pasture, and the Hills famous for their *Tin* and *Copper-Mines*; and it abounds in *wild Fowl*, *Woodcocks* especially; and the Seas thereof, in *Fish*. Here is the great *Fishing* of *Pilchards*, between *July* and *November*; of which vast Quantities are exported into *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*. It yields also plenty of *Samphire*, *Eringo*, *fine Slate*, and *Marble*.

The People of this County are accounted the strongest in *England*, most skilful in *Wrestling*; and much addicted to that Exercise.

In short, this County is full of Wonders, mention'd the 4th Chapter, to which I refer the Reader. Here is the famous Port of *Falmouth*, the *Lizard Point*, (being the *Ocrinum*, or *Dammonium Promontorium* of the Ancients) and the *Lands-End*, *Bokrium Promontorium*. Between these two stands *St. Michael's Mount*, a lofty Hill, which gives its Name to *Mounts-Bay*. A sandy Plain parts it from the Continent, which may be pass'd on Foot at low Water. There is an old Fort on the Top of this Mount.

Of all the Counties of *England*, *Cornwall*, *Cumberland*; and *Monmouthshire*, have most of *British* Blood. The first was a long time governed by its own Princes, called *Earls of Cornwall*, till *Egbert*, the first Monarch of *England*, made a Conquest of it in 809. Being re-annex'd to the Crown in the Reign of *Edward III.* this Prince made his eldest Son *Edward*, called the *Black-Prince*, Duke of *Cornwall*: And ever since the eldest Son of *England* has born that Title, without Creation.

Market-Towns.

⊙ LAUNCESTON, the chief, Saturday.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| ⊙ Leskard, Sat. | ⊙ Penryn, W.F. & S. St. Austel, |
| ⊙ Lestwithiel, Frid. | ⊙ Tregony, Sat. Boscastle, |
| ⊙ Truro, W. & Sat. | ⊙ St. Ives, W. & F. St. Colomb, Thurs. |
| ⊙ Bodmin, Sat. | ⊙ Fouay, Sat. Falmouth, Thurs. |
| ⊙ Helfton, Sat. | ⊙ Kellington, Market-Jew, Thurs. |
| ⊙ Saltash, | ⊙ Boffiney, Padstow, Sat. |
| ⊙ Camelford, Frid. | ⊙ St. German, Fr. Penzanse, Thurs. |
| ⊙ Westlow, or Port Pigham. | ⊙ St. Michael, Redruth, |
| ⊙ Grampound, Sat. | ⊙ Newport, Warbridge, |
| ⊙ Eastlow, | ⊙ St. Maws, Stratton, Tues. |

Launce-
tion.

Launceston, or *Dunbivid*, is a goodly Town, 170 Miles from *London*, near the *Tamer*, which severs this County from *Devonshire*.

Fal-
mouth.

Falmouth is one of the best Ports of *England*, called *Falmouth* from its Situation at the *Fale's Mouth*. This is the Station of

most of our Packet-boats for *Lisbon*. The same gives the Title of *Vif-*
 Count to the Duke of *Northumberland*, a Natural Son of King
Charles II. who created him Baron of *Pontefract*, *Viscount Fal-*
mouth, and Duke of *Northumberland*.

Over against *Falmouth* stands the Castle of *Pendennis*, built by *Penden-*
Henry VIII. for the Security of this Coast. *Pendennis-Castle.*
Truro gives the Title of *Viscount*, and *Bedwin* that of *Baron*, *Truro.*
 the *Earl of Radnor*. 'Tis a pretty good Harbour, as well as
Eng- *Guay*, *St. Ives*, and *Penzance*.

Country-Seats.

<i>Wolston</i> , <i>Stanbury</i> , <i>Clif-</i>	<i>Boconock</i> , the Lord <i>Mobun's</i> . <i>Trerise</i> , the Lord <i>Arundel's</i> . <i>Mount-Edgecomb</i> , Sir— <i>Edge-</i> <i>comb's</i> , &c.
<i>ton</i> , and <i>Lanow</i> , the Earl of	
<i>Bath's</i> .	
<i>Truro</i> , and <i>Lanhydrock</i> , Earl	
of <i>Radnor's</i> .	

Isles of Scilly.

These *Isles*, called in Latin *Silurum Insula*, and supposed by
 me to be the *Cassiterides* of the Ancients, lie about 60 Miles
 from the *Lands-End*, and are a Cluster of small Islands, to the
 number of 145; one of 'em called *Scilly*, which gave Name to
 the rest, was then counted the chiefest: But *St. Mary* has got
 the Pre-eminence, as the largest and most fruitful; yet it
 is but 9 Miles about. But it has a very good Harbour, forti-
 fied with a Castle, built by *Q. Elizabeth*. These *Isles* were con-
 quered by *Eibelftan*, one of the *Saxon Kings* of *England*, from
 which Time to this they have been look'd upon as Part of
 Cornwall.

CUMBERLAND,

A Maritime County in the *North* of *England*, and in the Di-
 oces of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, is bounded Northward with
Scotland, and Westward with the *Irish Sea*. It is 168 Miles in
 circumference, contains about 1040000 Acres, and 14825 Hou-
 ses: As far North as it lies, 'tis a fruitful County; whose
 Hills yield good *Pasture*, and the Valleys Plenty of *Corn*. There
 is Abundance both of *wild Fowl*, and *Fish*. For *Fewel*, it yields
Coal; and for other Uses, there are large Mines both of *Cop-*
per and *Lead*.

Wry-Nose, one of its highest Hills, is remarkable for its
 three Shire-Stones, one Foot from each other. One in this
 County, another in *Westmorland*, and the third in *Lancashire*.

Besides its Rivers, of which *Eden* is the principal, here are
 several *Meers*, or small *Lakes*; particularly one called by the
 name of *Ulles Water*, bordering upon *Westmorland*, and noted
 for yielding a most dainty Fish, called *Charr*.

'Tis Matter of Wonder, that in so Northern a County more Roman Antiquities should be found than in any other. Chapter IV.

Northward is a Tract of Land called *Gillesland*, which gives the Title of *Baron* to the *Earl of Carlisle*.

'Ts observable, this County was possessed by the old *Britons* till the Reign of the *Saxon King Edmund, Ethelstan's Son*, whom 'twas conquer'd in 946.

The same gave the Title of a *Duke* to his late *R. Prince George of Denmark*, who was created by the late *King William*, Anno 1688. *Baron of Ockingham, Earl of Kendal, and Duke of Cumberland*.

Market-Towns.

© *CARLISLE*, the Chief, *Sat.*

© <i>Cockermouth</i> , Tu.	<i>Holm</i> , Sat.	<i>Kirk-Oswald</i> , Thurs.
<i>Whitehaven</i> , Thurs.	<i>Egermont</i> , Sat.	<i>Longtown</i> , Thurs.
<i>Keswick</i> , Sat.	<i>Alston-Moor</i> ,	<i>Ravenglas</i> , Sat.
<i>Penrith</i> , Tues.	<i>Ireby</i> , Thurs.	<i>Wigton</i> , Tues.
<i>Brampton</i> , Tues.		

Carlisle.

Carlisle, upon the *Eden*, 235 Miles from *London*, is a *Bishop's See*. The same is a *Peninsula*, surrounded on all Sides, Southward, with the *River Eden*, besides the *Cauld* and the *Pottersills*, which fall there into the *Eden*. The Town being ruined by the *Danes*, continued in that State till the Reign of *William II. surnamed Rufus*, who rebuilt it. *Henry*, his next Successor, made it an *Episcopal See*. Now it has a good Wall, fortify'd with a great Castle on the West, and a Citadel Eastward, built by *Henry VIII.* The City gives the Title of an *Earldom* to a Branch of the *Duke of Norfolk's Family*; *Charles Howard*, descended from the *Lord William Howard*, third Son of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, being created *Earl of Carlisle* by *King Charles II.* in 1661. Who was sent by that King two Years after, with the Character of an *Extraordinary Ambassador* to *Alexey Michailovitz Czar of Muscovy*, *Charles King of Sweden*, and *Frederick King of Denmark*. He had a Son, *Edward* by Name, who succeeded him; and another named *Frederick*, born at *Copenhagen* in the last Embassy, who was killed in the Trenches at the Siege of *Luxemburg*. *Charles*, Son of *Edward*, is now in Possession of the Titles and Estate of the Family.

Whitehaven.

Whitehaven is a noted Port, especially for its Salt and Coal Trade. *Penrith* has a great many Tanners, and *Keswick* abundance of good Lead.

Country-Seats.

Gray-Stock-Castle, the Duke of *Northumberland's* | *Cockermouth-Castle*, the Duke of *Somerset's*.

Navarro

Naworth, Earl of Carlisle's. | Drumbugh-Castle, Viscount
 Kirk-Oswald, and D. Acre-Ca. | Lonsdale's.
 Isle, Earl of Suffolk's. | Rose-Castle, Bishop of Carlisle's.

These, and many others Seats, were built in the Form of Castles, because this County bordering upon Scotland, lay exposed to the Incursions of the Scots, when these two Nations warred against each other.

The Isle of Man.

The Situation of this Isle is in the Irish Sea, 10 Leagues from Cumberland. It reaches about 9 Leagues in Length, and 3 in breadth. The Air of it is cold, and the Soil yields abundance of Oats. Here is also Plenty of Cattle, wild Fowl, and Fish. It contains 17 Parishes, has 5 Towns and two Castles. There is a Hill in it, of special Note for yielding from thence a Prospect of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The Earl of Darby is Lord of the Isle of Man, but he holds it in Fee of the Crown. There is a Bishop of Man, but he is no Peer of the Realm, as other Bishops, because he does not hold his Bishoprick immediately of the Crown, but of the Lord of the Isle, by whom he is chosen; is confirm'd by the King of Great Britain, and consecrated by the Archbishop of York.

DARBYSHIRE,

AN Inland County Northward, in the Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 Houses, is a plentiful Country of Pasture, Corn, and Wood, especially on the East and South-sides. There are also Quarries of Free-stone, and Marble, abundance of Limestone, Lime, and Whet-stones, with Coal, Lead, and Iron-Mines. It yields likewise both Crystal and Alabaster.

The River Darwent, which glides through this County from North to South, and falls into the Trent, divides it into two Parts, one East, and the other West.

North-Westward is the Peak, so famous for its Caves, Quarries, and Lead-Mines. As for its Medicinal Waters, see Chap. IV.

Market-Towns.

© D A R B Y, the Shire-Town, Frid.

Leicesterfield, Sat.	Ashbourn, Sat.	Winster, Sat.
Winksworth, Tues.	Bakewell, Mond.	Tiddefswall, Wed.
Wooler, Frid.	Dronfield, Thurs.	Drawfield, Frid.
Fretton, Mond.		

Darby, upon the Darwent, is a good Town, populous, and famous by its Trade. It consists of 5 Parishes. Over the River

ver there is a fair Stone-bridge. The Steeple of some of the Churches is both very beautiful, and extraordinary high. The Hall, wherein the Assizes are kept, is a fair Building of Fine Stone. *Darby Ale* has been long in vogue.

In the Year 1486. *Thomas Lord Stanley*, Lord High Constable of England, was created Earl of *Darby* by *Henry VII.* While this Title does still continue in the same Family, in the Person of *James Stanley*, the present Earl of *Darby*, and Lord of the *Isle of Man*.

Chesterfield.

Chesterfield gives the Title of an Earldom to *Philip Stanley* Son of *Henry*, and this Son of *Philip Lord Stanley of Shelfield* who was created Earl of *Chesterfield* by King *Charles I.*

Scarsdale.

This Town is situate in a Valley called *Scarsdale*, which gives the Title of an Earl to *Francis Leake*, Lord *Deyncombe Sutton*, created Earl of *Scarsdale* by King *Charles I.* in 1628. To whom succeeded *Nicholas* his Son, Father to *Robert Leake* the late Earl, who was succeeded by his Nephew *Nicholas Leake*, Son and Heir to *Richard Leake*, second Son to *Nicholas* Earl of *Scarsdale*.

Wirksworth.

Wirksworth is noted for its great Trade in Lead.

Country Seats.

Bolsover Castle, the Duke of *Newcastle's*.

Longford, Sir *Edward Cook's*.

Chatsworth and Hardwick, the Duke of *Devonshire's*.

Stavely,

Haddon, Duke of *Rutland's*.

Swarston, *Formolk*, upon *Trent*, Sir *Bert Burder's*.

Bretby, Earl of *Chesterfield's*.

Repton, upon *Trent*, Mr. *Thacker's*.

Sutton, Earl of *Scarsdale's*.

Shirly, Lord *Ferrars's*.

DEVONSHIRE, or the County of DEVON

A Maritime County in the Diocess of *Exeter*, 200 Miles Circumference, contains about 1920000 Acres, and 50000 Houses. It lies in the West of England, borders upon *Cornwall* and is watered on two sides with the Sea, viz. North and South. The Air is very good, and the Soil for the most part fruitful, but there are both Hills and Woods. This County does abound chiefly in Corn, Pasture, Wool, wild Fowl, and Sea-Fish. There are also Tin and Lead-Mines. Its chief Manufactures are *Kent's* Serges, and Lace.

The same has given the Title of an Earldom to several families, viz. the *Rivers*, *Courtney*, and *Cavendish*. *William Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, was created Earl of *Devonshire* by *James I.* in 1618. From whom descended in a direct Line *William Cavendish*, late Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, who was created Duke of *Devonshire* by the late King *William*.

and was succeeded in his Honours and Estate by the present Duke of Devonshire, who soon after his Father's Death was advanced to his Office of Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household. The People of this County are, with the Cornish Men, accounted the strongest in England.

Market Towns.

© EXETER, the Capital, Wed. & Sat.

Barnstable, Frid.	Topsam, Wed.	Dodbrook, Wed.
Clifton, Darnmouth, Acminster, Sat.	Hartland, Sat.	
Hardnes, Austrey, Tues.	Harberly, Tues.	
Honiton, Sat.	Bampton, Tues.	Houldsworth, Tues.
Okehampton, Sat.	Bow, Tues.	Ilfracombe, Tues.
Plimpton, Sat.	Bradworthy, Tues.	Kingsbridge, Sat.
Tavestock, Sat.	Brew, Tues.	Kirton, Tues.
Tiverton, Tues.	Chagford, Tues.	Modbury, Tues.
Plimouth, M. & Th.	Chimleigh, Tues.	Moreton, Sat.
Toines, Sat.	Chudleigh, Sat.	Newton, Tues.
Albampton, Sat.	Columpton, Sat.	Sheepwash, Tues.
Boraston, Tues.	Combarnes, Tues.	Sidmouth, Tues.
Exeter, Tues.	Culliton, Thurs.	S. Mawton, Tues.
Exington, Sat.		

Exeter is so called from the River *Ex*, upon which it is situated, with a fair Stone-bridge over it, 138 Miles from London. It is one of the principal Cities of England, by its Greatness, Trade, and Wealth. 'Tis said this City trades in *Serges* for 1000 l. a Week, one with another. It contains 15 Parishes: Is fortify'd with a good Wall and a Castle. Its Cathedral, which is very fine, stands near the Castle. *Eusebius*, a Saxon King, built it, and dedicated it to St. Peter, 914. But then 'twas not a Cathedral, *Exeter* being made an Episcopal See but in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*; by whom the two Bishopricks of St. *Germain* in *Cornwall*, and *Kirton* in this County, were removed to *Exeter*.

This City gave first the Title of *Duke*, next that of *Marquis*, and at last the Title of an *Earl* to several Persons of a distinguished Character; *Thomas Cecil*, Lord *Perleigh*, was created Earl of *Exeter* by King *James I.* in 1605. to which Title is now added by *John Cecil*.

Plimouth is one of the best and most famous Ports of England, situated at the Mouth of the *Pliny*, whence it got this Name of *Mouth*. There are in it three Forts, a Castle, and a Citadel, the last built by the late King *Charles*, with a Chain for the Harbour's Safety, in time of War. 'Twas from this Town Sir *Fancis Drake* set sail in 1577. to sail round the Terrestrial Globe. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Orber Windsor*, son of *Thomas Windsor*, created Earl of *Plimouth* by King *Charles II.*

- Dartmouth.** *Dartmouth*, so called from the River *Dart*, on which it situate, is also a very good Port, defended by two Forts, contains 3 Parishes. King *Charles II.* created *William Leg* Earl of *Dartmouth*, and his Son *George* is now possess'd of that Title.
- Topsham.** *Topsham* is the Port-Town for *Exeter*, about 4 Miles from *Torrington*, upon the *Turrige*, gives the Title of an Earl to *Arthur Herbert*, created Earl of *Torrington* by the late King *William*.
- Bidiford.** *Bidiford* and *Barnstable* are two Inland Ports, Northward. The first on the *Turrige*, and the last upon the *Taw*, which meet together 13 Miles from the Sea, and fall in one Channal into the Sea. These two Towns drive a pretty Trade, and have fair Stone bridges, particularly *Bidiford*, the Bridge whereof is of the Height, that a Ship of 60 Tuns may safely pass under it.
- Torbay.** Some Miles North of *Dartmouth* is *Torbay*, upon the Channal, the usual Rendezvous of the Royal Navy, when sailing near this Coast, and forced back by contrary Winds. The *Star Point* is not far from it.

Country-Seats.

- Wenberry*, and *Potberidge*, the Duke of *Montague's*. *Bidiford*, the Earl of *Bath's*.
Bedford-house in *Exeter*, the Duke of *Bedford's*. *Ugbrook*, my Lord *Clifford's*.
Exon-Palace, the Bishop of *Exeter's*.

Lindsey-Island.

This Island lies 50 Miles from *Devonshire*, Northwestward, and is much more remote from any other Continent. It is 5 Miles long, and 2 broad. But so furrounded with inaccessible Rocks, that there is but one small Entrance into it, where few Men can scarce go a-breast. What is most surprizing, is, that lying so far in the Sea, it has the Advantage of several Springs of fresh Water.

DORSETSHIRE,

A Maritime County, upon the Channal; lies East of *Devonshire*, in the Diocess of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 772000 Acres; and 21944 Houses. This is a pleasant and fruitful Country, yielding Plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattle, wild Fowl, and Fish. It yields also abundance of Heath, and Quarries of Free-stone and Marble.

This County has given the Title of an Earl, and Marquis to several Families. That of *Marquis* being extinct by the Death of *Henry Duke of Suffolk*, beheaded in the bloody Reign of Queen *Mary*, King *James I.* revived the Earldom in the Person of *Tho. Sackville*, Lord *Buckhurst*, whom he created Earl of *Dorset*, in 1603, From whom is descended in a direct Line

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, the present Earl of Dorset and Mid-
 dlesex.

Market-Towns.

DOVERCHESTER, the Capital, Sat.

Weymouth, Tues. & Frid. *Weymouth, Mon. & Tu. Wed. & Th. & Frid.*
 and Frid. *Weymouth, Sat. Evershot, & Frid.*

Lyme, or Lyme, on Lyme-Castle, Thu. *Weymouth, Thurs. & Frid.*
 Regis. Cranborn, Wed. *Weymouth, Sat. & Sun.*

Melcomb Regis, T. Blandford, Sat. *Melcomb, Sat. & Sun.*
 & Frid. *Melcomb, Mon. & Tu. Wed. & Th. & Frid.*

Bridport, *Bridport, Thurs. & Frid.*
 Shaftsbury, Sat. *Shaftsbury, Mon. & Tu. Wed. & Th. & Frid.*

Dorchester, the Ancients *Dorchester*, is pleasantly seated on Dorche-
 the Frome, 10 Miles from the Mouth of it, and 85 from Lon-
 don. But it has been so ruined by the Danes, and next by the
 Normans, that it feels the Effect of it to this Day. *Wednesday*
 is its Market-day. The same was lately erected into a *Marriage*
 by the present Queen, in the Person of *Bohyn Percy*, Earl
 of Kingston, and Marquis of Dorchester.

Weymouth, between Dorchester Northward, and the Isle of Wey-
 mouth Southward, is a good Port, at the Mouth of the River mouth.
 Wey, whence the Name of *Weymouth*. This Town gives the
 Title of a Viscount to *Thomas Thynne*, the present Viscount
 Weymouth.

Pool is another Port, rich and well built, almost surrounded Pool
 with an Arm of the Sea, called *Luxford-Lake*, so that there is
 but one Entrance into it on the Lands side. Here the Tide ebbs
 and flows four times in 24 Hours.

Lyme, on the side of *Devonshire*, is another Harbour, the Lyme.
 town built on an Eminence of difficult Access, and not much
 noted to, except by Fishermen. Here the Duke of *Monmouth*
 landed, coming from *Holland*, to oppose King *James II.*
 at his Attempt proving unsuccessful, he lost his Head upon a
 scaffold.

Bridport, East from Lyme, was the only Place formerly for Bridport.
 the Twisting of Ropes for the Royal Navy. And tis used still
 for that purpose, the neighbouring Lands yielding plenty of
 Hemp.

Shaftsbury, or *Shafton*, has a fair Prospect, and has been for- Shaftsbu-
 merly a Place of Importance, when it had ten Parishes, now re-
 duced into three. There are in it about 300 Houses, all built
 of Stone. And it gives the Title of an Earl to *Anthony Ashley*
Cooper, derived to him from his Grandfather of that Name,
 created Earl of *Shaftsbury* by the late King *Charles*, in 1672.

Sherborn, is noted for the fine Structure of its Church. And Sherborn.
 is now for the Title of an *Earldom*, lately conferred on the Lord
Malden, Heir apparent of *Henry Earl of Suffolk*.

Country-Seats.

Hook-Castle, the Duke of Bolton's.

Whitfield, the Duke of Newcastle's.

Cranborn-House, and Winborn St. Giles, the Earl of Shaftes-

bury's.

Sherborn-Castle.

Buckland, Earl Powlett's.

Ashley la Priory, and Win-

born, Sir Martin Froome's.

The ISLES of PORTLAND, and PURBECK.

These Isles I subjoin here as belonging to Dorsetshire. Portland some Miles South of Dorchester, is of no great Extent, but very fruitful, and of chief note for its Quarries of Free-Stone, almost as durable as Marble. There is in it a Castle, called Portland-Castle, built by Henry VIII; and on the Land-side, another called Sanford-Castle. These two Castles command the Ships that pass into this Road, called the Race of Portland, the Sea having a strong Current here. This Island gives the Title of an Earldom to William Bentinck, created Earl of Portland by the late King William.

Purbeck, East of Portland, is about 10 Miles long, and broad. Here is found the Marble, commonly called Purbeck Stone; and excellent Clay for making Tobacco-pipes, sold in London 30 s. a Tun. In this Island is the Town of Corfe, with a Castle upon a Hill.

DURHAM,

A Maritime and Northern County, commonly called the Bishoprick of Durham, 107 Miles in Circumference, contains 610000 Acres, and 15984 Houses. As it lies not far from Scotland, so the Air of it is the colder, and the Soil less fruitful. The East-side is the best, the South full of Marsh, and the West-side of Rocks. The greatest Advantage this County has, consists in its Coal, Iron, and Lead-Mines. See Caves called Hell-Kettles, Ch. 4.

This is a County Palatine, the Bishop whereof had formerly Right of Sovereignty, keeping his Courts of Justice, both Civil and Criminal. But most of those Rights are returned to the Crown. The Bishop however is still Earl of Sadberge in this County, and takes Place in the Episcopal Colledge next the Bishop of London.

Market-Towns.

© DURHAM, the Capital, Sat.

Aukland, Thurs.

Stockton,

Sunderland, Frid.

Darlington, Mon.

Hartlepool,

Stainthorpe,

Bernard-Castle, Wed.

Wolsingham.

Durham

Chap. VII. GREAT BRITAIN.

Durham, upon the *Wear*, is 200 Miles from *London*. It stands upon several Hills, enjoys a pure Air, and has Plenty of Provisions. Here excellent Bread is made. Its greatest Ornaments are the Castle, in which the Bishop resides, and the Cathedral near it, both on the Top of a Hill.

Aukland, or Bishop *Aukland*, on the *Wear*, is pleasantly situated, in a good Air, upon the Ascent of a Hill. The Bishop has here a stately Palace, and a fine Chappel, raised from its ruins by Dr. *Cofins*, late Bishop of *Durham*.

Sunderland, at the *Wear's* Mouth, is surrounded with the Sea, at high Water, whence the Name of *Sunderland*. A Town noted for its Sea-coal Trade. The same gives the Title of an Earl to *Charles Spencer*, the present Earl of *Sunderland*, Son of *Robert* the late Earl, and this Son of *Henry Lord Spencer*, created Earl of *Sunderland*, by King *Charles I.* in 1643, but slain the same Year in the first Battle of *Newbury*.

Hartlepool, upon a narrow Neck of Land shooting forth into the Sea, by which 'tis invironed on all sides but the West.

Bernard-Castle, gives the Title of a Baron to the Lord *Christopher Vane*, as *Raby-Castle* (also in this County) gives the same Title to *Tho. Wentworth*, Lord *Raby*.

At the Mouth of the *Tine*, which parts *Durham* from *Northumberland*, is *Sheals*, the Station of the Sea-coal Fleet. *Jarrow*, the Birth-place of Venerable *Beda*, stands a little higher in the same River. And, over against *Newcastle* in *Northumberland*, *Gatehead*, the Receptacle of the Coal-pit Men in these parts. Between these two Towns there is a Stone-bridge upon the River, with an Iron Gate in the Middle, serving as a Boundary between these two Counties.

Country-Seats.

Ambley-Castle, the Earl of *Berg's*.
Scarborough's.
Penketh-Castle, Viscount *Faulconer's*.
Durham, and *Aukland Castles*, the Bishop of *Durham's*.

ESSEX,

A Maritime Country in the East Parts of *England*, and the Diocese of *London*, called *Essex* from the *East-Saxons*, by whom it was inhabited. It is 146 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1240000 Acres, and 34819 Houses. Here the Air is temperate, but near the Sea and the *Thames* very moist, and the Inhabitants in those Parts subject to *Agues*. The Soil yields plenty of Corn, Cattle, and Wood. Here is also abundance of Fish, and Wild-Fowl. In the North Parts *Saffron* grows to Admiration. And there are some Parts, the Soil of which is so rank, that after three Crops of *Saffron*, it yields good *Barley* for near 20 Years together, without Compost.

This

This County is water'd by a great Number of Rivers. *Aside the Thames* that parts it from *Kent*, the *Stoure* from *Suffolk*, the *Lea* from *Middlesex*, and the little *Stoure* from *Hertfordshire*; here's the *Coln*, *Chelmer*, *Grouch*, *Roding*, and many other Rivers, all yielding Plenty and Variety of *Fish*.

Lastly, This County has given the Title of an *Earldom* to several Families, particularly the *Mandevilles*, *Bertrams*, *Bourchiers*. Also to *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, to *William Parr*, and the *Devereux*. *Robert*, Earl of *Essex*, and *Viscount Hereford*, was General of the Parliament's Forces in the *Rebellion* of *Charles I.* Which Title being extinct by the Death of the Earl's Son, *King Charles II.* revived it in the Person of *Arthur Capel*, Baron of *Wadham*, whom he created Earl of *Essex*, and *Viscount Malden*. *Algernon*, his Son, is now possessed of the Title.

Market-Towns.

© COLCHESTER, the Shire-Town, Sat.
 © Harwich, Tues. *Ingershall*, *Hatfield*, Frid.
 © Malden, Sat. *Haylaw*, *Haverhill*,
Chelmsford, Frid. *Bradfield*, *Hornden*, Sat.
Barking, Sat. *Braintree*, Wed. *Ratig*, Sat.
Hatfield, Sat. *Billerica*, Tues. *Maningtree*, Tues.
Rochford, *Burntwood*, Thurs. *Waltham Abbey*, Thurs.
Rumford, Wed. *Dunmore*, Sat. *Thaxted*, Frid.
Walden, Sat. *Cogshall*, Sat. *Widham*,
Epping, Th. & Frid. *Grays*, Thurs. *Sudbury*, Sat.

Colchester.

Colchester, on the *Coln*, lies 43 Miles North-East from *London*, and 7 Miles from the Sea. This is a Town of great Antiquity, if the Tradition be true, viz. that it was built by *Colulus*, a British Prince, who reigned in the second Age. 'Tis so pretended to be the Birth-place of *Lucius* the first Christian King, of *Constantine the Great*, the first Christian Emperor, and of *Helena* the first Christian Empress. The Town is large and populous, and drives a good Trade in Woollen Manufactures. Its large and excellent Oysters, so much in request among the Ancient Romans, are to this Day accounted the best in England. Its Walls and Castle shew it to be ancient. This Town was very severely used by the Parliament's Forces in the Reign of *King Charles I.* It was reduced to great Straits by *Famine* and the chief Commanders thereof, *Sir Charles Lucas*, and *George Lisle*, shot to Death for having held out to the last. Lastly, 'Tis noted for giving the Title of *Viscount* to the Earl of *Essex*.

Harwich.

Harwich, is a Sea-port Town, at the *Stoure's* Mouth, upon the Borders of *Suffolk*. This is the Station of our *Paquet-boats* to *Holland*. Its Situation is very advantageous, being almost surrounded with the Sea; but the Harbour is not fit for great Ships.

Malden.

Malden, the Ancient's *Camalodunum*, stands upon the *Chelmer*, 10 or 12 Miles from *Colchester*, and much about the same Distance from *London*.

Since from the Sea, *Claudius*, a Roman Emperor, took this Town, made it a Roman Colony, and caused a Money to be coined with this Inscription, *GOLODAMIA LODUN.* The same gives the Title of a Viscount to the Earl of Effingham.

Rochford, gave the Title of an Earl to *William de Ros*, the first Earl of *Rochford* by the late King *William*, and lately succeeded by his Son.

At *Chelmsford* the *Affizes* are usually kept. *Walden* is noted for the Plenty of *Saffron* that grows in its Neighbourhood, and for the Title of a Viscount it gives to the Earl of *Bucks*.

There is besides *Chesterford* in this County, which gives the Title of a Baron to the Earl of *Bindon*, the Earl of *Suffolk's* Son and Heir.

Upon the *Thames*, against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, there is a Fort, called *Tilbury-Fort*, which commands the River there.

But *Ithancester* must not be forgotten, the *Ostons* of the *Ancients*, long since fallen to Ruin. In which the Romans kept a strong Garrison, for the Security of these Parts, infested by Saxon Pirates.

Country Seats.

Audley-Inn, a Royal House.
New-Hall, the Duke of *Monmouth's*.

Geniley,
Chesterford, the Earl of *Suffolk's*.

Opp-Hall, Sir *Thomas Webster's*.

Leez-Priory, Earl of *Manchester's*.

Ofish, Earl *Rivers's*.

Overring, Earl of *Lindsey's*.

Mark-Hall, Earl of *Angelsey's*.

Gosfield-Hall, and *Epping-Place*, the Lord *Gray's*.

Moulton-Hall, *Priory*, and *St.*

Scop's-Hall, the Lord *Fitzwater's*.

Writtle-Park, *Thornden*, *Inger-*

ton-Hall, and *Grantham-Park*, the Lord *Petre's*.

Easton-Lodge, and *Abdon*, the Lord *Maryard's*.

Tollbury, the Lord *Howard's* of *Essex*.

Lawford-Hall, the Lord *Grey's*.

Audley-Inn, now a Royal House, was built by *Thos Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord High Treasurer to King *James I.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

A N Inland County, in the Diocess of *Gloucester*, contains about 80000 Acres, and 26764 Houses, and is a fine, fruitful, and delightful Country. There are Hills on the East side of it, called *Cotswold*, which feed innumerable Flocks of sheep, the Wool whereof is very much esteemed. The middle parts are level, and water'd by the *Severn*, which contributes very much to their Fertility. Westward 'tis a woody Country, and there is *Dean-Forest*, which formerly was much more stocked with Wood than at present, the Iron Mines having consumed a good Part of it.

Besides the *Severn*, which crosses this County from North to South, here is the *Avon* that parts it from *Somersetshire*, the *Wye* which partly divides it from *Monmouthshire*, besides the *Stroud*, and the *Ips*. All very fishy Rivers, and the *Severn* chiefly yields great Plenty of *Salmon*.

Formerly the *Vales* of this County were full of *Vineyards* which have been since converted in *Orchards*, yielding plenty of *Cider*.

In short, this County abounds chiefly in *Corn*, *Wool*, *Wood*, *Iron* and *Steel*, *Cider*, and *Salmon*. Among its *Manufactures*, the *Woollen* is the most considerable. Here is also very good *Cheese* made.

Market-Towns.

© GLOUCESTER, the Capital, Wed. and Sat.		
© Cirencester, M. & F.	Marlfield,	Painswick, Tues.
© Tewksbury, Sat.	Colford,	Stow, Thurs.
Blackley, Wed.	Dean,	Stanley,
Dursley, Thurs.	Fairfold,	Tedbury, Wed.
Campden, Wed.	Hampton,	Wickwar, Mond.
Newnham, Frid.	Norish-leach,	Thornbury, Sat.
Stroud, Frid.	Newent, Frid.	Winecomb, Sat.
Chiltenham, Thurs.	Morton,	Wotton, Frid.
Lechlade, Tues.	Sudbury, Thurs.	

Glocester. *Glocester*, the *Claudia Castra*, or *Glevum* of the Ancients stands upon the *Severn*, 80 Miles from *London*, West and North. 'Tis a most ancient City, large, and populous, containing 12 Parishes. Fortify'd of old with a good Wall, and a Castle of Free-Stone, but both fallen to Ruin. *Henry VIII* made it an Episcopal See, or rather re-established it, for it was a Bishop's See in the Time of the Ancient Britains. The Cathedral is stately, in which *Robert*, eldest Son of *William the Conquerour*, and *King Edward II*. two unfortunate Princes, are inhumed. This City has given the Title of a *Dukedom* to several Princes of the Blood. The last who enjoy'd that Title was *William*, the present *QUEEN's* only Son, who died aged 3 Years, *July 29, 1700*.

Cirencester. *Cirencester*, the *Corinium*, or *Durocornovium* of the Ancients is seated upon the *Churn*, 12 Miles South-east of *Glocester*. In the time of the *Romans* this was an important Place, but the *Saxons* and *Danes* so defaced it, that it could never recover its ancient Lustre.

Tewksbury. *Tewksbury*, the *Theocicuria* of the Ancients, is situate at the Influx of the *Avon* into the *Severn*, 9 or 10 Miles North of *Glocester*, and drives a considerable Trade with its *Woollen Manufacture*. The same gives the Title of *Baron* to the *Elector Prince of Hanover*, lately created by *Queen ANNE* *Baron of Tewksbury*, *Viscount of North Allerton*, *Earl of Milford Haven*, *Marquis* and *Duke of Cambridge*.

CHAP. VII. GREAT BRITAIN.

Stroud is a goodly Town, upon the River of that Name, or *Stroud*; over which it has a Bridge, and on the Banks of it many *Fulling Mills* for *Scarlet*, the *Stroud Water* having a peculiar Quality to give the right Tincture.

Berkley and *Dursley* do not lie far asunder, nor far from the *Berkley*. *Severn*. *Berkley* gives the Title of an *Earl*, and *Dursley* that of *Dursley*. *Viscount* to *Charles Earl of Berkley*, Son of *George*, created *Earl of Berkley* by *Charles II.* in the Year 1679.

Alney, a small Island in the *Severn*, ought to be taken notice of, for the famous *Duel* fought in this Island by two Kings, see p. 17.

Country-Seats.

Badminton, and *Wollaston Grange*, the Duke of *Beaufort's*.

Stowell, *Earl of Stafford's*.

Cambden-House, *Earl of Gainsborough's*.

Berkley-Castle, *Earl of Berkley's*.

Forse-Court, and *Cockbury*, *Earl of Coventry's*.

Over-Norton, *Viscount Say and*

Seals's.

Kempford, *Viscount Weymouth's*.

The Lord *Downe's House*, 10 Miles from *Glocester*.

Ainsbury, *M^r. Chester's*.

Sherburn-House, *Sir Robert Dutton's*.

Westbury, upon the *Severn*, *Col. Maynard Colchester's*.

'Twas in *Berkley-Castle* King *Edward II.* was murdered, after his Resignation of the Crown.

HAMPSHIRE, or HANTSHIRE, otherwise called the County of SOUTHAMPTON.

THIS is a Maritime County, upon the Channel, between *Sussex* on the East, and *Dorsetshire* on the West, in the Diocels of *Winchester*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1312500 Acres, and 26851 Houses. It is a pleasant and fruitful Country, yielding Plenty both of Corn and Grass, Wool, Wood, and Iron; and particularly noted for the Excellency of its Honey, and Hammons.

On the West-side 'tis watered by the *Avon*, and the *Stoure*, that meet together near the Sea; and on the East by the *Test* and the *Itchen*, that join near *Southampton*. In this County is also the *New-Forrest*, for which, see p. 10.

Market-Towns.

© *SOUTHAMPTON*, the Shire-Town, Tues. & Frid.

© *Winchester*, Wed. © *Andover*, Sat. © *Stockbridge*,

and Sat. © *Christ-Church*, © *Whitchurch*,

© *Portsmouth*, Thur. © *Lemington*, Sat. © *Yarmouth*,

and Sat. © *Petersfield*, Sat. © *Newport*,

© *White*

Havant, Good, Odiham, Sat.
 King'sclere, Tues.
 Ringwood, Wed.
 Basingstoke, Wed.
 Broding,
 Fordingbridge,

Southampton.

Southampton, Lat. *Hantonia*, the *Caesentum*, or *Trifantium*
 Portus of the Ancients, is 60 Miles from London, situate at the
 Mouth of the *Hampton*; that is, the *Tell* and the *Ischin* so called
 where they run in one Channel. The Haven is good, and
 has a fair Key to it; but its Trade very much decay'd. It is
 now five Parishes. This is one of those Towns which are called
 County-Towns, and are independent from the Lord Lieutenant
 of the County. In 1547, *Edward VI.* created *Earl of Southampton*,
Thomas Wriothesley, Lord High Chancellor of England, which
 Title devolved in his Family upon three of his Successors,
 the last of which (being Lord High Treasurer) died without
 Issue-Male, in 1667, and so the Title was extinct. Now
Southampton gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Fitzroy*, Natural
 Son of *Charles II.* who was created by that King *Baron Newbury*,
Earl of Chichester, and *Duke of Southampton*, in 1673.

Winchester.

Winchester, Lat. *Wintonia*, the *Venta Belgarum* of the Ancients,
 is a Bishop's See, yielding the greatest Revenue of a Bishop in
 England, viz. about 8000 *l.* a Year. It stands upon the Banks
 of the *Ischin*, in a Vale between two Hills, 12 Miles from
Southampton. In the Romans Time *Winchester* passed for
 one of the chief Cities of Britain, and in the Heptarchy for
 the Royal Seat of the *West Saxons*. But it suffered much from
 the Danes, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. This City has now
 Parishes, and is adorned with a fair Cathedral, dedicated to the
 Trinity. In which lie interr'd many Saxon Kings with their
 Queens, two Danes, and two Norman Kings. Here is also a
 fair Hall, wherein the Affairs and Sessions are kept, and the
Arthur's round Table, a Piece of great Antiquity, hangs up.
 A fine College, with a Publick School for 70 Scholars, taught
 and maintained gratis, from whence they go to *New College*,
Oxford University; both which Colleges were founded by
William of Wickham. *William Pawlet* *Earl of Wiltshire*, Lord High
 Treasurer of England, was created *Marquis of Winchester* by
 King *Edward VI.* And now 'tis the second Title of *Charles*
Pawlet, Son of *Charles*, advanced to the Dignity of a Duke by
 the late King *William*, by whom he was created *Duke of Bolton*.

Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, Lat. *Portus Magnus*, is one of the most famous
 Ports of the Island, and a Place of great Strength. It stands
 upon the *Isle of Portsey*, which is 14 Miles about. The Air is
 unhealthful, and fresh Water scarce, this Town nevertheless
 very populous, a Place of good Trade, and a Nursery of Seamen,
 and Spithead in its Neighbourhood, the general Rendezvous
 of the Royal FLEET, sailing Westward, or returning Eastward.

ward. There is a Dock for building Men of War, and Store-houses to fit them out. This Town gives the Title of a Duke to *Louise de Savoy*, the Duke of Richmond's Mother, who was created by King Charles II. in 1673. Barons of *Portsmouth*, Counts of *Barnham*, and Dukes of *Portsmouth*, all three in this County.

Andover gives the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Andover*.

The Isle of WIGHT.

This Isle, called in Latin, *Veſtia*, makes Part of Hampshire, and lies South-west of *Portsmouth*, being 80 Miles about, and containing 36 Parishes. 'Tis both a very delightful, and fruitful Isle. It abounds in Corn and Pasture, wild Fowl, Fish, Hares, and Rabbits; and its Wool is counted almost as fine as that of *Wiltshire* in *Hampshire*. In short, this Isle may be called the Garden of England.

There are two Market-Towns in it, both privileg'd to send Members to Parliament, viz. *Newport*, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and *Yarmouth*.

Newport, the chief of the Island, is a pretty large Town, and *Newport* well Peopled. *Yarmouth* lies North-westward, and is built of *Free-Stone*. There is a Castle, and other Places of Fortification.

At the Entrance of *Newport-Haven* lies *Cowes*, a noted Place for harbouring of Ships, the Town and Haven being defended by a Castle. West of *Newport* there is another Castle, called *Castellum* Castle, where King *Charles I.* was some time kept Prisoner.

South-East from this Island is *Sandham*, whence the Neighbouring Bay is called *Sandham-Bay*, also fortify'd with a Castle.

Between *Portsmouth* and this Isle is *Spithead*, and 2 Leagues *Spithead*, from thence *St. Helen*. Which Road is much frequented by the Royal NAVY.

Lastly, This Isle is of that Importance, that it was formerly erected into a Kingdom by *Henry VI.* as was already observed.

Courtesy-Seats.

<i>Newbeston-Castle</i> , a Royal House.	<i>Rockborn-House</i> , Earl of <i>Shaftesbury's</i> .
<i>Port's-Stone</i> , the Duke of <i>Beaufort's</i> .	<i>Whorwell</i> , the Lord <i>De la Warr's</i> .
<i>King, Atberton, Hackwood</i> , and <i>New-Forest</i> , Duke of <i>Bolton's</i> .	<i>Malleson</i> , the Lord <i>Sand's</i> .
<i>Wolverhampton-Place</i> , Earl of <i>Arundel's</i> .	<i>Breamore</i> , the Lord <i>Brooke's</i> .
	<i>Wolverhampton-House</i> , the Bishop of <i>Windsor's</i> .

HARTFORDSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocesses of London and Ely, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 457020 Acres and 16569 Houses, is a fine and delightful County, bordering upon *Middlesex*. Here the Inhabitants breathe a wholesome Air and the Soil yields plenty of Corn, Grass, and Wood. The *Lea* and *Coln* are its principal Rivers. Wheat, Barley, and Malt, its chief Commodities.

Market-Towns.

© **HARTFORD**, the Chief, Saturday.
 © *St. Albans*, Sat. *Buntingford*, Mon. *Standon*, Frid.
Barnet, Mon. *Barkway*, *Stevenage*, Frid.
Ware, Tues. *Baldock*, Thurs. *Stotsford*,
Berkhamsted, Mon. *Hitchin*, Tues. *Tring*, Frid.
Rickmansworth, Sat. *Hodsdon*, Thurs. *Watford*, Tues.
Hatfield, Thurs. *Roxton*, *Hempstead*, Thurs.

Hartford. *Hartford*, upon the *Lea*, 20 Miles from *London*, a very ancient, but decay'd Town, since the High-way was turn'd through *Ware*. There is a Castle in it, and 3 Parishes. 'Tis noted particularly for giving the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Mersey*.

St. Albans. *St. Albans*, on the *Ver*, was raised out of the Ruins of *Verulamium*, a strong Place of old, that stood on the other side of the River. It got the Name of *St. Albans*, from a Citizen *Verulamium* of that Name, the Proto-martyr of *Britain*, under the Empire of *Diocletian*. To perpetuate the Memory of this Saint, the *Britains* built a Church here, which they call by his Name. *St. Albans* Church being destroy'd by the *Saxons*, *Offa* King of *Mercia* erected here a Monastery in honour of that Saint, Anno 793. whose *Abbot* obtain'd from *Pope Hadrian* the Precedency of all other *Abbots* in *England*. 'Tis near this Town that *Richard*, Duke of *York*, routed *Henry* and took him Prisoner; and that *Henry* recovered his Liberty 4 Years after, by the Victory he obtain'd in this very Campaign. *Francis Bacon*, Lord High Chancellor of *England*, in the Reign of King *James I.* was created by that Prince, Baron of *Verulam* and Viscount *St. Albans*. There have been since 3 *Earls* of *St. Albans*, the last of which was *Henry Fermyn*, Lord Chancellor to the late King *Charles*. This Town at present gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Beauclaire*, a Natural Son of a Prince, who created him first Earl of *Burford*, and afterwards Duke of *St. Albans*.

Barnet. *Barnet* is noted, both for its Mineral Waters, and the Victory gain'd here by the House of *York*, over that of *Lancaster*; *Berkhamsted*, for its ancient Castle, in which the Duke of *Cornwall* formed

formerly called; *Hitchin*, for its School; And *Ware* upon the *Lea*, for its artificial River, supplying a good Part of *London* with fresh Water, tho' at 20 Miles distance. The same is of note besides, for the Great Road from it to *London*, being generally large, and smooth, with neat Towns and Villages upon it, from Mile to Mile, and many Country-Seats.

Hatfield and *Hodsdon* are also seated on the *Lea*. The first in a most pleasant Situation, near *Hatfield-House*, once a Royal Palace, *Hodsdon*. King *James I.* exchanged *Thobald's* for it, which stood also in this County, near *Hodsdon*.

Royston stands partly in this County, and partly in that of *Roydon*, *Cambridge*. It drives a great Trade in Malt.

Near *Watford* stood formerly *Langley-Abbey*, the Birth-place of *Langley-Nicholas Breakspear*, who being advanced to the Papal Dignity, assumed the Name of *Hadrian IV.*

Country-Seats,

<i>Denham</i> , the D. of <i>Newcastle's</i>	<i>Lisbury's</i>
<i>Wallow-House</i> at <i>St. Alban's</i> ,	<i>Cashebury</i> , and <i>Hadden-Hall</i> ,
the Duke of <i>Marlborough's</i>	the Earl of <i>Essex's</i>
<i>Wor-Park</i> , ———	<i>Totteridge</i> , Earl of <i>Anglesy's</i>
<i>Hatfield-House</i> , <i>Hartford-Castle</i> ,	<i>Bel-Bar</i> , the Lord <i>Somers's</i>
<i>Bygnave</i> , <i>Chalkbourn</i> , and	<i>Broxbourne-Berry</i> , Sir <i>Henry</i>
<i>Quickwood</i> , the Earl of <i>Sa-</i>	<i>Monson's</i> .

HEREFORDSHIRE,

A N Inland County, in *Hereford* Diocess, towards *Wales*, 100 Miles in Circumference, contains about 66000 Acres, and 100 Houses, abounds in all Things necessary for Life, particularly Corn, Wool, Salmon, and Cider. Its Wool and Cider accounted the best in *Great-Britain*; and yet this Cider is made of the Red-Break Apple, scarce eatable, but growing nowhere well as in this County.

This County is noted besides for its famous Hill, called *Marston-Hill*; for which, see p. 14.

Market-Towns.

© *HEREFORD*, the Shire-Town, Wedn. Fri. Sat. *Lempster*, Fri. *Rosa*, Thurs. *Lidbury*, Tues. *Weobly*, Thurs. *Pembridge*, Tues. *Bromyard*, Mon. *St. Iveton*, Wedn.

Hereford, 40 Miles from *London*, stands upon the *Wye*, in a fruitful Soil. This Town was built out of the Ruins of *Conium*, which stood where *Knechtesser* now is, not far distant from it. It had formerly a Castle, built by the *Normans*, but fallen to Ruin. It has been formerly honoured with the Title of an *Earldom*, and afterwards with that of a *Duchedom*. At present, it gives the Title of a *Viscount* to the Lord *Price*.

Lempster is noted for the Goodness of its Bread and Wool, *Lempster* for the Title of a *Baron* it gives to the Lord *William Parnham*.

Country-Seats.

Goodrich, Penyard, and Eccles- wal-Castles, the Marquis of Kent's.	Hereford-Palace, the Bishop Hereford's.
Wilton, Aconbury, and Dewswell, the Lord Chandos's.	Stoke-House, Mr. Foley's.
Hampton-Court, the Lord Co- ningsby's.	Brompton, and Brian-Castle, M Harley's.
Hamlacy, the Lord Scudamore's.	Bredwardin-Castle, Col. Corn wall's.
	Croft-Castle, Sir Herbert Croft

HUNTINGTONSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocess of *Lincoln*, is called
some, in a jocular Sense, *Willowshire*, for its Plenty
Willows, is 67 Miles in Circuit, contains about 240000 Acres
and 8217 Houses, and was formerly a very woody Country, and
consequently most proper for Hunting, whence the Name
Huntingtonshire. Now 'tis an open Country, marshy on the
North-East side, but plentiful of Pasture. In general, 'tis
pleasant Country, diversify'd with Hills, and yielding Plenty
both of Corn and Cattle. Amongst its Rivers, the *Ouse* is the
principal.

Market-Towns.

© HUNTINGTON, the chief, Sat.		
S. Ives, Mon.	S. Neots, Thurs.	And Yaxley, Tues.
Kimbolton, Fri.	Ramsay, Wedn.	

Hunting-
ton.

Huntington, upon the *Ouse*, 50 Miles from *London*, is a ple-
asant Town, which formerly consisted of 15 Parishes, now
reduced to four. Over the River it has a *Stone-bridge*, leading
to *Godmanchester*, on the other side of the River. There is a
publick School. Anno 1529, *George Hastings* was created
Earl of *Huntington* by King *Henry VIII.* which Title continues
this Day in that Family.

S. Ives.

S. Neots.

S. *Ives* and S. *Neots* are noted for their medicinal Waters. The
first is of note besides, as well as *Kimbolton*, for the Title of
Baron they give, S. *Ives* to the Earl of *Sandwich*, and *Kimbolton*
to the Earl of *Manchester*. *Ramsay* was famous of old for its
Abbey.

Country-Seats.

Kimbolton-Castle, the Earl of Manchester's.	Great Gidding, the Lord Kingham's.
Hinchbrook, the Earl of Sand- wich's.	Bugden, the Bishop of Lincoln's.

Hinchbrook gives the Title of Viscount to the Earl
Sandwich.

KEA

Chap. VII. GREAT BRITAIN.

KENT, Lat. *Canium*,

A Maritime County, at the East-Part of the Channel, is in the Diocesses of *Canterbury* and *Rochester*, is 160 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1248000 Acres, and 39242 Houses. According to the different Nature of its Soil, 'tis divided into three Parts, viz. the *Downs*, which have Health without Wealth; the *Marshy Parts*, that have Wealth without Health; and the *Middle*, that has Health and Wealth. One part of this County is woody, another plentiful of Corn, and the third of *Pasture*. Its Soil yields plenty of *Wheat* in some Places, in some *Barley*, and in others excellent *Cherries*, and *Pippins*.

Besides the *Thames* that parts it from *Essex*, here is the *Medway*, the *Stoure*, and other Rivers. The *Medway* Salmon is excellent, and the Trouts of *Fordwich* near *Canterbury*, are of a prodigious Size.

'Twas in this County the Saxons got their first Footing, and embraced the Christian Faith, by the Preaching of *Austin* the Monk. In the Time of the Heptarchy, this County alone made one of the 7 Kingdoms.

When the Normans invaded *England*, *William* the Conqueror confirmed the ancient Privileges of the *Kentish-Men*, called *Gavelkind*; by which, *First*, the Heirs-Male share all the Lands alike; *2dly*, the Heir is at Fifteen at full Age to sell or alienate; and, *3dly*, tho' the Father be convicted of Treason, or the like, yet the Son enjoys his Inheritance; whence the Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough*.

This County has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, before *Edmund Grey*, Lord *Ruthen*, was created Earl of *Kent* by *K. Edward IV.* in 1465; which Title has continu'd ever since his Family, till Her present Majesty *Q. ANNE* was pleased to prove it into that of a *Marquis*, in the Person of *Henry Grey*, Lord Chamberlain; whom She lately created *Viscount of Goderich* in *Herefordshire*, Earl of *Harrold* in *Bedfordshire*, and *Marq. of Kent*.

Market-Towns.

© *CANTERBURY*, the Capital, *Wed.* and *Sat.*

<i>Rochester</i> , Frid.	<i>Bromley</i> , Thurs.	<i>Lid.</i> , Thurs.
<i>Maidstone</i> , Thurs.	<i>Cranbrook</i> , Sat.	<i>Sevenoke</i> , Sat.
<i>Dover</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Cray</i> , Wed.	<i>Tenterden</i> , Frid.
<i>Sandwich</i> , W. & S.	<i>Dartford</i> , Sat.	<i>Malling</i> , Sat.
<i>Rumney</i> , Thurs.	<i>Eltham</i> , Mon.	<i>Milton</i> , Sat.
<i>Queenborough</i> , Thurs.	<i>Faversham</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Tunbridge</i> , Frid.
<i>Canterbury</i> , Frid.	<i>Folkstone</i> , Thurs.	<i>Westram</i> , Wed.
<i>Be.</i> , Sat.	<i>Goodhurst</i> , Thurs.	<i>Woolwich</i> , Frid.
<i>Medore</i> , Thurs.	<i>Gravesend</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Wrotham</i> , Tues.
<i>Ford</i> , Thurs.	<i>Lenham</i> , Tues.	<i>Wye</i> , Thurs.

Canterbury.

Canterbury, Lat. *Cantuaria*, upon the *Stowre*, is 54 Miles from London. 'Tis a very ancient, and has been a fair and flourishing City; the Beauty and Glory whereof decay'd much, ever since the rich Shrine of Archbishop *Becket* was pulled down since the Subversion of *S. Austin's* Monastery, and the Loss of *Calais*.

One Ornament only remains, viz. the *Cathedral Church*, in which eight Kings of *Kent* lie interr'd, and *Becket's* Tomb is to be seen. It has the Honour of being the See of the Primate of *England*, as *London* was in the Time of the Christian *Britains*. In 568, the See was settled here in the Person of *S. Austin* the Monk, after he had converted the *Kentish Saxons* to the Christian Faith, which afterwards spread it self among the other *Saxons* of the *Heptarchy*. The Archbishop had a Palace here, which having been ruin'd, the Archbishops now reside in *Lambeth-house* on the *Thames*, over-against *Westminster*. *Canterbury* consists of about fourteen Parishes. Here is a Royal School, and several Hospitals. And the Town is partly inhabited by *Walloons*, an industrious People, in their Manufacture of Stuffs.

Roche-ster.

Rocheſter, Lat. *Roffa*, on the *Medway*, is 27 Miles from London. This is also an ancient City, and an Episcopal See, whose Revenue is but small; and therefore, the Deanry of *Westminster* is always annex'd to it. Here is one of the fairest Bridges in *England*, built by Sir *Robert Knolls*, in the Reign of *Henry IV*. *William* the Conqueror built a Castle in this Town, now fallen to ruin. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Laurence Hyde*, the Earl of *Clarendon's* Brother.

Maidstone.

Maidstone, Lat. *Madus*, *Vagnitum*, on the *Medway*, one of the best Towns in *Kent*, in which the *Assizes* are held.

Dover.

Dover, Lat. *Dubry*, anciently *Darvernum*, or *Durovernum*, is a Sea-Port Town, over-against *Calais* in *France*, from which it is but 7 Leagues distant. This is the Station for the Packet-Boats that are appointed for *France* in time of Peace, which makes *Dover* a great Thorough-fare. There is a Mole, that has been long repairing; and on the Top of a high and steep Rock stands *Dover-Castle*, commanding this Road, and supposed to have been built by the *Romans*. *Dover* is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, which enjoy great Privileges, and whose Members of Parliament are called *Barons* of the *Cinque-Ports*. To which, others have been annexed, making the Number of Eight, five whereof are in this County, viz. *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Rye*, *Hythe*; and the rest in *Sussex*, viz. *Hastings*, *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, *Seaford*. *Dover* has formerly given the Title of an Earldom to *Henry Carey*, and *John Carey* his Son; now it gives the Title of a Baron to the Lord *Henry Jermyn*.

Sandwich.

Sandwich, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, was built out of the Ruins of *Rhitupia*, a famous Town in the Time of the *Romans*.

decay'd in the *Saxons* Time, and was utterly ruin'd by the *Danes*. Being raised again from its Ruins, it had the Misfortune to be reduc'd into Ashes in King *John's* Reign; after which, it was rebuilt: But in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the Mouth of its Haven was so choak'd up by a Ship of great Burthen which sunk in it, that it prov'd incurable. Anno 1660, the late King *Charles* created *Edward Montague* Baron of *S. Neots*, Viscount *Hinchinbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*, who was slain in 1672, in a Sea-Fight against the *Dutch*. To whom succeeded *Edward*, his eldest Son; and next to him, the present Earl of *Sandwich*.

Rumney, one of the Cinque-Ports, has given the Title of an Earldom to *Henry Sidney*, created Earl of *Rumney* by the late King *William*; by whose Death the Title is extinct. In *Rumney* Marsh, as in other Parts of *England*, there are found great *Timber-trees* lying along under-ground, as black as *Ebony*, and fit for Use, when dried in the Sun.

Faversham gave the Title of an Earl to *Lewis Duras*, Marquis *Feverfeur* in *France*, naturalized in *England* by Act of Parliament, who died in the Year 1709.

Gravesend, upon the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*, is a great *Gravesend* thorough-fare betwixt *London* and *Dover*.

Tunbridge is noted for its Mineral Waters, not far from it; *Tunbridge* Place is much resorted unto, in the Summer, by Persons of Quality, and others. *Bromley*, for its College, or Hospital, founded by *Dr. Warner*, Bishop of *Rochester*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor Ministers Widows. Here each Widow has her Apartment, and 20 l. per Annum duly paid. For their publick Devotion, there is a Chaplain provided with fair Lodgings, and 50 l. a Year. This Town gives the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Rochford*.

Woolwich, upon the *Thames*, is of note only for its Royal *Woolwich* Docks. *Wye*, and *Sevenoke*, for their *Grammar-Schools*; this last for its *Hospital*.

But, besides all those Market-towns, there are other Places worth taking notice of; particularly,

Chatham, on the *Medway*, adjoining to *Rochester*; in which *Chatham* are several Docks and Store-houses for Ships of War, and here the biggest of 'em are laid up in Winter. This Place gives the Title of a Baron to the Duke of *Argyle*.

Deptford, upon the *Thames*, in which are also several Docks, and Store-houses for the Royal Navy.

Greenwich, also on the *Thames*, 3 Miles East of *London-Bridge*; *Greenwich* is a very delightful Place. Here is an old *Royal-house*, in which King *Henry VIII.* was born, and his Son *Edward IV.* died, with a fine Park belonging to it. But nothing sets off this Place with great Advantage, than the lately *Hospital* built there, and founded by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for disabled Seamen: In which Foundation, Provision is also made for the Widows of the

and Children of such as happen to be slain, or drowned in Sea-service. Lastly, *Greenwich* gives the Title of an Earldom to his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, created by the Queen Earl of *Greenwich*, and Baron of *Chatham*.

Deal. *Deal*, in the *Downs*, much resorted unto by Mariners, and fortified with a Castle.

Sheerness. *Sheerness*, a strong Fortrefs, situate at the Influx of the *Melway* into the *Thames*, and commanding all Ships that go in and out.

Country-Seats.

Greenwich-House, a Royal Palace.

Knowl, the Earl of *Dorset's*.

Penshurst, Earl of *Leicester's*.

Eastwell, and *Moat*, Earl of

Winchelsea's.

Hoathfield, and *Sylom*, Earl of

Thanet's.

Chevening, the Lady *D'Acre's*.

Lingsted-Lodge, Lord *Tenham's*.

Leeds-Castle, and *Greenway*

Court, Lord *Colepeper's*.

Allington-Castle, and *Maidstone*

Palace, Lord *Affley's*.

Lees-Court, Lord *Rockingham's*.

Cobham-hall, ———

Hever-Castle, Lord *Walgrave's*.

Wingham, Lord *Cowper's*.

The Isles of Thanet, and Shepey.

These two Isles belong to this County, and are much of the same Extent; that is, 8 Miles in Length, and 6 or 7 in Breadth.

Thanet.

Thanet is plentiful both of Corn and Pasture. This is the Place in which the *Saxons* set their first Footing in *Britain*. The same gives the Title of an Earl to *Thomas Tuston*, a fourth Son of *John Tuston*, Son of *Nicholas Lord Tuston*, who was created Earl of *Thanet* by King *Charles I.* 1628. *Stonar*, a Sea-Port Town, is the chief Place of it. See p. 16.

Stonar.

Shepey.

Shepey, the *Toliapis* of the Ancients, seems to be so called from the word *Sheep*, this Island feeding a vast Multitude of 'em.

Queenborough.

© *Queenborough*, on the West-side of it, is its chief Place, and is privileged to send two Members of Parliament.

LANCASHIRE, or the Dutchy of LANCASTER

A Maritime County in the Diocess of *Chester*, bounded Westward with the *Irish Sea*, is 170 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1150000 Acres, and 40202 Houses. Here the Air is very good, of all Maritime Counties the least subject to Fogs, and the Inhabitants generally strong-bodied. The Soil is partly upon the level, yielding for the most part Plenty of Wheat and Barley, and the Bottom of Hills excellent Oats. But the Hilly Parts Eastward are generally stony, and barren.

Marshes.

In the flat Country there are Marshes that yield very good Turves for Fuel. And there are found sometimes whole Trees growing under Ground, as other Plants, as *Cambden* tells us.

The *Mersey*, *Ribble*, and *Lon*, are its principal Rivers, all Rivers running from East to West, and emptying themselves into the *Irish Sea*. The first parts this County from *Cheshire* on the South, the *Ribble* waters the middle Parts of it, and the *Lon* its Northern Parts.

This County has also several Meers in it, of which *Minander Meers* and *Merton* are the principal. The first is about 10 Miles long, and 4 broad, the biggest standing Water in *England*, and separates part of *Lancashire* from *Westmorland*. The Water of it is very clear, and the Bottom full of Pebbles; whence the Saying, that *Minander-Meer* is all paved with Stone. The same breeds abundance of Trouts, Pikes, and Pearches; and particularly a most dainty Fish, called *Charr*, not to be found elsewhere, except in *Ulles-Water*, another Meer bordering upon *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*.

How barren soever some Parts of this County be, it yields for the most part Plenty of Corn and Grass, and in general all sorts of Provisions. It abounds especially in wild Fowl and Fish; and the *Lancashire Oxen*, as those of *Somersetshire*, are of a prodigious Bigness.

For Fuel, it yields both Turves, and abundance of Pit-Coal, of which many curious Utensils are made, as fine to look upon as Jet. For Building, here are several Quarries: And Flax grows here to Admiration.

Of all the Counties in *England*, none has so many Roman Catholicicks. If we believe common Report, here are also many witches, by which perhaps, in a jocular Sense, are meant the *Irish Sex*, this County being noted for breeding Women of a charming Beauty.

Lastly, this is a *County Palatine*, which has given the Title of Duke to several Princes of the Blood: Particularly to *Henry Plantagenet*, who died of the Plague in 1362. to *John of Gaunt*, fourth Son of *Edward IV*, who marry'd the Heiress of *Henry*; to *Henry of Bullingbrook* his Son, afterwards King of *England*, under the Name of *Henry IV*, who re-annexed this Duchy to the Crown, but left the Government of it (as before) to its proper Officers.

Market-Towns.

© LANCASTER, the Chief, Saturday.

Clitheroe, Sat.	Cartmel, Mon.	Garstang, Thurs.
Liverpool, Sat.	Colne, Wed.	Kirkham, Tues.
Preston, W. F. & S.	Bury, Thurs.	Hornby, Mon.
Wigan, M. & Fr.	Burnley,	Leigh,
Newton,	Charnley, Tues.	Ormkirk, Tues.
Manchester, Sat.	Dalton, Sat.	Poulton, Mon.
Strivington, Wed.	Ecclestone,	Prescot, Tues.
Ston, Mon.	Hawkshead, Mon.	Ulverston, Thurs.
Blackbourn, Mon.	Haslingden, Wed.	Rochdale, Tues.

Lancaster *Lancaster*, the *Mediolanum*, or (according to *Cambden*) the *Longonivum* of the Ancients, lies 187 Miles from London, and from the *Irish* Sea. 'Tis called *Lancaster* for *Loucaſter*, from the River *Lon*, on which it is ſituate, and over which there is a fair Stone-bridge, with 5 Arches. Upon a Hill, near the River, ſtands a ſmall Caſtle, which is now the County-Jail, in wherein are held the Aſſizes. The Town has only one Pariſh, but the Church is fair and ſpacious.

Mancheſter. *Mancheſter*, Lat. *Mancunium*, does much excel *Lancaster*, being a fair, rich, and populous Place, ſeated upon the *Speldon* in the Borders of *Cheshire*. Here is a very fair College, and Market-place. But its Collegiate Church, with a Chair of excellent Workmanſhip, are the greateſt Ornament of this Town, which thrives very much by its Manufacture of Woollen, Cottons, and Linnen. The ſame is dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom in the Perſon of *Charles Montague*, the preſent Earl of *Mancheſter*, being deſcended from *Henry Lord Montague*, who was created by *Charles I. Viſcount Mandeville*, and Earl of *Mancheſter*, in 1625. He was then Preſident of the Council, and Lord High-Treafurer.

Leverpool. *Leverpool* is a Sea-Port Town, at the *Merſey's* Mouth, and Place of good Trade. On the South-ſide 'tis fortify'd with Caſtle, built by King *John*; and on the Weſt with a fair and ſtrong Tower upon the River.

Preſton. *Preſton*, upon the *Ribble*, is one of the principal Towns, both for Extent and Beauty. Therefore 'tis honoured with the Court of Chancery, and the Offices of Juſtice for *Lancaster*, as a County-Palatine.

Warrington. *Warrington*, upon the *Merſey*, is a goodly Town, with a fair Stone-bridge over the River, leading to *Cheshire*. It gives the Title of an Earl to *George Booth*, Son of *Henry Baron de la Moir*, who was created Earl of *Warrington* by the late King *William*.

Wigan. *Wigan* has a good Living, annexed to the Biſhoprick of *Chicheſter*. And *Hornby* is noted for its Caſtle, in which the Lord *Morley* and *Mounteagle* did formerly reſide.

Ribcheſter. To the Towns aforeſaid I ſhall add here *Ribcheſter*, not far from *Preſton*, ſuppoſed to be the *Bretenomacum* of the Ancients. A Town which, in its flouriſhing Time, went for the richſt Town in *Chriſtendom*. Certain it is, that ſo many Pieces of Roman Antiquity have been dug up in its Neighbourhood, that it was probably a Place of great Importance among the ancient Romans.

Country-Seats.

<i>Clitheroe-Caſtle</i> , the Duke of <i>Montague's</i> .	<i>Abbey</i> , Earl of <i>Darby's</i> .
<i>Knoweſſy</i> , <i>Lotham-hall</i> , <i>Green-halgh-Caſtle</i> , <i>Croſſ-hall</i> , <i>Pilkinton-Strand</i> , and <i>Burſcar</i> .	<i>Haſſal</i> , the Lord <i>Molay's</i> .
	<i>Hornby-Caſtle</i> , ———
	<i>Woodacre-hall</i> , <i>Scorton-hall</i> , ———
	<i>Aſhton-hall</i> , the Lord <i>Gerard's</i> .

Wigan-Palace, the Bishop of
 Chester's.
 Sir Roger Bradshaw's,
 Lichfield, Sir Tho. Stanley's.
 Leamington, Sir Tho. Standish's.
 Loughborough, Sir Charles Hough-
 ton's.
 Loughborough, Sir Nicholas Shir-
 born's.
 Loughborough, Mr. Ashurst's.
 Loughborough, Mr. Atherton's.
 Loughborough, Mr. Bold's.
 Loughborough, Mr. Farrington's.

Rugby, Mr. Bellingham's.
 Rugby, Pennortham, and Rossal,
 Mr. Fleetwood's.
 Rugby, Mr. Shuttleworth's.
 Rugby, Mr. Nowell's.
 Rugby, Mr. Townley's.
 Rugby, Mr. Abten's.
 Rugby, Mr. Ostaldiston's.
 Rugby, Mr. Parker's.
 Rugby, Mr. Stanley's.
 Rugby, Mr. Walmesley's.
 Rugby, Mr. Chorley's.

LEICESTERSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of Lincoln, is 96 Miles
 in Circuit, contains about 360000 Acres, and 98700 Hou-
 ses, enjoys a good Air, and abounds in Corn and Pasture. Pease
 and Beans particularly thrive here to Admiration. It yields also
 plenty of Sea-Coals, and the Wool of its Sheep is the largest in
 England. Its principal Rivers are the Stoure, Reek, and Swift.

Market-Towns.

LEICESTER, the Shire-Town, Sat.

by de la Zouch, Sat.	Hallaton, Thurs.	Milton, Tues.
Widford, Frid.	Hinkley, Mon.	Mount-Sorrel, Mon.
Widworth, Wed.	Lutterworth, Thurs.	Kegworth,
Loughborough, Tues.	Loughborough, Thurs.	Waltham-Willoughby, Th.

Leicester, upon the Stoure, 80 Miles from London, is plea-
 santly seated, and adorned with several fair Buildings. It con-
 tains of 5 Parishes. It has been formerly a large, rich, and po-
 pulous Town. It had a Collegiate Church, an Abbey, and for
 its Defence, a Castle: But it was dismantled by Henry II. who
 besieged and took it, upon a Rebellion raised against him by Ro-
 bert Crouch, Earl of Leicester. Here the Nero of England, Richard
 III. was interred, being slain at Bosworth Fight. The Dignity
 of Earl of Leicester, is ancients than the Conquest of England
 by the Normans; there having been 3 Earls of Leicester in the
 Saxon time; viz. Leofrike, Algar, and Edwin. After the
 Conquest, Henry I. created Robert de Bellamont Earl of Leicester;
 which Title passed from him to three of his Family: From
 whence it went to several others, before it came to the Family
 now in Possession of it, by the Favour of King James I. who
 created Robert Sidney Baron of Penshurst, Viscount Lisle, and
 Earl of Leicester, Anno 1618. From whom is descended in a
 direct Line, Robert, the present Earl of Leicester.

Abbey

Ashby de la Zouch is noted for its fine Tower. And *Bosworth* for *Redmore-Battle*, fought near it, Aug. 22, 1486. between *Ricard III.* of the House of *York*, and his Successor *Henry VII.* of the House of *Lancaster*.

Lutterworth. *Lutterworth*, noted only for *Wicliff*, Parson of this Place, who in the 14th Century, long before the Reformation, preached vehemently against the Corruptions and Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

Country-Seats.

<i>Gavington</i> , the Duke of <i>Montague's</i> .	Earl of <i>Stanford's</i> .
<i>Burbage</i> , the Marquiss of <i>Kent's</i> .	<i>Stanton-Brudenel</i> , Earl of <i>Cambridge's</i> .
<i>Ashby de la Zouch</i> , and <i>Donnington-Park</i> , Earl of <i>Huntington's</i> .	<i>Stanton-Herald</i> , and <i>Ragdal</i> , the Lord <i>Ferrars's</i> .
<i>Broadgate-Hall</i> , and <i>Grooby</i> ,	<i>Ashby Folville</i> , the Lord <i>Corington's</i> .

LINCOLNSHIRE,

A Maritime County, in the Diocess of *Lincoln*, bounded Eastward with the *German Sea*, is 180 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 1740000 Acres, and 40590 Houses. The North and West Parts of it are most fruitful, but the East and South Marshy, yet abound in Fish and wild Fowl.

The *Humber* that parts it from *Yorkshire*, and the *Trent* from *Nottinghamshire*, are its principal Rivers. Besides which the *Witham*, *Nen*, and *Weland*, water the Inland Parts.

This County, being one of the largest, is divided into the three Parts, called *Lindsey*, *Holland*, and *Kesteven*. *Lindsey* takes up the North Parts, and almost half the County. *Holland* lies South-East, and *Kesteven* West from it.

Of these 3 Parts *Lindsey* gives the Title of Marquis to *Robert Bertie*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, Son of *Montagu Bertie*, and this Son of *Robert* Lord *Willoughby* of *Erasby*, created Earl of *Lindsey* in 1621. by *James I.* and afterwards slain at the Battle of *Edge-hill*, October 26, 1642. 'Tis but lately the present Great Chamberlain was made a Marquiss by Queen *ANNE*.

Holland gives the Title of an Earl to *Edward Henry Rich*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. The first of this Family who was possessed of this Title, was *Henry Rich*, Lord *Kensington*, created Earl of *Holland* by King *James I.* in 1624.

Market-Towns.

LINCOLN, the chief, Frid.

- ⊙ *Boston*, W. & Sat, ⊙ *Grimsbey*, Wed. *Binbrook*, Wed.
- ⊙ *Grantham*, Sat. *Gainsborough*, Tues. *Alford*, Tues.
- ⊙ *Stamford*, M. & F. *Bullingbrook*, Tues. *Burton*, Mon.

Barton

Chap. VII. GREAT BRITAIN.

59

Lincoln, Mon.	Folkington, Thurs.	Spalding, Tues.
Ridgely, Sat.	Holbeck, Thurs.	Salby, Mon.
Wigb., Thurs.	Horncastle, Sat.	Razen.
Wurn, Sat.	Lytcham,	Stanton, Mon.
Weping,	Louth, Wed. & Sat.	Tatterball, Frid.
Wington, Sat.	Seaford, Mon.	Wainfleet, Sat.
Woland,	Saltfleet,	Caster, alias Spilby, M.

Lincoln, on the *Witham*, stands upon the Ascent of a Hill, Lincoln.
4 Miles from *London*. 'Tis said to be built out of the Ruins
Lindum, an ancient City among the *Romans*. This was a
ge, populous, and rich City, in *William* the Conqueror's
me, who built a Castle in it, to awe the Inhabitants; and
Wigius, Bishop of *Dorchester*, removed his See thither, where
built the Cathedral, one of the finest Fabricks in *Christendom*.
o' this City has suffer'd much by the War, 'tis to this Day
a considerable Extent. The same has given the Title of an
el to several Families, before *Queen Elizabeth* dignify'd with
in 1565, *Edward Fiennes*, Lord *Clinton*, High-Admiral, now
olved upon *Francis*, the present Earl of *Lincoln*.
Boston, near the *Witham*'s Mouth, is a very good Port. There *Boston*.
a Tower, look'd upon as the finest in *England*.

Grantham, upon the same River, is a good Town, and a great
brough-fare to such as travel to the *North*, or from thence
the *South*. The Steeple of its Church is so high, that to a
holder, it seems to stand awry. The late King *William* con-
'd the Title of Earl of *Grantham* upon my Lord *Auver-*
que's eldest Son, which he now enjoys.

Bullingbrook, an Honour of the Crown, was the Birth-place of *Bulling-*
ry IV. and gives to this day the Title of an Earl to *Paulet* brook.
John, descended from *Oliver St. John*, created Earl of *Bulling-*
k by King *James I.* in 1624.

Ganesborough, upon the *Trent*, is one of the chief Towns of *Ganesbo-*
County. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Baptist Noel*, rough.
present Earl of *Ganesborough*.

Stamford, the *Durobriva* of the Ancients, stands upon the *We-* *Stamford*.
and borders upon three Counties, viz. *Lincolnshire*, *Rut-*
and *Northamptonshire*. It has several Bridges over the *Ri-*
and most of its Buildings are of Stone. It contains 6 Pa-
es. *Henry*, Lord *Grey*, of *Rooby*, was made Earl of *Stamford*
King *Charles I.* in 1628; and *Tho. Grey*, his Grandson, does
enjoy the Title.

Wainfleet, towards the Sea, is noted for being the Birth-place *Wain-*
that famous Bishop of *Winchester*, *William* of *Wainfleet*, the *fleet*.
nder of *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, and of a Grammar-School

Grimby and *Kirton*, of note for their fair Churches. *Grimsty.*

Here *Kirton*

Axholm. Here is also *Axholm*, an Isle made by several Rivers, especially the *Trent* and the *Dun*. The same is about 10 Miles long and 4 broad; yields *Alabaster*, and a sweet Shrub, called *Gall*.

Country-Seats.

Normamby, the Duke of Buckingham's.
Belvoir-Castle, Duke of Rutland's.
Sempringham, and *Tattershall-Castle*, Earl of Lincoln's.
Grimsthorp, and *Eresby*, Earl of Lindsey's.
Blankrey, the Lord *Widring-ton*'s.
Worlby, the Lord *Bellasis*'s.
Osgodby, the Lady *Bellasis*'s.
Lincoln-Palace, the Bishop of Lincoln's.
Burton, Sir *Henry Manson*'s.

Scamton, Sir *John Bowl*'s.
Noñon, Sir *William Ellis*'s.
Stanfield, Sir *John Tyrwhit*'s.
Cameringham, Mr. *Tyrwhit*'s.
Glentworth, Mr. *Sanderson*'s.
Hartswell, Col. *Whitchcote*'s.
Hemswell, Mr. *Yanng*'s.
Clesham, Mr. *Darwing*'s.
Horstow, Mr. *Dorrel*'s.
Brockelsby, Mr. *Charles Pelham*'s.
Scawbey, Mr. *Nelthrop*'s.
Killingholm, Mr. *Booth*'s.
Caneby, Mr. *Tourney*'s.
Hainton, Mr. *Hennidge*'s.
Sorfelby, Mr. *Dimmock*'s.

MIDDLESEX,

AN Inland County, in the Diocess of *London*, the Metropolis of *Great-Britain*, is 81 Miles in Circumference, contains about 247000 Acres, and above 100000 Houses, including *London* and *Westminster*. It has a sweet and wholesom Air, a fertile Soil, much improved by the Compost (or Dung) of *London*. The *Thames* that waters it, and separates it from *Surrey* is its principal River.

Market-Towns.

© *LONDON*, the Metropolis.

© *Westminster*, *Stanes*, *Frid.* *Enfield*, *Sat.*
Brentford, *Thurs.* *Uxbridge*, *Thurs.* *Edgeworth*, *Thurs.*

I shall speak hereafter of *London* and *Westminster*, two Cities reduced into one, but not under the same Magistracy.
Brentford is 7 Miles West from *London*, and has formerly even the Title of an *Earldom*.

Stanes. *Stanes* is upon the *Thames*, and *Uxbridge* on the *Coln*. *Uxbridge* field and *Edgeworth* are the least considerable.

Enfield. But there are about *London*, both in this County and *Surrey* many pleasant Towns and Villages, and in them fair Count
Edge-worth. Houses. In this County, particularly, there is *Islington*, *Hampstead*, *Kentish-Town*, *Chelsey*, *Kensington*, *Fulham*, *Weymouth*, *Thistleworth*, &c.

Country-Seats.

Canbury - Palace, a Royal House. Cranford-Court, another Royal House. Green, the Duke of Somerset's. Drayton-House, at Chelsey, the Duke of Beaufort's. Whitton-House, at Chelsey, the Marquis of Lindsey's. Winchester-House, near Kensington. London-House, Earl of Warwick's.	Canbury, Earl of Northampton's. Cranford, Earl of Berkley's. Mordaunt-House, at Parson's Green, Earl of Peterborough's. Sutton-Court, and Burlington-House, Sir Stephen Fox's. Drayton, the Lord Paget's. Brook-House, Lord Brook's. Whitton, the Lady Faulkland's. Chelsey-House, the Bishop of Winchester's. Fulham-House, the Bishop of London's, &c.
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MONMOUTHSHIRE,

County in the Diocess of Landaff, formerly counted part of Wales, and now reckon'd among the Counties of England, lies Westward, on the Borders of Wales, watered on the North-side by the Severn, which falls there into the Sea. It is 100 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 340000 Acres, and 100 Houses. Here the People speak both English and Welsh, the Language of the ancient Britains. As woody and hilly as this County is, 'tis nevertheless very fruitful; to which the Rivers Usk and Wye, Monnow and Rum, contribute very much. The Usk and Wye yield plenty of Salmon and Trouts.

Market-Towns.

MONMOUTH, the Shire-Town, Saturday. Abergavenny, Tues. Chepstow, Thurs.	Chepstow, Sat. Newport, Sat.	Pontpool, Sat. Usk, Mon. & Frid.
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Monmouth, 100 Miles from London, is a Town pleasantly situate between the Wye and the Monnow, with a Bridge over each river. It was formerly fortify'd with a stately Castle, in which Henry V. who conquer'd France, was born; whence he was called, Henry of Monmouth. The Castle is fallen to ruin; but of the Wall, and three Gates, are standing. K. Charles II. created James, one of his natural Sons, Duke of Monmouth; who died in fair for the Crown, but lost his Life upon a Scaffold, in the Reign of James II. Now it gives the Title of an Earldom to Charles Mordaunt, created Earl of Monmouth by the late King William; and who succeeded not long after to the Title of Earl of Peterborough, by his Uncle's Death. Abergavenny, the Gobannin of the ancient Romans, is so called Abergavenny on which it is situate, at its Fall into the River Gavenny on which it is situate, at its Fall into the

the *Urk*. This also is a goodly Town, well built, and which drives a great Trade in Flannel. 'Tis encompass'd with a Wall and fortify'd with a Castle. The first Baron of England, *Geoffrey Nevil*, bears the Title of *Baron of Abergavenny*.

Caer-leon.

Caer-leon, the *Ista Silurum* of the Ancients, stands upon the *Urk*, and was of old a Place of Importance, garrison'd by the second Roman Legion, called *Augusta*, to keep the *Silures* in awe. In the Time of the *Britains*, this was a kind of University, and the See of an Archbishop, which was afterwards removed to *S. Davids*.

Chepstow

Chepstow, Lat. *Strigulia*, is seated on the *Wye*, over which has a fair Bridge, at some distance from its Influx into the *Wye*. It was formerly walled about, and defended by a strong Castle. To this Day, 'tis one of the best Towns of this County.

Newport and Usk.

Newport and *Usk* are both situate on the River *Urk*. The former of these Towns was formerly fortify'd with a strong Place, but since fallen to Ruin.

Pont-pool

Pont-pool is noted for its forging Mills.

Country-Seats.

<i>Monmouth-Castle</i> , <i>Caldicot</i> , <i>Grismond</i> , and <i>Skenfrith-Castles</i> , belonging to the Crown.	<i>Mather-Palace</i> , the Bishop's Lands.
<i>Chepstow</i> , and <i>Ragland-Castles</i> , the Duke of <i>Beaufort's</i> .	<i>Langilly</i> , <i>Sir Hopton William's</i> .
<i>Isk</i> , <i>Castion</i> , and <i>Newport-Castles</i> , <i>Earl of Pembroke's</i> .	<i>Tredegar</i> , and <i>Machen</i> , <i>J. Morgan's</i> , Esq.
<i>Abergavenny-Castle</i> , the Lord <i>Abergavenny's</i> .	<i>S. Peer</i> , <i>Mr. Lewis's</i> .
<i>St. Julia</i> ——	<i>At Lanturnham</i> , another Seat.
	And <i>Mr. Arnold's Seat</i> , 3 Miles from <i>Abergavenny</i> .

NORFOLK,

A Maritime County, in *Norwich-Diocese*, bounded on the North and East with the German Sea, is 140 Miles Circumference, and contains about 1148000 Acres, and 47 Houses. Its Soil is in some Places fat, in some sandy, and others heavy. Towards the Sea 'tis level, and yields plenty of Corn. In other Parts, you will find Woods, and Heaths. The feed abundance of Cattel, and these infinite Numbers of Sheep and Conies. Its principal Rivers are the *Ouse*, *Waveney*, *Yare*, and *Thryn*: Its Commodities, Corn, Wool, Honey, and Saffron, the best Saffron growing near *Walsingham*: Its Manufactures, Stuffs, and Stockings. The neighbouring Sea swarms with Fish. Fett and Amber are sometimes found upon the Coast.

The Inhabitants are accounted a litigious People, and 'tis said they have amongst them no less than 1500 Attorneys, who put out more Work for the Judges in their Circuit, than any other Counties.

Lastly, *Norfolk* gives the Title of a Duke to the eldest Branch of the *Howard's* Family. *John Lord Howard* was the first Duke of *Norfolk*, being descended from the Lady *Margaret*, Dutchesse of *Norfolk*, and Daughter of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Son of *Edward I.* Which Title is now enjoy'd by *Thomas Howard*, a Roman Catholic.

Market-Towns.

© *NORWICH*, the chief, Wedn. Frid: Sat.

<i>Lyn</i> , Tues. & Sat.	<i>Walsham</i> , Frid.	<i>Dis</i> , Frid.
<i>Yarmouth</i> , Sat.	<i>Windham</i> , Frid.	<i>Hartston</i> , Wedn.
<i>Thetford</i> , Sat.	<i>Repeham</i> , Sat.	<i>Herling</i> , Tues.
<i>Castle-rising</i> ,	<i>Snapham</i> , Frid.	<i>Hickling</i> ,
<i>Littleborough</i> , Thurs.	<i>Swafham</i> , Sat.	<i>Holt</i> , Sat.
<i>Elefham</i> , Sat.	<i>Fakenham</i> , Thurs.	<i>Methwoud</i> ,
<i>Wickenham</i> , Sat.	<i>Foulsham</i> , Tues.	<i>Lodden</i> ,
<i>Burnham</i> , Sat.	<i>Hingham</i> , Sat.	<i>Wotton</i> , Wedn.
<i>Wreham</i> , Frid.	<i>Cafton</i> , Tues.	<i>Worsted</i> , Sat.
<i>Downham</i> , Sat.	<i>Clay</i> ,	<i>Sackby</i> , every 2d Mon.
<i>Walsingham</i> , Frid.	<i>Cromer</i> , Sat.	

Norwich, Lat. *Norvicum*, or *Nordovicum*, stands in the Middle of the County, where the *Windsor* falls into the *Tare*, 90 Miles from *London*. 'Tis said, this City was built by the Saxons out of the Ruins of *Venta Icenorum*, now called *Caſter*, where several Roman Urns were found some Years since. In the Time of the Saxons, *Norwich* was the principal Seat of the *East-Angles*. The same was afterwards reduced to Ashes by *Sueno*, King of the Danes. Being raised again, Famine compell'd it to submit to *William the Conquerour*. The Rebellion raised by *Kett*, a Soldier of *Windham*, in the Reign of *Edward VI.* brought this Town to Ruin again: But it was happily restor'd by *Queen Elizabeth*, who sent hither part of the *Flemings* that came over for Shelter, from the cruel Persecution of the Duke of *Alva*, in the Netherlands. These *Flemings* settled here the Manufacture of *Wool*, of which there is yearly Vent, to the Sum of 100000 *Wool* sterling. Thus this City became flourishing, in which there are now reckon'd 7000 Houses, and at least 30000 Souls. In short, 'tis one of the largest and fairest Cities of *England*; and the See of the Bishop of *Norwich*, removed from *Thetford* hither, in 1088, by *Herebert*, Bishop of this Diocese. Its principal Buildings are the Cathedral, the Duke of *Norfolk's* House, the Bishop's Palace, and the Hospital. It gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Norfolk*, who is Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norwich*.

Lyn, or *Lyn Regis*, is a Sea-Port Town, at the Mouth of the *Lyn*. 'Tis large, rich, and well inhabited; fortify'd with a deep Ditch, and two Forts.

Yarmouth, the *Gariannonum* of the Ancients, is the best Haven Yarmouth in mouth.

in this County, seated at the *Yare's* Mouth, whence the Name of *Yarmouth*. 'Tis also called *Great Yarmouth*, in opposition to *Little Yarmouth* in the Isle of *Wight*. The Herring-Fishing in *September* makes this Town flourishing. 'Tis pretty large, well built and fortify'd both by Nature and Art. But there is but one Church, noted for its lofty Spire. This Town gives the Title of an Earl to *William Paston*, devolved unto him from his Father, who was created Earl of *Yarmouth* by *Charles II.*

Thetford. *Thetford*, a most ancient Town, stands upon the lesser *Ouse*, which separates *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*. This Town was raised from the Ruins of the ancient *Sidonmagus*, that was destroy'd by the *Danes*. The Episcopal See of the *East Angles* was removed from *North-Elmham* hither, and afterwards from hence to *Norwich*. *Thetford* was a great Loser by this Change. But to make it some mends, the *Leut-Officers* are usually held here.

Castle-rising. *Castle-rising*, is an ancient, but decay'd Town, near the *Suffolk*. *Walsingham*, in the Northern Parts, was a famous Place in the Times of Popery; such was the Concourse of People to it from all Parts, to worship the *B. Virgin*, hence called *Our Lady of Walsingham*; who had a Chappel here near two Wells, called this Day, *Virgin Mary's Wells*.

Walsingham. Near *Hickling*, North-Eastward, stood formerly the famous Abbey of *St. Benner in the Holm*, founded by King *Canute*, and afterwards so fortify'd by its Monks, that it look'd more like a Fortress than a Monastery. Yet it was betray'd by a Monk to *William the Conqueror*.

Brancafer. *Brancafer*, in the North-West Parts, is supposed to be the *Branodunum* of the Ancients, a Town in great Esteem among the *Romans*.

Country Seats.

Oxnead, and *Paston*, the Earl of *Yarmouth's*.

Raynam, and *Stiskey*, Viscount *Townsend's*.

Castle-rising, the Lord *Dudley's*. *Norwich-Palace*, and *Ludham*, the Bishop of *Norwich's*.

Kimbley, Sir *John Woodhouse's*.

Blickling, Sir *Henry Hobart's*.

Quidenham, Sir *John Holland's*.

Attleborough, Sir *Francis Bickley's*.

East-Basham, Sir *Christopher Colclough's*.

Melton, Sir *Jacob Ashley's*.

Stow, Sir *Ralph Hare's*.

Langford, Sir *Nicholas Gerard's*.

East-Harling, Mr. *John Lovell's*.

West-Harling, Sir *John Gandy's*. *Shobham*, Sir *William Dolly's*. *Hensden-hall*, Sir *Nicholas Strange's*.

Thuckford, Sir *Francis Gibbes's*.

Beckton, Sir *Isaac Fryer's*.

Spronham-hall, Sir *Tho. Adams's*.

Bowthorpe, Sir *Robert Tallop's*.

Osburg, Sir *Henry Badlingfield's*.

Cawsey, Sir *Francis Ingham's*.

Dearham, Sir *Tho. Dearham's*.

Mannington, Sir *Roger Botton's*.

Reckey, Sir *Henry Pettus's*.

Broom, Sir *William Cook's*.

Gillingham, and *Egmore*, Sir *Edmund Bacon's*.

Kirby, Sir *Tho. Barney's*.

Riddleworth, Sir *Rob. Drury's*.

Mar

Martin, Mr. Gray's.
 Swellthorp, Mr. Knevet's.
 Wetherbridge, Mr. Windham's.
 Wetherham, Mr. Harvey's.
 Wetherick, Mr. Legrosse's.
 Wetherham, Mr. Buckstone's.
 Wethering, Mr. Redell's.
 Wetherthorp, Mr. Shaw's.

Holkham, Mr. Coke's.
 Hindringham, Mr. Godferry's.
 Wighton, Mr. Beddingfield's.
 Haverland, Mr. Herne's.
 Rougham, Mr. North's.
 Sandringham, Mr. Host's.
 Swarston, Mr. Barney's.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,

N Inland County, in *Peterborough* Diocesis, 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 550000 Acres, and 24808 Houses; is one of the best Counties in England, has a healthful Air, a rich, fruitful Soil, abundance of Inhabitants, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemens Seats than any other County. Its principal Bounds in Corn and Cattle, Wood, and Salt-peter. Its principal Rivers are the *Ouse*, the *Weland*, and the *Nen*, all rising in this County.

Market-Towns.

☉ NORTHAMPTON, the Shire-Town, Sat.

<i>Peterborough</i> , Sat.	<i>Rockingham</i> ,	<i>Wellingborough</i> , Wed.
<i>Brackley</i> , Wed.	<i>Oundle</i> , Sat.	<i>Kettering</i> , Fr.
<i>Higham-Ferrers</i> ,	<i>Towcester</i> , Tues.	<i>Thrapston</i> , Tues.
<i>Wethering</i> , Wed.	<i>Rothwell</i> , Mon.	<i>Cliff</i> , Tues.

Northampton, upon the *Nen*, 55 Miles from London, is one of the prettiest Towns in England. Upon the 3d of September, 1574, it had the Misfortune to be burnt down, and reduced to ashes; but by a generous Contribution, it was soon after raised up again, much finer, and more uniform than before. Anno 1588. William Lord Compton was created Earl of Northampton by James I. which Title has continu'd ever since in the Family, George Compton being now possessed of it.

Peterborough, upon the *Nen*, is one of the six Bishopricks erected by Henry VIII. after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. In 1574. John Lord Mordant was created Earl of Peterborough by Charles I. which Title passed from him to his Son Henry, and from Henry to Charles Mordant his Nephew, the present Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.

Brackley, *Higham-Ferrers*, *Oundle*, and *Wellingborough*, are noted for their Grammar-Schools; *Oundle*, upon the *Nen*, is of note besides for its fair Church, but chiefly for its *Drum-wells*, for which see p. 15.

Towcester, according to Camden, is the *Tripontium* of the Towcesters, so called from its three Bridges. It has been formerly a Place of such Strength, as to baffle the Danes, who were

forced to raise the Siege of this Place after several furious and violent Assaults.

Besides those Towns, I shall take notice here of *Fotheringhay-Castle*, in which *Mary Queen of Scots* was beheaded, under the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*. Of *Naseby*, in the Neighbourhood of which was fought the famous Battel, *June 14, 1645*, in which *King Charles I.* lost the Day. And of the Castle of *Holby*, where the King was kept Prisoner some Months together.

At some Distance from *Towcester* there is a Royal Mannor called *Grafton*, giving the Title of a Duke to *Charles Fitz-roy*, Son of *Hen. Fitz-roy*, natural Son of the late *King Charles* by the Dutchesse of *Cleveland*, created by that Prince Duke of *Grafton*, in 1675.

Country-Seats.

<i>Grafton-Regis</i> , the Duke of <i>Grafton</i> 's.	<i>Stene</i> , the Lord <i>Crew</i> 's.
<i>Boughton</i> , and <i>Barnwell-Castle</i> , Duke of <i>Montague</i> 's.	<i>Dingley</i> , the Lord <i>Griffin</i> 's.
<i>Burley-House</i> , and <i>Wothorp</i> , Earl of <i>Exeter</i> 's.	<i>Easton</i> , the Lord <i>Lempster</i> 's.
<i>Castle-Ashby</i> , Earl of <i>Northampton</i> 's.	<i>Peterborough-Castle</i> , and <i>Castle</i> , the Bishop of <i>Peterborough</i> 's.
<i>Apethorp</i> , and <i>Sowllhay-Lodge</i> , Earl of <i>Westmorland</i> 's.	<i>Culworth</i> , Sir <i>Pope Danvers</i> 's.
<i>Drayton</i> , <i>Looswick</i> , <i>Thrapston</i> , and <i>Sudborough</i> , Earl of <i>Peterborough</i> 's.	<i>Marsum</i> , Sir <i>John Blincoe</i> 's.
<i>Althorp</i> , Earl of <i>Sunderland</i> 's.	<i>Upton</i> , Sir <i>Richard Samwel</i> 's.
<i>Dean</i> , Earl of <i>Cardigan</i> 's.	<i>Geyton</i> , Sir <i>Tho. Samwel</i> 's.
<i>Holdenby</i> , the Earl of <i>Feverisham</i> 's Heirs.	<i>Corknell</i> , Sir <i>Samuel Jones</i> 's.
<i>Great-Billing</i> , Earl of <i>Thomond</i> 's.	<i>Woollasson</i> , Sir <i>Charles Neale</i> 's.
<i>Easton-Mauduit</i> , Viscount of <i>Longueville</i> 's.	<i>Gritworth</i> , Mr. <i>Pargiter</i> 's.
<i>Kirby</i> , Viscount <i>Hatton</i> 's.	<i>Medford</i> , Mr. <i>Trusse</i> 's.
<i>Winwick</i> , the Lord <i>Craven</i> 's.	<i>Adson</i> , Mr. <i>Harvey</i> 's.
<i>Astwell</i> , the Lord <i>Ferrers</i> 's.	<i>Preston</i> , Mr. <i>Butler</i> 's.
<i>Rockingham-Castle</i> , <i>Warmington</i> , and <i>Stockalbany</i> , the Lord <i>Rockingham</i> 's.	<i>Eaden</i> , Mr. <i>Brown</i> 's.
	<i>East-Hadden</i> , Mr. <i>Chester</i> 's.
	<i>Watford</i> , Mr. <i>Clark</i> 's.
	<i>Norton</i> , Mr. <i>Britten</i> 's.
	<i>Charlton</i> , Mr. <i>Adams</i> 's.
	<i>Halston</i> , Mr. <i>Andrews</i> 's.
	<i>Dallington</i> , Mr. <i>Rousford</i> 's.
	<i>Stow-Park</i> , Mr. <i>Arendell</i> 's.
	<i>Preston</i> , Mr. <i>Edmund</i> 's.
	<i>De la Prey</i> , Mr. <i>Tate</i> 's.
	<i>Grimdon</i> , ———

NORTHUMBERLAND,

A Maritime and Northern County, in *Durham Diocess*, bordering upon *Scotland*, is 143 Miles in Circumference and contains about 1370000 Acres, and 22741 Houses. It is one of the most fruitful, but there are some Parts of it which are not so good, especially towards the Sea-side. Here are several

and Coal Mines: *Wild-Fowl* and *Fish* abound in this County, which has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families, the *Piercy's* last of all. *Jocelyn*, the last of this Family, died at *Surin*, without an Heir-Male, in 1670, and so the Title was extinct: But four Years after his Death, King *Charles II.* created *George Fitz-roy*, one of the natural Sons by the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, Baron of *Pontefraſt*, Viſcount *Falmouth*, and Duke of *Northumberland*.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *NEWCASTLE*, the Chief, *Tueſ.* and *Sat.*

⊙ <i>Berwick</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Billingham</i> ,	<i>Haltwiſſe</i> ,
⊙ <i>Morpeth</i> , <i>Wed.</i>	<i>Helleſdon</i> ,	<i>Rothbury</i> ,
<i>Wick</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Hexham</i> , <i>Tueſ.</i>	<i>Weller</i> , <i>Thurſ.</i>
<i>Eltingham</i> ,	<i>Learmouth</i> ,	

Newcastle, upon the *Tine*, 7 Miles from the Sea, and 212 from *New-London*, is built upon the Aſcent of a Hill, with a Key by the caſtle. River-ſide, for the conveniency of Ships that come up to it. It is a large, populous, rich, trading Town. Here the Houſes are for the moſt part built of Stone, and moſt of the Streets very ſleep: The Town-Houſe, not far from a Stone-Bridge over the River, with an Iron-Gate in the Middle, parting this County from *Durham*. This is the great Place of Trade for Sea-coals, being almoſt ſurrounded with Coal-pits, which Commodity fetch'd from this Place, for *London* eſpecially, where 600000 Chaldrons are yearly ſpent, at 36 Buſhels a Chaldron. Therefore, here are always great Coal-fleets, ſometimes 3, 4, or 500 ſail, whoſe Station is at *Sheals*, at the River's Mouth. It conſiſts of 4 large Pariſhes, each having its proper Church; the principal of which is that of *St. Nicholas*. This Town was formerly fortify'd with a great Caſtle, the Walls of which are yet ſtanding. Its ancient Name was *Monk-Cheſter*, but was call'd *Newcastle* upon the building of the Caſtle by a Son of *William the Conqueror*. This Town enjoys great Privileges, by the Favour of Queen *Elizabeth*, being one of thoſe called *County-Towns*, or *Counties Corporate*, governing themſelves independent from the Lord Lieutenant. Here are plenty of all Things, and Proviſions cheap. Anno 1664, King *Charles II.* conſerr'd the Title of Duke of *Newcastle* upon *Henry Cavendiſh*, (Son of *William*, Marquis of *Newcastle*) who died without Heir-Male, and his Title with him. But the late King *William* revived it in the Perſon of *John Holles*, the preſent Duke of *Newcastle*.

Berwick upon Tweed, is a Frontier-Town, which formerly be- *Berwick*. long'd to *Scotland*. It lies 40 Miles North of *Newcastle*, ſituate on an Eminence that ſhoots forth into the Sea, and watered northward by the River, which makes it a Peninſule. The Town is large, well inhabited, and fortify'd. Its Caſtle was built by *Henry II.* to which Queen *Elizabeth* added ſome new

Works. So that, when the *Scots* invaded *England*, in 1640, tho' they took *Newcastle*, yet durst not venture on *Berwick*. Herebefore this Town had often changed Masters, sometimes falling to the Share of the *English*, and sometimes to that of the *Scots*, till the Reign of *Edward IV.* when *Sir Thomas Stanley* retook it the last time from the latter. It is a County-Town, independent from the Lord Lieutenant of the County. It gives the Title of a Duke to *James* commonly called Duke of *Berwick*, a natural Son of the late King *James*, who raised him to that Dignity.

Morpeth. *Morpeth* is a goodly Town, seated on the *Wensbeck*, 10 Miles North of *Newcastle*, and giving the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

Hexham. *Hexham*, Lat. *Axelodunum*, 14 Miles West of *Newcastle*, was formerly a Bishop's See, till *Henry VIII.* annex'd it to that of *Durham*. Its Cathedral was stately, before it came to be partly ruin'd by the *Scots*.

Country-Seats.

<i>Alnwick</i> , <i>Warkworth</i> , and <i>Prudhoe</i> -Castle, the Duke of <i>Somerset's</i> .	<i>Derwentwater</i> , and <i>Dilston</i> Earl of <i>Derwentwater's</i> .
<i>Ogle</i> -Castle, <i>Bothel</i> -Castle, and <i>Heppel</i> -Tower, formerly the Duke of <i>Newcastle's</i> .	<i>Wark</i> , <i>Chillingham</i> , <i>Dunstaburgh</i> , and <i>Horton</i> -Castle, the Lord <i>Grey's</i> .
<i>Morpeth</i> -Castle, the Earl of <i>Carlisle's</i> .	<i>Widrington</i> -Castle, the Lord <i>Widrington's</i> .

Of the Isles of Northumberland, particularly *Holy-Island*.

Near the Coast of this County there are three Isles, the principal of which is called *Holy-Island*, and the two others *Cocket*, and *Farn*.

Holy-Island. *Holy-Island* is not far from *Berwick*, and was formerly known by the Name of *Lindisfarne*, before it took the Name of *Holy-Island*, as a retiring Place for Bishops, Monks, and others, who being weaned from the World, made this their Sanctuary. *S. Aidan*, one of the first Apostles of this Country, made choice of it, in 635, for his Episcopal See, near 400 Years before it was removed to *Durham*. It is but a small Island, the Air which is not wholsom, nor the Soil fruitful. 'Tis therefore but thinly inhabited, there being but one Town, with a Castle and a Church. The Haven is pretty good, and defended with a Fort.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *York*, 110 Miles in Circuit, contains about 560000 Acres, and 17554 Houses; has a wholsom Air, and different Sorts of Soil; for the South

East Parts are fertile, the Western woody, and yield abundance of Pit-coals. Here is the famous Forest of *Sherwood*. Besides the *Trent*, which parts this County from *Lincolnshire*, here's the *Iddle*, &c.

Market-Towns.

© **NOTTINGHAM**, the Shire-Town, *Wed. Frid. Sat.*

© *Newark*, *Wed.* *Southwell*, *Sat.* *Tuxford*, *Mon.*
 © *Retford*, *Sat.* *Bingham*, *Thurs.* *Worksop*, *Wed.*
Mansfield, *Thurs.*

Nottingham, on the *Lea*, 96 Miles from *London*, is a pleasant Nottingham and well-built Town, consisting of 3 Parishes, and having one ham. of the finest Castles in *England*. This Town has given the Title of Baron, and next, that of an Earl to several Families. At present, *Daniel Finch* is Earl of *Nottingham*, being eldest Son of *Heneage Finch*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, who made him Earl of *Nottingham* soon after the Decease of *Charles Howard*, by which the Title is extinct.

Newark, upon *Trent*, took that Name from a stately Castle, *Newark*. erected here by *Alexander* Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. Its Walls, still to be seen, are a plain Demonstration of its former Magnificence. There is in this Town a fair Church, with a Steeple of curious Workmanship. The same gives the Title of Viscount to the *Marquis of Dorchester*.

Mansfield is noted for its *Malt-Trade*, and *Worksop* for its *Mansfield & Worksop*.

Country-Seats.

<i>York</i> , the Duke of <i>Norfolk</i> 's.	of <i>Dorchester</i> 's.
<i>Nottingham</i> - Castle, <i>Welbeck</i> -	<i>Shelford</i> , Earl of <i>Chesterfield</i> 's.
<i>Abbey</i> , <i>Clare-House</i> in <i>Not-</i>	<i>Newstead-Abbey</i> , <i>Bulwell-Park</i> ,
<i>tingham</i> , and <i>Houghton</i> , the	and <i>Linby</i> , Lord <i>Byron</i> 's.
Duke of <i>Newcastle</i> 's.	<i>Averham</i> , and <i>Kelham</i> , Lord
<i>Colme Pierpoint</i> , the <i>Marquis</i>	<i>Lexington</i> 's.

OXFORDSHIRE, or the County of OXON,

AN Inland County, in *Oxford-Diocese*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 534000 Acres, and 19007 Houses; and has a sweet healthful Air, and a Soil fertile in Corn and fruits, and rich in Pasture. Besides the *Thames*, made of the *ame* and *Isis*, that water this County, here's the *Cherwell*, *Wind-
sb*, *Evenlode*, &c.

Market-Towns.

© **OXFORD**, the Capital-City, *Wed. and Sat.*

Woodstock, *Tues.* *Burford*, *Sat.* *Watlington*, *Sat.*
Banbury, *Thurs.* *Henley*, *Thurs.* *Witney*, *Thurs.*
 F 3 *Chipping-*

Chipping-Norton, W. Bampton, Wed. Fairford,
 Deddington, Sat. Tame, Tues. Coleford.
 Bicester, Frid. Bistow,

Oxford.

Oxford, or *Oxon*, seated at the Influx of the *Cherwell* into the *Ifis*, is both a fair City, and a famous University. *Henry VIII* made it a Bishop's See, and *St. Frideswide's* Church its Cathedral, under the Name of *Christ-Church*, by him endowed out of the Lands belonging to the dissolved Monasteries of *Abingdon* and *Osney*. The Chapter consists of a Dean, and 8 Prebendaries. Besides the Cathedral, here are 13 Parish-Churches, so that *Oxford* is one of the largest Cities in *England*. And in point of Situation, it has the Advantage of *Cambridge*, both for Health and Pleasure. As a City, 'tis govern'd, as *Cambridge*, by a Mayor and Aldermen, but in Subjection to the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor of the University, whose Orders the Mayor must obey in all Affairs of Moment, tho concerning the City it self. In token of this Submission, the Mayor, with the principal Citizens of *Oxford*, and the High Sheriff of *Oxfordshire*, take an Oath yearly to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the University, which Oath is tendred to them by the Vice-Chancellour. And the Day of *Scholastica*, being the 10th of *February*, the Mayor and 62 of the chief Citizens, do solemnly pay each a Penny at *St. Mary's* Church, in lieu of a great Fine formerly laid upon 'em for an Outrage committed by the Citizens in *Edward the III's* Reign, against the Persons and Goods of some Students.

In the Year 1155. *Aubrey de Vere* was created Earl of *Oxford* by *Henry II*. In whose Line the Title continu'd above 300 Years, till the late Reign, when *Aubrey de Vere*, the 20th Earl of *Oxford*, died without Issue Male, and with him the Title was extinct.

As an University, except her Sister *Cambridge*, the World cannot shew such another Nursery of Learning as *Oxford*, nor such stately, or so well indowed Colleges. Nor is there any where else a greater Opportunity for Scholars to improve themselves, by conversing with Men of Learning, or the Use of Libraries.

Here are 18 indowed Colleges, and 7 Halls not indowed, each of 'em under a Head, called Master, Warden, President, Rector, Principal, or Provost.

The Colleges are,

University	}	College, Founded in	{	872	}	By	{	The Saxon King <i>Afred</i> . <i>John Baliol</i> , Father of <i>John Baliol</i> , King of <i>Scots</i> . <i>Walter de Merton</i> , Ld. High Chancellor of <i>England</i> , and Bishop of <i>Rocheſter</i> . <i>Exeter</i>
Baliol								
Merton								
				1262				
				1274				

Exeter	1316	Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter.
Oriel	1337	King Edward II.
Queen's	1340	Rob. Eaglesfield, B.D.
New	1375	William of Wickham, Bp. of Winchester, and Lord High Chanc. of England.
Lincoln	1420	Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln.
All-Souls	1437	Hen. Chicheley, Arch-Bp. of Canterbury.
Magdalen	1459	William of Wainfleet, Bp. of Winchester, and Lord High Chanc. of England.
Brazen-Nose	College, Founded in 1515	By William Smith Bishop of Lincoln; and Rich. Sutton, Esq;
Corpus Christi	1516	Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Privy-Seal.
Christ-Church	1549	King Henry VIII.
Trinity	1555	Sir Thomas Pope.
St. John's	1557	Sir Thomas White, Merchant-Taylor of London.
Jesus	1572	Queen Elizabeth.
Wadham	1613	Nich. Wadham, Esq;
Pembroke	1620	Thomas Teisdale, Esq; and Rich. Whitch, B. D.

The Halls.

St. Edmund	Queen's	
St. Alban	Merton	
Hart	Exeter	
St. Mary	Oriel	College.
New-Inn	New	
Magdalen	Magdalen	
Glocester	St. John's	
Hall, belonging to		

University-College was founded for 12 Fellows, and 17 Scholars, and the rest for more or less, being all liberally maintained out of the Revenues of the respective Colleges they belong to. As for the Halls, the Students thereof live together in Society, as they do in the Inns of Court and Chancery in London. As they are not indowed, so their Students live upon

on their own Means, except some Exhibitions, or yearly Pen-
sions annexed to one or two Students.

There are reckoned in *Oxford* 1000 Students, that live upon
the Revenues of the Colleges; and of other Students, that
have the Benefit of Learning, but pay for their Maintenance
about twice as many. Besides, *Stewards, Manciples, Butler,*
Cooks, Porters, Gardiners, &c.

Every College and Hall is tied to certain Statutes, for the be-
ter Government thereof. And, for the Students publick Exer-
cises, the Year is here divided, as by Lawyers, into four Terms
viz.

Michaelmas-Term, beginning *October* 10, and ending *Decem-*
ber 17.

Hilary (or Lent.) Term, beginning *Jan.* 14. and ending the Sa-
turday before *Palm-Sunday*.

Easter-Term, beginning 10 Days after *Easter*, and ending the
Thursday before *Whitsunday*.

Trinity-Term, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*,
and ending after the Act sooner or later, as the Vice-Chan-
cellour and Convocation think fit.

During these Terms, the Students have within their own
Walls Lectures and Disputations. And in some of them they
have publick Lectures for all Comers, with large Salaries for
the Readers. The times when Professors read are as follow;

<i>Divinity</i> , Friday, 9 in the Morn- ning.	<i>Moral Philosophy</i> , Frid. 8 Morn.
<i>Law</i> , Thursday, 10 Morn.	<i>History</i> , Friday, 1 Afternoon.
<i>Physick</i> , Tuesday, 8 Morn.	<i>Metaphysick</i> , Friday, 8 Morn.
<i>Margaret Prof. Divinity</i> , Thurs- day, 9 Morn.	<i>Greek</i> , Saturday, 1 Aftern.
<i>Savil Geometry</i> , Saturday, 8 Morn.	<i>Grammar</i> , Tuesday, 8 Morn.
<i>Savilian Astronomy</i> , Munday, 8 Morn.	<i>Logick</i> , Munday, 8 Morn.
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> , Saturday, 8 Morn.	<i>Arabick</i> , Wednesday 10 Morn.
	In the Vacation.
	<i>Hebrew</i> , Thursday 1 Aftern.
	<i>Rhetorick</i> , Thursday, 8 Morn.
	<i>Musick</i> , Thursday, 1 Aftern.

The Degrees taken at Oxford.

The first Degree taken here is that of *Batchelour of Arts*, and
Lent is the proper time for it. In order to which one must
take his Lodging and Diet, and have a Tutor constantly, in
some Colledge or Hall, and perform all Exercisess during the
space of 4 Years, with a Subjection to all the Statutes and the
Head of the House, as well as to the publick Statutes of the
Univerfity. Accordingly he must never appear out of his
Chamber, much less out of the College, without his black Cap
and Gown, unless he be a Nobleman's Son.

The next Degree is that of *Master of Arts*. To attain which Years more are required, before one is allowed to practise. The proper Time for taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*, is when the *Ass* is kept, viz. on Munday after the 6th of July. For the 3 Faculties of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, there is a higher Degree, which is that of *Doctor*. This also is taken in the *Ass*, which at *Cambridge* is called the *Commencement*. After he has been 7 Years *Master of Arts*, he must take the Degree *Batchelour of Divinity*; and after that 4 Years is requisite before he can take the Degree of *Doctor*. To become *Doctor of Law*, or *Physick*, one may, 3 Years after taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*, take that of *Batchelour of Law*, and in 4 Years more that of *Doctor of Law*. But the most usual way to get this Degree is, after 7 Years standing in the University, and the Performance of all Exercises required, to take the Degree of *Batchelour* in that Faculty, and in 5 Years more that of *Doctor*.

The *Ass*, when the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and that of *Doctor* in the 3 Faculties is taken, is a noted Time, not only for public Exercises, but also for Feasting, Comedies, and a great concourse of Strangers from all Parts to their Friends and Relations taking their Degrees here. The Charge for a *Master of Arts* does usually amount to 30 l. and for a *Doctor* 100 l. if he goes out with Company, and if singly, more.

the Libraries, Theater, Musæum, and Physick Garden, at Oxford.

FOR the publick Use of this University, here is first the famous *Bodleian Library*, so called from its Founder, Sir *Thomas Bodley* of *Exeter*, and consisting of many Thousands of choice printed Books in several Languages, besides a great Number of Oriental Manuscripts. But there are other Libraries veiled in the University, as the *Ashmolean* by the *Musæum*, and the *Pilgrimage* by the *Geometry School*, both full of Manuscripts. Amongst the private Libraries of Colleges, *Baliol*, *Merton*, *Magdalen*, *New College*, *St. John's*, and *Corpus Christi*, are the best, both for Manuscripts and printed Books.

The Theater is a curious Piece of Architecture, for Scholastic Exercises, with a fair Printing-house, built in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, by the Beneficence of *Dr. Sheldon*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who erected it at his sole Cost and Charge, which amounted at least to 10000 l.

The Musæum, at the West-End of the Theater, is a stately Pile of squared Stone, built at the Charge of the University. 'Tis a famous Repository of natural Rarities, and of several Roman Antiquities. Here is also a Laboratory, furnished with all sorts of Furnaces, and other Materials for Chymical Practice, a Store-room for Preparations, and another Room with a Chymical Library.

brary. This *Museum* is called *Ashmoleanum*, from *Elias Ashmole* Esq; by whom a noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University, upon the finishing of it, *March 20, 1683*; which great Accessions have been made since, of *Hieroglyphs* and other *Egyptian Antiquities*, by *Dr. Robert Huntington*; *intire Mummy*, by *Mr. Aaron Goodyear*; and a large Cabinet of *Natural Rarities*, by *Martin Lister*, Doctor of Physick.

The *Physick Garden*, a delightful Place to walk in, is also of great use to improve *Botanick Knowledge*, and supply such practise *Physick*, with all true physical Plants. It lies on the South-side of *St. Mary Magdalen's College*, and takes up *Acres of Ground*. *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, the Founder of this Garden, made a Donation of it in *1632*, to the University, and endow'd it with a perpetual Revenue for the keeping of it.

The Privileges of Oxford University.

I have already mention'd the Subjection of the Mayor and Citizens of *Oxford* to the University: To which Privilege may be added, her Power of the *Night-walk and Watch*, and her Oversight of *Weights and Measures*. That no Student can be sued at Common Law, for Debts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only at the Court of the *Vice-Chancellor*, the Proceedings whereof are according to the Usage of the Civil Law, with a due Regard to the Common Law, and the Statutes of the Land. That if a Party be aggrieved, he may appeal for Redress to a Court of *Legates*, which is yearly appointed by the Convocation, and consists of four or five Doctors, with some Masters of Art: From whose Judgment he may further appeal to *Chancery*. But in criminal Causes, the Prisoner is left to be tried by the Law of the Land. Lastly, The University has the Privilege of sending two of their Members to Parliament. And all these Privileges are also enjoy'd by *Cambridge University*.

Magistrates, and other Officers.

The *Magistrates* of this University, are the *Chancellor*, *High Steward*, *Vice-Chancellor*, and *Proctors*.

The *First* is usually one of the prime Nobility, chosen by the Students themselves in Convocation, and to continue for Life.

The *High-Steward* is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University. His Office is also for Life, and by virtue of it he is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests, in Matters of Government. He is also to hear and determine capital Causes, according to the Laws of the Land; and to give his Judgment, when required by the Chancellor, as to the Privileges of the University.

The *Vice-Chancellor*, who is always the Head of some College, and in holy Orders, is yearly elected in Convocation. His proper Office is to execute the Chancellor's Power, to govern

University according to her Statutes, and see that all Officers and Students do their Duty; that Courts be duly called, Suits determined without delay, Books licensed that are lent at the Theatre, Hereticks and Libertines expelled. When he takes Possession of his Office, he makes choice of four Pro-Chancellours out of the Heads of Colleges, to execute his Power in his Absence.

The *Professors* are two Masters of Arts, yearly chosen by turns of the several Colleges, who have a Share in the Government of the University, being to keep the Peace, and inflict Punishments on such as are disorderly. The oversight of Weights and Measures, that the Students may not be wronged, does properly belong to them; as does also the Ordering of Scholarships, Exercises, and Taking of Degrees.

The other *Officers* are, 1st, The *Publick Orator*, whose Office is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation Congregation; and at the Reception of any Prince or great Person, to make proper Harangues.

2dly. A *Keeper of the Archives*, or *Records*. To whom is committed the Care of the Charters, Privileges, and Records of the University.

3dly. A *Register*; whose Office is to Register all Transactions of the Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Publick Servants.

These are Seven in Number, viz. six *Beadles*, and one *Verger*. Three of the first are called *Esquire-Beadles*, such as carry large Rods of Silver, gilt and wrought; and the other three *Yeomen-Beadles*, whose Maces are of Silver, but plain and ungilt. Their Office is always to attend the *Vice-Chancellor* in Publick; and, by his Command, to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison; to summon any one; to conduct Preachers to Church, Lecturers to School; to publish the Calling of Courts or Convocations. The *Vice-Chancellor* ought not to appear abroad, without one at least of the *Yeomen-Beadles*.

The *Verger's* Office is, upon solemn Occasions, to walk with six *Beadles* before the *Vice-Chancellor*, and to observe his Commands. He is called *Verger*, from a Silver Rod he carries in his Hand.

Scarlet-Days.

The proper Days when all Doctors wear here their *Scarlet-Robes*, are,

Years-Day.

Whitsunday.

Trinity-Day.

Ascension-Day, when there is a Sermon at *New-College*.

Trinity-Day.

Holy-Thursday, or *Ascension-Day.*

The 29th Day of May, being the Restauration of King Charles II.

Whitsunday.

Trinity-

Trinity-Sunday, Sermon at New-College. | All-Saint Day.
 Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday Morning in Aft-Time, at Sermon and Congregation. | Gun-Powder-Treason Day, November 5.
 | All publick Thanksgiving-Day
 | Christmas-Day.

Habit-Days.

The Day the Judges come to Town, when the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, and Proctors meet at St. Mary's, and then to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.

At all Latin Sermons.

Lent.

Morning Sermons, in Term-time.

Congregation-Days.

All Sermons at St. Peter's in

Scholastica, Feb. 10.

And the next Day after Michaelmas, when the Mayor of Oxford is sworn at St. Mary's, in the Morning, by the Sen Proctor.

A LIST of the present Heads of Colleges and Halls, Magistrates and Professors in Oxford.

The HEADS of

University		Dr. Charlett, Master.
Baliol		Dr. Barron, Master.
Merton		Dr. Holland, Warden.
Exeter		Dr. Paynter, Rector.
Oriel		Dr. Cartet, Provost.
Queen's		Dr. Lancaster, Provost.
New		Dr. Brathwait, Warden.
Lincoln		Dr. Adams, Rector.
All-Souls		Dr. Gardiner, Warden.
Magdalen	College,	Dr. Harwer, President.
Brazen-Nose		Dr. Mear, Principal.
Corpus-Christi		Dr. Turner, President.
Christ-Church		Dr. Aldrich, Dean.
Trinity		Dr. Dobson, President.
S. John's		Dr. Delaune, President.
Jesui		Dr. Edwards, Principal.
Wadham		Dr. Dunster, Warden.
Pembroke		Dr. Hall, Master, Bp. of Bristol.
St. Edmund		Dr. Pearson,
St. Alban		Dr. Bouchier,
Hart		Dr. Smith,
St. Mary	Hall,	Mr. Wyat,
New-Inn.		Dr. Brabon,
Magdalen		Dr. Adams,
Glocester		Dr. Woodroffe,
		Principal.

MAGISTRATES.

Chancellor, *James Duke of Ormond.*

Vice-Chancellor, *Dr. Lancaster, Provost of Queen's-College.*

Proctors, *Mr. Adderley of All-Souls College; and Mr. Vesty of Lincoln College.*

PROFESSORS.

Queen's Professor in Divinity, *Dr. John Potter.*

Margaret Professor of Divinity, *Dr. John Wynne.*

Queen's Professor of Law, *Dr. Tho. Bouchier.*

Queen's Professor of Physick, *Dr. Tho. Hoj.*

Avilian Professor in Geometry, *Edmund Halley, M. A.*

Astronomy, *Dr. ——— Caswell.*

Natural Philosophy-Reader, *James Farra, D. D.*

Anatomy Reader, *Dr. Stephen Fry.*

Botanick Professor, *Mr. Jacob Bobart.*

Chymistry, *Mr. John Breston, L. L. B.*

Logick, *Mr. Bilkley.*

Metaphysicks, *Mr. Crank.*

Camden Professor of History, *Dr. Charles Aldworth.*

Moral Philosophy, *Mr. Samuel Adams.*

Queen's Professor of Greek, *Mr. ——— Thuaits.*

Professor of Hebrew, *Dr. Roger Altham of Christ-Church.*

Professor of Arabick, *Mr. John Wallis, M. A. of Magdalen-College.*

Having done with Oxford, I proceed now to the other *Mar-Towns of Oxfordshire.*

Woodstock, formerly a Royal Mannor, but lately settled by Wood-
stock.
of Parliament, upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, now in
possession of it; which Alienation was a publick Acknowledg-
ment of his Grace's Signal Services to Her Majesty and the Na-
tion; particularly, at the ever-famous Battle of *Blenheim*; to
perpetuate the Memory whereof, here is a stately Palace now
building, called *Bleinheim-House*. Here was built a Royal House
Henry I. enlarged by Henry II. but destroy'd by the Civil
Wars in the Reign of *Charles II.* Here was also a *Labyrinth*, in
which fair *Rosamond*, a Concubine of Henry II. was poison'd by
her lover, to gratify the Jealousy of a Queen who pursu'd her to
death. She was interr'd at *Godstow*, in a Nunnery, with this
Epitaph.

*Hæc jacet in Tumbâ Rosa Mundi, non Rosa munda;
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.*

Banbury, upon the *Cherwel*, is a pleasant and rich Town, par-
ticularly noted for the excellency of its Cheese. But far more
memorable for the Battels fought in its Neighbourhood, and
Sieges it has sustain'd.

Burford,

Burford. *Burford*, on the *Windrush*, is a very ancient Town, which gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *St. Albans*. Here Saddles are the chief Manufacture of this Place.

Henley. *Henley* is noted for its Malt-Trade, *Tame* for its Grammar School, *Witney* for its Blankets, Free-School, and Library.

Dorchester. At the Confluence of the *Tame* and *Isis* stands *Dorchester*, a Town of note among the ancient Romans; and since that, a Bishop's till *Remigius* remov'd it to *Lincoln*, in 1070.

Country-Seats.

Bleinheim-House, the Duke of *Leadwell*, the Lord *Carrington*,
Marlborough's. *Wroxton-Abbey*, the Lord

Cornbury, Earl of *Clarendon's*. *ford's*.

Bletchington, Earl of *Anglesey's*. *Cudsdon*, the Bp. of *Oxford*.

Ditchley, and *Leeford*, Earl of *Tame-House*, and Park,
Lichfield's. Lord *Wainman's*.

Rycot, and *Chesterton*, Earl of *Water-Eaton*, Sir *Henry*
Abington's. *son's*.

Casam-Lodge, Earl of *Kildare's*. *Stonner-House*, and *Wattle*

Broughton, *North-Newton*, and Park, Mr. *Stonner's*.

Shafton, Viscount *Say* and *Grayer-House*, Mr. *Knowles*
Seal's. *Fawley-Court*, Mr. *Freeman*

Sherborn-Castle, the Lord *Aber-* *Phillis-Court*, Sir *William*
gavenny's. *lock's*.

Caversham, the Lord *Craven's*.

Amongst which, *Cornbury* gives the Title of a Viscount the Earl of *Clarendon*.

RUTLAND,

AN Inland County in *Peterborough-Diocese*, 40 Miles in Circuit, contains about 110000 Acres, and 3263 Houses; yields plenty both of Corn and Cattle, and feeds an infinite multitude of Sheep, the Wool whereof (like the Soil) is reddish. From whence this Country is called *Rutland*, q. d. *Red-Land*. Here is also abundance of Wood, and several small Rivers, the principal of which are the *Weland* and *Wash*.

The same has given the Title of an Earldom to these the Princes of the Blood, viz. *Edward Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Edward Duke of York*, in 1350; *Richard*, his Brother, in 1400; and *Edmund Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Richard Duke of York*, in 1450. Anno 1525, this Title fell to the Family of the *Manners*; *Tho. Manners*, Lord *Ross*, descended by his Mother's side from the said *Richard Duke of York*, being created Earl of *Rutland* by *Henry VIII*. Which Title has continu'd ever since that illustrious Family, till Queen *ANNE* was pleased to convert it into that of a Dukedom, in the Person of *John Manners*, the present Duke of *Rutland*.

Mar

Market-Towns.

OAKHAM, Sat. and **UPPINGHAM**, Wed.

Oakham, 74 Miles from *London*, stands in the fair and rich **Oakham**.
Manor of *Cathmoss*. Here's a *Castle*, in which the *Affizes* are
 held, an *Hospital* for the *Poor*, and a *Free-School* for the *Educa-*
tion of *Youth*. 'Tis a *Custom* in this *Town* when a *Nobleman*
 comes on *Horseback* within its *Precincts*, to make him pay the
 value of a *Shoe* from his *Horse*, or to take *Money* for it.
Oakham gave the *Title* of *Baroness* to the late *Lady Elizabeth*
Cromwell, descended from *Tho. Cromwell*, *Earl* of *Essex*, a famous
 Minister of *State* to *King Henry VIII*.
Uppingham is a neat and well-built *Town*, that stands upon a *Upping-*
ham. There is an *Hospital*, and a *Free-School*.

Country-Seats.

Wentworth, the *Earl* of *Den-* | *Exton*, *Brook*, *North-Luffen-*
by's. | *ham*, the *Earl* of *Ganesbe-*
Wentworth on the *Hill*, *Earl* of | *rough*'s.
Wentworth's.

SHROPSHIRE, or the County of SALOP,

N Inland *County*, in the *Diocesses* of *Hereford*, and *Lich-*
field and *Coventry*, bordering upon *Wales*, and called the
County of *Salop* from its *Latin Name* *Salopia*, is 134 Miles in
Cumference, and contains 890000 Acres, and 23284 Hou-
 ses. Here the *Inhabitants* breathe a good *Air*, and have the
 benefit of a fruitful *Soil*, tho hilly on the *South* and *West*. It
 has plenty of *Wheat* and *Barley*, of *Pit-coals*, *Wood*, and
 &c. Besides the *Severn* that runs through this *County*, here
 are the *Roden*, *Teme*, &c.

Market-Towns.

© **SHREWSBURY**, the *Shire-Town*, Wed. Thurs. & Sat.

<i>Bishops Castle</i> , Fr.	<i>Whitchurch</i> , Fr.	<i>Hodnet</i> ,
<i>Bridgenorth</i> , Sat.	<i>Newport</i> , Sat.	<i>Clebury</i> ,
<i>Ludlow</i> , Mon.	<i>Drayton</i> , Wed.	<i>Shelfnall</i> ,
<i>Wenlock</i> , Mon.	<i>Wem</i> , Thurs.	<i>Oswestry</i> , Mon.
<i>Wem</i> , Tues.	<i>Church-Stretton</i> , Th.	<i>Shipton</i> , Tues.
<i>Wem</i> , Thurs.		

Shrewsbury, Lat. *Salopia*, has two *Bridges* over the *River* *Se-* *Shrews-*
bury, which almost surrounds the *Town*. 'Tis supposed to bury.
 It has been built out of the *Ruins* of the ancient *Uriconium*,
 which stood not far from it. In the *Reign* of *William* the *Con-*
queror, *Roger* *Earl* of *Montgomery* built a *Castle* here on the
North.

North-side, and a stately Abbey, some Ruins of which are to be seen. Then it was an important Place, and to this Day makes a pretty good Figure, by its Trade with *Wales*. On *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* are sold all sorts of Provisions, and *Thursdays* *Welch* Cottons, of which great Quantities are brought up here for *London*. Here are five Churches, two of 'em lofty Spires. In 1442. *Henry IV.* created the famous *John* 1st *bot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, from whom is descended in a direct Line *Thomas Talbot*, advanced to the Dignity of a Duke by the late King *William*.

Ludlow. Ludlow is also a Place of Note, surrounded with a Wall, and fortify'd with a Castle. In which was kept the Court of the *Marches of Wales*, till it was suppressed in the late Reign by Act of Parliament.

Bridge-north. Bridgenorth, otherwise called the Borough of *Bruges*, is situated upon the *Severn*, and has a fair Stone Bridge over that River. It consists of 2 Parishes. This Town was formerly fortified with a good Wall, a Ditch, and a strong Castle built upon Rock, but fallen to Ruin.

Wem. Wem has given the Title of a Baron to the late Lord *Jeffrey* Son to the Lord High Chancellor *Jeffreys*, who was dignified with that Title by the late King *James*.

Bradford. Besides the Towns afore said, here is *Bradford*, which has the Title of an Earl to the late *Francis Newport*, raised to the Dignity of Earl of *Bradford* by the late King *William*.

Country-Seats.

Pepper-Hill, the Duke of <i>Shrewsbury's</i> .	<i>Bradford's</i> .
<i>Ellismere</i> , Earl of <i>Bridgewater's</i> .	<i>Batfield</i> , and <i>Ley</i> , Viscount <i>Weymouth's</i> .
<i>Shelfnall-Mannor</i> , Earl of <i>Stafford's</i> .	<i>Stoke-Castle</i> , the Lord <i>Clarendon's</i> .
<i>High-Ercal</i> , and <i>Egton</i> , Earl of	<i>Cherbury</i> , the Lord <i>Herbert's</i> .
	of <i>Cherbury</i> .

SOMERSETSHIRE,

A Maritime County in the West of England, and in the Diocesis of *Bath and Wells*, is 204 Miles in Circuit, contains about 107500 Acres, and 44686 Houses, and is one of the largest Counties; plentiful of Corn and Pasture, most pleasant in the Summer, but very troublesome to Travellers in Winter. Whence the Proverb, *Bad for the Rider, but good for the Horse*. Besides the *Severn*, which empties it self here into the Sea, there is the *Avon*, *Frome*, *Parret*, *Tor*, and *Tone*. The Oxen in this County are of as big a Size as those in *Lancashire*. This County yields also *Lead* and *Copper*, *Lapis calaminarius*, *Crystal*, and comes near a *Diamond*, and *Wood* for *Dyers*. Its chief Mannors are

are *Woollen Cloth*, and *Serges*. At *Chadder* they make the
 it and the biggest *Cheeses* in *England*, as good as the *Parmesan*.
 On the whole Milk of the Parish goes for the making of it, by
 agreement among the Parishioners.

This County has formerly given the Title of an Earldom, and
 afterwards that of a Dukedom. In the Reign of *Edward VI.*
Edward Seymour, his Uncle, was created Duke of *Somerset*, but
 he Years after beheaded. King *James I.* revived afterwards
 the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Robert Carr*, Viscount
Rocheſter, which Title died with him. At laſt, King
Charles II. reſtored the Title of a Duke to the *Seymour's* Family;
William Seymour, deſcended from the foreſaid *Edward*, who
 put his Life upon a Scaffold, being made Duke of *Somerset*.
 whom ſucceeded *William* his Grandſon, next *John Lord Sey-*
mour his Uncle, and *Francis Seymour*, *John's* Couſin, who was
 in *Italy*, in 1678, and ſucceeded by *Charles* his Brother,
 preſent Duke of *Somerset*.

Market-Towns.

© BRISTOL, the Capital, Wedn. and Sat.

Bath, W. & Sat.	Bruton, Sat.	Chewton,
Wells, W. & Sat.	Canesham, Thurf.	Castle-Carey,
Bridgewater, Th.	Crookborn, Sat.	Ilminster, Sat.
Ilchester, Wed.	Dulverton, Sat.	Dunſter, Frid.
Minehead,	Glaſtenbury, Tueſ.	Langport, Sat.
Taunton, W. & S.	Frome,	Pensford, Tueſ.
Milburn-Port,	Chard, Mon.	Philips-Norton,
Bridge, Thurf.	Wincaunton, Wed.	Watchet, Sat.
Block,	Stock-Gomer,	Wivelſcomb, Tueſ.
pton-Mallet, Fr.	South-Petherton, Th.	Writon, Tueſ.
erton, Mon.	Stowey,	Yeovil.
Hington, Thurf.		

Bristol, upon the *Avon*, the *Venta Silurum* of the Ancients, *Bristol*.
 lies part in this County, and part in *Glocestershire*, 114 Miles
 from *London*. Next to *London*, this is the moſt trading and flou-
 riſhing Place of *England*; happily ſeated both for the *Welch* and
India Trade. 'Tis a fair, large, and populous Place, which
 has a fair Stone-bridge over the River, with Houſes on both
 ſides, making a Street, as upon *London-Bridge*. It has alſo a
 convenient Key, for the loading and unloading of Ships.
 Six Miles from hence, the *Avon* falls into the *Severn's* Mouth.
Bristol has been formerly a Place of Strength, and there was a
 Caſtle, in which King *Stephen* was kept a Priſoner ſome time
 after *Maud* the Empreſs: But it was demolish'd by *Oliver Cromwel*,
 now 'tis built up into Streets. *Bristol* is a County-Town,
 one of the ſix new Biſhopricks erected by *Henry VIII.* It
 was formerly given the Title of an Earl to *John Lord Digby* of
Sherburn.

Sherburn, and to *John* his Heir. Near this Place is *St. Vincent* Rock, that yields abundance of Crystal.

Bath.

Bath, Lat. *Bathonia*, *Aqua Solus*, also upon the *Avon*, is Miles from *Bristol*. A City more famous for its Baths, than Beauty. It stands in a Bottom, surrounded with Hills, out of which spring its Mineral Waters and Baths, which are much resorted to in the Summer-Season. The same, in conjunction with *Wells*, is a Bishop's See, since the Year 1088, when *St. Wilfrid*, Bishop of *Wells*, removed his See to *Bath*, which occasion'd a Difference between the Monks of *Bath* and the Canon of *Wells*, about the Bishop's Election; till they agreed, that that the Bishop should, for the future, be denominated for both Places, and that Precedency in the Title should be given to *Bath*; that in the vacancy of the See, a certain Number of Legates from both Churches, should elect the Bishop; that the Bishop should be installed in both Churches, &c. This continued till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* when the Monasteries being dissolved, there passed an Act of Parliament, for the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* to make one sole Chapter for the Bishop. Upon the Restauration of King *Charles*, this Prince created *John* Granville Earl of *Bath*; which Title is now enjoy'd by his Grandson, *William-Henry Granville*.

Wells.

Wells, Lat. *Fontanensis Ecclesia*, the *Belga* & *Theonodunum* of the Ancients, is a neat, well-built, and populous Town; call'd *Wells*, from the many Wells and Springs that are about it. The City in conjunction with *Bath* is a Bishop's See. Its Cathedral is a very fine Pile.

Bridge-water.

Bridge-water, on the *Parret*, is a goodly Town, 10 or 12 Miles from the North-Channel. It gives the Title of an Earl to *Scroop Egerton*, descended from *John Egerton*, created Earl of *Bridge-water* by King *James I.*

Ilchester.

Taunton.

Mine-head.

Bruton.

Glatten-bury.

Ilchester is noted for its Antiquity, *Taunton* for its Manufacture of woollen Cloth and Serges, *Minehead* for its Harbour, *Bruton* for its fair Church, School, and Hospital; and *Glastonbury* (Lat. *Glasconia*, *Avalonia*) for having been one of the fairest and richest Abbeys in England. That which most contributed to the Greatness of it, was the pious Cheat of its Monks, giving out, That the Body of *Joseph of Arimathea* lay there interred. Certain it is, that the ancient *Britains* had a particular Respect for this Place, because their King *Arthur* was buried in it.

Milburn-Port.

Montacute.

Here is also *Milburn-Port*, that sends two Members to Parliament; but is no Market-Town.

Montacute, a sharp Mount, which gives the Title of a Viscount to *Francis Brown*, Viscount *Montacute*. And *St. George*, which gives the Title of Viscount to Earl *St. George*.

Country-Seats.

Levedon-Court, formerly the
Earl of Bristol's.
Winton St. George, Court of
Wick, Ken-Court, and Wal-
ton, Earl Powlett's.
Warrington, the Lord Clifford's.
Warrington, the Lord Stawell's.
Warrington-Court, the Lord Fitz-

Harding's.
Wells-Palace, and Banwell, the
Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Bristol-Palace, the Bishop of
Bristol's.
Claverton, Sir William Basset's.
Dirham, Mr. Blatwair's.

STAFFORDSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocess of Lichfield and Coventry,
141 Miles in Circumference, contains about 810000 A-
res, and 23747 Houses; the Air is sharp and healthful, the
Soil diverse: For Northward 'tis hilly and barren, Southward
yields plenty of Corn and Grass, Iron, and Pit-coals; of
which last curious and polished Utensils are made, as black as
Iron. The Inland Parts are level, but woody. This County
yields also good Stone, Marble, Alabaster, and Lime-stone for
Building.

Besides the Trent, that waters it Northward, here is the Dove,
Turner, Blithe, Line, Sow, and other small Rivers. The Dove,
among the rest, makes the neighbouring Lands very fruitful,
and the Sheep that feed upon them yield the best Mutton in
England.

But, besides those fresh Waters, here are Salt Springs, yield-
ing Salt very near as good as the salt Springs of Cheshire.

Market-Towns.

© STAFFORD, the Shire-Town, Sat.

Lichfield, Tu. & Fr.	Ridgeley, Tues.	Kinver,
Newcastle, Mon.	Browley, Tues.	Tudbury, Tues.
Tamworth,	Brewood, Tues.	Stow, Tues.
Warrington, Thurs.	Betley, Tues.	Uttoxeter, Wed.
Warrington, Tues.	Cheadle,	Walsall, Tues.
Walsall, Frid.	Leek, Wed.	Wolverhampton, Wed.

Stafford, upon the Sow, 106 Miles from London, is a well-Stafford.
It is an agreeable Town, consisting of two Parishes, and ha-
ving a Free-School. The same gives the Title of an Earl to
Stafford Howard, Son of William Howard, second Son of
the Earl of Arundel and Surrey. William was made Viscount
Stafford by King Charles I. and beheaded in the Reign of
Charles II. Dec. 29, 1680. for the Popish Plot. But King James
II. afterwards restored the Blood, and created Henry, the said Wil-
liam's Son, Earl of Stafford.

Lichfield. *Lichfield, and Coventry, in Warwickshire, make jointly a Bishop's See. Lichfield gives the Title of an Earl to Edward Henry Lee, which was conferred upon him by King Charles II.*

Burton. *Burton, upon Trent, is noted for its stately Stone-Bridge, and of late for its strong Ale.*

Wolverhampton. *Wolverhampton, for its Collegiate Church, which is annexed to the Deanry of Windsor.*

Lastly, this County is of note for the *Royal-Oak*, a hollow Tree in which the late King *Charles* took Sanctuary, after his Defeat at *Worcester*.

Country-Seats.

<i>Blore-hall</i> ———	<i>Dudley-Castle, and Hinde</i>
<i>Alton-Castle, the Duke of</i>	<i>Lord Ward's.</i>
<i>Shrewsbury's.</i>	<i>Lichfield-Close, and Ecclesbald</i>
<i>Newborough, the Earl of Bridge-</i>	<i>stle, the Bishop of Lichfield</i>
<i>water's.</i>	<i>Whitley-Court, Sir Tho. Foliot</i>
<i>Stafford-Castle, Earl of Stafford's.</i>	<i>Akerley-Lodge, Sir Tho. Welch</i>
<i>Throwley, Earl of Arglas's.</i>	<i>Black-Lady, Sir William Jff</i>
<i>Drayton-Bassett, Viscount Wey-</i>	<i>ton's.</i>
<i>mouth's.</i>	<i>Rochley-Hall, Sir Walt. Rochley</i>
<i>Charlley-Castle, Lord Ferrers's.</i>	<i>Perry-Hall, Sir Henry Goffe</i>
<i>Stourton-Castle, Lord Stour-</i>	<i>Stockworth, Mr. Paul Foliot's</i>
<i>ton's.</i>	<i>Prested-Hall, Mr. Philip Foliot</i>
<i>Beaufort, Sinay-Park, and</i>	<i>Chillington-Hall, Mr. Jeffertson</i>
<i>Drayton, Lord Pagett's.</i>	<i>Hingstree, Mr. Chetwind's.</i>
<i>Rolleston, Lord North and</i>	<i>Sidbury-Hall, Mr. Creswell's</i>
<i>Grey's.</i>	<i>Hins, Mr. Flyer's.</i>
<i>Gerard's, Fromley, Sandon, and</i>	<i>Envel-Hall, Mr. Gray's.</i>
<i>Willowbridge, Lord Gerard's.</i>	<i>The Meere, Mr. Moseley's</i>
<i>Hamstoll, and Ridware, Lord</i>	<i>Hamsted-Hall, Mr. Worley's.</i>
<i>Leigh's.</i>	<i>Beniley, Mr. Lane's.</i>

SUFFOLK,

A Maritime Province, South of *Norfolk*, and in *Norfolk* Diocese, 140 Miles in Compass, contains about 9900 Acres, and 34422 Houses. The Air is wholsom here, except towards the Sea, but the Soil divers. Sandy and full of Heath towards the Sea; but yielding Plenty of Rye, Pease, and Hay, and feeding vast Multitudes of Sheep. Further off from the Sea are the *Woodlands*, otherwise called *High Suffolk*, which feeds abundance of Cattel. But the most fruitful Parts of the County are about *St. Edmondsbury*, and North-west from thence. There are above 40 Parks in this County. Its principal Rivers are the *Stoure*, *Breton*, *Deben*, *Oswell*, and *Bliithe*, &c. Here is abundance of Cheese made tolerably good, but *Suffolk Butter* is counted excellent. Its Manufactures are *Woollen and Linen Cloth*.

This County has formerly given the Title of an *Earl*, next of a *Marquis*, and lastly of a *Duke* to *William de la Pole*, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* He had two Successors, the last of which, *Edmund de la Pole*, was beheaded in the Reign of *Henry II.* The Title of *Duke of Suffolk* came afterwards into the *Brandon's* Family, by the Favour of *Henry VIII.* *Charles Brandon* was the first who bore that Title, to whom succeeded his son *Henry*, who died young; and next to him *Henry Grey*, *Marquis of Dorset*, who married *Frances*, Daughter of *Charles Brandon*, and died upon a Scaffold. Anno 1603. *James I.* revived the Title of *Earl of Suffolk* in the Person of *Thomas Lord Howard of Walden*, from whom is descended *Henry Howard*, the present *Earl of Suffolk*.

Market-Towns.

© IPSWICH, the Capital, Wed. Fr. & Sat.

St. Edmondsbury,	Buddesdale,	Framlingham, Sat.
Dunwich, Sat.	Hadleigh, Mon.	Halesworth, Tues.
Orford, Mon.	Lavenham, Tues.	Ixworth, Fr.
Alborough, Sat.	Mildenhall, Frid.	Lestoff, Wed.
Sudbury, Sat.	Bildeston, Wed.	Mendlesham, Tues.
Eye, Sat.	Brandon,	Needham, Wed.
Lowmarket, Thu.	Clare, Frid.	Neyland, Fr.
Newmarket, Th.	Bungay, Thu.	Woodbridge, Wed.
Wickham, Sat.	Debenham, Frid.	Southwold.
Wymondham, Wed.		

Ipswich, upon the *Stowre*, 55 Miles from *London*, and about 30 Miles from the *Sea*, has been formerly one of the most considerable Towns in *England*, till the *Danes* made themselves Masters of it in 991, who afterwards reduced it, in a manner, into a Heap of Ruins. In the *Normans* time it began to recover it self, so that it consists at this time of 14 Parishes. Here's a College, founded by the famous *Cardinal Wolsey* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* *Ipswich* gives the Title of a *Viscount* to the *Duke of Grafton*.

St. Edmondsbury, Lat. *Villa Regia*, *Villa Faustini*, is a Town most pleasantly seated, and enjoying a very good Air. It took its Name from *Edmund* the Martyr, King of the *East-Angles*, who for refusing to renounce the Christian Faith, was shot to Death with Arrows by the *Danes*. To expiate this Crime, the King of *England*, and Son of the Danish King *Sueno*, the Author of that Murder, erected here a stately Abbey, which is endowed with Revenues suitable to its Magnificence.

Dunwich, a Sea-Town, has been of old a Town of great note, and an Episcopal See, which was removed first from *North Elmham* to *Thetford*, and afterwards from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Anno 1088. At this time *Dunwich* is but a mean Town; But has the Privilege of sending two Members to Parliament.

- Orford.** *Orford* is of special note, for giving the Title of an Earl to *Edward Ruffel*, raised to that Dignity by the late King *William*.
- Sudbury.** *Sudbury*, Lat. *Colonia*, stands upon the *Stoure*, near the Borders of *Essex*. This is a rich and populous Place, where the Manufacture of Cloth does flourish, consisting of 3 Parishes. It gives the Title of a *Baron* to the Duke of *Grafton*.
- Eye.** *Eye* is a good Town, and a Peculiar of the Crown. Here is a fair Church, some Ruins of a Castle, and of an ancient Abbey.
- Stowmarket.** *Stow-market*, upon the *Orwell*, is a large and beautiful Town that drives a great Trade in Stuffs, and is adorned with a spacious lofty Church.
- Newmarket.** *Newmarket* borders upon *Cambridge-shire*, and is but a few Miles from *Cambridge*. A noted Place for Horse-racing about *Michaelmas*, in a fair Plain near it.
- Beccles.** *Beccles* on the *Waveney*, and *Buddesdale*, are noted for their publick Schools. *Hadleigh*, *Mildenhall*, and *Lavenham*, for their beautiful Churches.
- Buddesdale.**
- Hadleigh.**
- Mildenhall.**
- Lavenham.**

Country-Seats.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Euston-Hall</i> , the Duke of <i>Grafton's</i> . | <i>Tastock Place</i> , Lord <i>North</i> and <i>Grey's</i> . |
| <i>Sudbourn-hall</i> , and <i>Sobam Lodge</i> , Viscount <i>Hereford's</i> . | <i>Broom-hall</i> , and <i>Culford-hall</i> , the Lord <i>Cornwallis's</i> . |
| <i>Denbam-hall</i> , Viscount <i>Townshend's</i> . | |

SURREY,

AN Inland County, which the *Thames* parts from *Middlesex*, 112 Miles in Circuit, contains about 592000 Acres, and 34218 Houses, and is in the Diocess of *Winchester*. 'Tis observed, that the Skirts of this County are the most fruitful and the middle Parts barren in comparison. However in point of Health, the middle Parts have the Advantage; both for the Pleasure they yield by their *Downs* in Hunting, and Horse-Races. Besides the *Thames*, here is the *Wye*, which runs through *Gilford*, the *Mole* through *Dorking*, and the *Wandle*, all three emptying themselves into the *Thames*, the first two near *Hampton Court*, and the last near *Richmond*.

'Tis above 600 Years since this County gave the Title of an Earldom to *William of Warren*. Which Title passed from his House to several other Families, before that of the *Howards*, which was dignify'd with it by *Edward IV.* in the Person of *Thomas Howard*, Lord High Treasurer, and afterwards created Duke of *Norfolk*. So that the Duke of *Norfolk* is Earl of 3 several Places, viz. *Arundel*, *Norwich*, and *Surrey*.

Market-Towns.

- © *GUILFORD*, the Shire-Town, Sat.
- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| © <i>Southwark</i> , | © <i>Blechingly</i> , | © <i>Hafelmere</i> , |
| © <i>Rygate</i> , Tues. | © <i>Galton</i> , | <i>Kingston</i> , Sat. |

Croydon, Sar. Farnham, Thurf. Ewel,
 arking, Thurf. Godalmin, Chertsey.

Guilford, upon the *Wye*, 25 Miles from *London*, is a good Guilford, town, consisting of 3 Parishes. It gives the Title of a Baron Francis North, Lord Guilford, Son of Francis North, Lord keeper of the Great-Seal in the Reign of the late King Charles, who conferr'd that Title upon him.

Southwark, against *London*, on the South-side of the *Thames*, South. partly under the Government of the Lord-Mayor of *London*, wark. it with many Privileges, particularly that of sending 2 Members to Parliament. 'Tis a Suburb, if it may be so called, of a large Extent; but the high Street only leading from *London-bridge* to *St. George's Church*, deserves a particular Notice, as being the Center of Trade for this County. Besides *St. George's Church*, here are 2 or 3 more Churches. And in this Borough you will find *St. Thomas's Hospital*, of which, in my Description of *London*; and two Prisons for Debt, one called the *Queen's-bench Prison*, and the other the *Marshalsea*.

Kingston, upon the *Thames*, 10 Miles from *London*, where the Kingston. assizes are commonly held. 'Tis but one Mile distant from *Hampton-Court*.

Croydon, upon the *Wandle*, noted for its Church-Steeple, for *Croydon*, the Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Palace, its Free-School, and Hospital founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*. Near this Town, is the *Downs*, called *Banstead-Downs*, much frequented by Hunters, and famous for Horse-Races.

Rygate stands in a Valley, called *Holmes Dale*; where are still *Rygate*. to be seen the Ruins of a Castle, with a long Vault, and a room at the End of it; in which, 'tis said, the Barons met secretly, who were up in Arms against King *John*. Near this town is abundance of Fuller's Earth.

I pass by the other Market-Towns, to take notice of *Epsom*, *Epsom*. vulgarly called *Epsom*, 14 Miles from *London*; a delightful place, noted for its Mineral Waters, and much resorted to in the Summer, especially by the *Londoners*.

Richmond, another Place in this County, 7 Miles from *London*, *Rich-* a pretty large Town, very agreeable in the Summer-Season, *mond*, and much frequented by the Gentry. Here is still to be seen, a Royal Palace, in which King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Elizabeth* ended their Days. Here is also a noble Park, encompass'd with Brick-Wall, at least six Miles about. The Waters are also drunk here.

In the Neighbourhood of *Cheam* there was another Royal house, built by *Henry VIII.* so magnificent, that it was named *Nonfuch*: But now, there are hardly any Remains of it to be *Nonfuch*. seen.

Battersea, *Putney*, *Moreclack*, *Wandsworth*, *Clapham*, *Dulwich*, *Battersea*, *Richam*, *Cheam*, and *Stretham*, are also delightful Places in the Summer-Season.

Effingham gives the Title of a Baron to *Thomas Howard*, Son of *Francis* late Lord of *Effingham*; who succeeded in this Title on the Death of *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Nottingham*, and Baron of *Effingham*.

Country-Seats.

<i>Richmond-Palace</i> , a Royal House.	<i>Bookham</i> , Lord <i>Effingham's</i> .
<i>Lambeth-House</i> , and <i>Croydon-Palace</i> , Archbishop of <i>Canterbury's</i> .	<i>Towting-Graveney</i> , the Lord <i>North and Grey's</i> .
<i>Wimbledon</i> , the Duke of <i>Leeds's</i> .	<i>Aldbury</i> , Lord <i>Guernsey's</i> .
<i>Pepper-harrow</i> , Duke of <i>Newcastle's</i> .	<i>Weybridge</i> , the Lady <i>Dorchester's</i> .
<i>Durance</i> , Earl of <i>Berkley's</i> .	<i>Rygate Priory</i> , Sir <i>John Parsons's</i> .
<i>Flancford</i> , Earl of <i>Plimouth's</i> .	<i>Roehampton</i> , Sir <i>Jeffrey Jeffreys's</i> .
	<i>Cue</i> , Mr. <i>Jeffreys's</i> , &c.

S U S S E X,

A Maritime County upon the Channel, betwixt *Kent* on the East, and *Hampshire* on the West, in *Chichester* Diocese, 158 Miles in Compass; and contains about 1140000 Acres, and 21537 Houses. Its Downs, near the Sea, are charming, and its Valleys (called the Wild of *Sussex*) very plentiful, of Corn especially. The Forests are barren, but the East-Parts yield aundance of Iron, which has occasion'd a prodigious Consumption of Wood. Here the Roads are so deep in Winter, that in some Places the Coaches must be drawn with Oxen. The County is well water'd, but with Rivers of no long Course. *Arun* is the principal. A *Sussex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, an *Amerley* Trout, and a *Chichester* Lobster, are much admired. Also is the Wheat-Ear, a Bird as good as a *French* Ortolan. The principal Manufactures are Iron-Guns, and Glass.

This County has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, before it fell to *Tho. Lennard*, created Earl of *Sussex* by King *Charles II.* in 1674, upon his Marriage with *Anne*, natural Daughter of that Prince by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

Market-Towns.

◎ *CHICHESTER* R, the Capital, *Wedn.* and *Sat.*

◎ <i>Lewes</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	◎ <i>Horsham</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Battel</i> , <i>Th.</i>
◎ <i>East-Grinstead</i> , <i>Th.</i>	◎ <i>Midhurst</i> , <i>Th.</i>	<i>Haylsbam</i> , <i>Sat.</i>
◎ <i>Hastings</i> , <i>W. & Sat.</i>	◎ <i>Winchelsea</i> ,	<i>Helmston</i> , <i>Th.</i>
◎ <i>Rye</i> , <i>Wed. & Sat.</i>	◎ <i>Shoreham</i> ,	<i>Cuckfield</i> , <i>Fr.</i>
◎ <i>Bramber</i> ,	◎ <i>Steyning</i> , <i>Wed.</i>	<i>East bourn</i> ,
◎ <i>Arundel</i> , <i>W. & Sat.</i>	<i>Petworth</i> , <i>Wed.</i>	<i>Terring</i> .

Chichester,

Chichester, on the *Levant*, 60 Miles from *London*, was formerly the Royal Seat of the South Saxons. It now consists of 5000

Parishes, 4 large Streets, and a fair Market-place. Its great-Ornament is the Cathedral, which has been twice burnt down, and as often built up again. This Town gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Southampton*, a natural Son of King *Charles II.* by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

Lewes, Lat. *Lefva*, stands upon an Eminence, and has six Pa-*Lewes*. Here the Assizes are most commonly held, and sometimes at *East-Grimstead*.

Hastings, one of the Cinque-Ports, is a very ancient Town, *Hastings*. and has 2 Parishes. The same was formerly fortify'd with a Castle, which is fallen to Ruin. Near this Town there was a bloody Battle fought, in 1263, between *Henry III.* and the *Barons*, to the Advantage of the last, so that the King was forc'd to comply.

Rye and *Winchelsea* are two Limbs of the Port of *Hastings*. *Rye*. The first, in time of Peace, is the usual Landing-place for such come over from *Diepe* into *England*, these two Ports being opposite to, and 24 Leagues distant from each other. Here they have excellent Herrings.

Winchelsea, at some Distance from *Rye*, has been formerly a *Winchel-* considerable Town; but the Sea being gone from it, has con- sea. tributed very much to its Decay. It gives the Title of an Earl-om to *Charles Finch*, descended from *Eliz. Finch*, whom King *Charles I.* dignify'd with that Title, in 1628.

Battel, at some Miles Distance from *Winchelsea*, took that *Battel*. name from the famous Battel fought here, *October 14, 1066*, between *Harold King of England*, and *William Duke of Nor-* *mandy*; in which *Harold* being slain, *William* took possession of the Kingdom.

Besides the Towns aforesaid, I shall take notice of *Arundel*, *Arundel*. the Castle whereof gives the Title of an Earl to the Owner of without any Creation, which is a singular Privilege in *Eng-* *land*. Thus the Castle and the Title have passed together from the Family to another. In 1604, *Henry Howard*, Earl-Marshal of *England*, took possession of both, now in the Hands of the present Duke of *Norfolk* his Off-spring.

Pevensey, in this County, is noted for being the Haven where *Pevensey*. *William the Conqueror* landed for the Conquest of *England*, with a Fleet of about 900 Sail.

Country-Seats.

<i>Arundel-Castle</i> , the Duke of <i>Norfolk</i> 's.	<i>Herstmonceux</i> , Earl of <i>Suffex</i> 's.
<i>Sturminster-Near</i> , Duke of <i>Somer-</i>	<i>Stanstead</i> , Earl of <i>Peterborough</i> 's.
<i>set</i> 's.	<i>Battle - Abbey</i> , <i>Cowdrey</i> , and
<i>Field</i> , Duke of <i>Newcastle</i> 's.	<i>Poynings</i> , Viscount <i>Monta-</i>
<i>Wickham</i> , and <i>Stoneland</i> , Earl	<i>cute</i> 's.
of <i>Dorset</i> 's.	<i>Eridge</i> , Lord <i>Abergavenny</i> 's.
<i>Waltham</i> , Earl of <i>Thanet</i> 's.	<i>Upp-Park</i> , the Lord <i>Gray</i> 's.
	<i>Abthurnham</i> , Lord <i>Abthurnham</i> 's.
	<i>Laugh-</i>

Laughton, Lord Pelham's. Chichester's.
Chichester-Palace, the Bishop of | Catsfield, Sir Nicholas Ashurst

WARWICKSHIRE,

AN Inland County in the Diocesses of *Worcester*, and *Leicester*, is 135 Miles in Circuit, contains about 670000 Acres, and 21793 Houses; and enjoys both good Air, and a plentiful Soil, especially on the South. Northward 'tis a woody Country. Amongst its River, *Avon* is the chief, which runs through the midst of it, and falls at last into the *Severn*. Cheese is its chief Commodity.

Market-Towns.

◎ *WARWICK*, the Shire-Town, Sat.

◎ <i>Coventry</i> , Frid.	<i>Colehill</i> , Wed.	<i>Polesworth</i> ,
<i>Stratford</i> , Thurs.	<i>Henley</i> , Mon.	<i>Rugby</i> , Sat.
<i>Atherston</i> , Tues.	<i>Kyneton</i> , Tues.	<i>Southam</i> , Mon.
<i>Aulcester</i> , Tues.	<i>Nun-Eaton</i> , Sat.	<i>Sutton-Colefield</i> , Mon.
<i>Birmingham</i> , Thurs.		

Warwick. *Warwick*, upon the *Avon*, 68 Miles from *London*, is a well built Town, consisting of two Parishes, with a Free-School, and several Hospitals: But the Castle is its greatest Ornament. This Town has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, before that of the present Earl, being *Robert Rich*, created Earl of *Warwick* by *James I.* in 1618; which Title has continued in his Family, *Edward-Henry Rich* being the present Earl of *Warwick*, and likewise of *Holland*, in *Lincolnshire*.

Coventry. *Coventry*, upon the *Sherburn*, 74 Miles from *London*, took the Name from a Convent founded here by *Canute*, a Danish King of *England*. 'Tis a most ancient City, situate upon the ascent of a Hill, having two Parishes, three Churches, and four Sepulchres. But the greatest Ornament of *Coventry*, is the statue of a Cross in the middle of the City, whose Walls were pulled down, upon the Restauration. The Roads leading to it, are kept well pav'd for about a Mile out of Town. For the Education of Youth, here is a Free-School, and a fair Library; and for the Poor, an Hospital. This City, and *Lichfield* in *Staffordshire*, are both one Bishop's See, from thence called the Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. At this time, it gives the Title of an Earl to *Thomas Coventry*, who was dignify'd with it by the late King *William*. Two Miles from hence there are 2 Springs, one of fresh Water, and the other of brackish, at less distance than 4 Foot from each other.

Birmingham. *Birmingham* is of note for its curious Work of Iron and Steel, and *Polesworth* for its School.

Near *Warwick* there's a Rock called *Guy-cliff*, from *Guy* of *Guy-cliff*, *Warwick*, the *Hercules* of *England*; who, after many great Ex-
its, betook himself (as Tradition has it) to this Place, where
ed a kind of ascetick Life, and built a Chappel, in which
was interr'd.

Near *Kyneton*, 7 or 8 Miles from *Warwick*, is *Edge-hill*, fa- *Edge-hill*.
as for the first Battel fought there, *October* 23, 1642, be-
en King *Charles I.* his Army, and the Parliament-Forces,
ch proved to the King's Advantage.

Country-Seats.

<i>rot-House</i> , Earl of <i>Dorset's</i> .	<i>Warwick-Castle</i> , <i>Knowle</i> , and
<i>pton</i> , Earl of <i>Northampton's</i> .	<i>Beauchamp-Court</i> , the Lord
<i>enham-Paddox</i> , Earl of <i>Den-</i>	<i>Brooks's</i> .
<i>gh's</i> .	<i>Stonely</i> , and <i>Fletchamstead</i> , Lord
<i>leighton</i> , Earl of <i>Sunder-</i>	<i>Leigh's</i> .
<i>nd's</i> .	<i>Wotton-Waven</i> , and <i>Alne-Lodge</i> ,
<i>el - Grange</i> , Earl of <i>Ri-</i>	the Lord <i>Carrington's</i> .
<i>outh's</i> .	<i>Combe</i> , Lord <i>Craven's</i> .
<i>ngton</i> , Lord <i>Ferrers's</i> .	

WESTMORLAND.

Westmorland, in the North-West Parts of *England*, and East
of *Cumberland*, partly in the Diocess of *Chester*, and part-
n that of *Carlisle*, 120 Miles in Compass, contains about
oco Acres, and 6501 Houses; and is a hilly and marshy
untry, but not without fruitful Spots of Ground, especially
thward. The *Eden*, *Ken*, *Lon*, and *Eamon*, are its princi-
Rivers. *Ulles-Water*, and *Menander-Mere*, in this County,
two Lakes, the first bordering upon *Cumberland*, and the last
n *Lancashire*.

This County has given the Title of an Earl for near 200 Years,
the *Nevil's* Family, *Ralph Nevil*, Lord *Raby*, and Earl *Mar-*
of *England*, being first honoured with this Title by *Rich-*
II. which died with *Charles Nevil*, in 1584; but *James I.*
gived it in the Person of *Francis Fane*, eldest Son of *Mary*,
cended from *Charles Nevil*. *Thomas Fane* is the present Earl
Westmorland.

Near the River *Lowther*, there is a Well or Spring, which
quipus like) ebbs and flows many times in a Day.

Market-Towns.

© *APPLEBY*, the Shire-Town, *Sat.*

<i>ndal</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Ambleside</i> , <i>Wed.</i>	<i>Orton</i> , <i>Wed.</i>
<i>sdale</i> , <i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Kirby-Steven</i> , <i>Frid.</i>	<i>Brough</i> , <i>Wed.</i>
<i>ton</i> , <i>Tues.</i>		

Apph-

Appleby. *Appleby*, upon the *Eden*, 200 Miles from *London*, is, the *Alaba* of the Ancients, and has been formerly a considerable Place. At this time, there is but one Street, and that thinly peopled. However, the Assizes are kept here, and it is the only Town in *Westmorland* which is privileged to send Members to Parliament. Here's a publick School, and an Hospital.

Kendal. *Kendal*, the *Cancangium* of the Ancients, and the best Town in this County, is seated upon the *Ken*, in a Dale or Valley whence the Name of *Kendal*. 'Tis rich, and well inhabited, driving a good Trade of Woollen Cloths, Druggets, Serges, Cotton, Stockings, and Hats. Over the River there are three Bridges of Stone, and another of Wood. At some small distance from this last, there are to be seen the Ruins of a Castle which was the Birth-place of *Catherine Parr*, the sixth Wife of *Henry VIII*. The Church of *Kendal* is both fair and spacious, and there are two Chappels of Ease besides. Near the Church-yard stands a fair publick School, from whence a certain Number of Scholars is from time to time sent to *Queen's College Oxford*. The Title of Earl of *Kendal* has gone through six Families: The late Prince *George of Denmark* bore last that title, being created by the late King *William*, Baron of *Ockingham*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Duke of *Cumberland*.

Lonsdale. *Lonsdale*, or *Kirby-Lonsdale*, upon the *Lon*, is a large well-built Town, noted besides for its Manufacture of Cloth. Here is a fine Church, and a Stone-bridge over the River. The Town gives the Title of a Viscount to *Richard Lowther*, who was ennobled upon him from his Father *John Lowther*, who was ennobled with it by the late King *William*.

Country-Seats.

<i>Arncliffe</i> -Tower, and <i>Bethem- Hall</i> , the Earl of <i>Darby's</i> .	<i>Wharton</i> -Castle, Earl of <i>Thames</i> .
<i>Appleby</i> -Castle, <i>Brough</i> -Castle,	<i>Wharton</i> -Hall, Earl of <i>Wharton's</i> .
<i>Brougham</i> -Castle, and <i>Pendra-</i>	<i>Lowther</i> , Viscount <i>Lonsdale</i> .

Amongst which, *Wharton*-Hall gives of late the Title of Earl to the Lord *Wharton*.

WILTSHIRE,

AN Inland County in *Salisbury* Diocess, 140 Miles in Circumference, contains about 876000 Acres, and 27093 Houses; and is a healthful County. Northward, 'tis somewhat hilly, and woody; but Southward, 'tis pretty level. In the middle Part of it, is *Salisbury*-Plain, noted for its large Extent, and for feeding innumerable Flocks of Sheep. Its principal Rivers are the *Ips*, *Kennet*, *Avon*, *Willy*, and *Nadder*. This County drives a great Manufacture of Wool. As for *Stone-henge*, and the *Circus* near *Badminton*, I refer the Reader to Ch. 4.

This County has given the Title of an *Earldom* to several Families, before that of the *Pauleys*, now in possession of it. The first of this Name that bore it was *William Paulet*, created Earl of *Wiltshire*, and afterwards Marquis of *Winchester*, by *Edward VI.* In whose Family the Title has continu'd ever since, *Charles Paulet*, the present Duke of *Bolton*, being now possessed thereof.

Market-Towns.

◎ *SALISBURY*, the Chief, *Tues.* & *Sat.*

<i>Hindon</i> , <i>Thu.</i>	◎ <i>Downton</i> , <i>Frid.</i>	<i>Bradford</i> , <i>Mon.</i>
<i>Chippenham</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	◎ <i>Westbury</i> , <i>Frid.</i>	<i>Amesbury</i> , <i>Frid.</i>
<i>Wilton</i> , <i>Wed.</i>	◎ <i>Calne</i> , <i>Tues.</i>	<i>Auburn</i> , <i>Tues.</i>
<i>Marlborough</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	◎ <i>Hegtesbury</i> ,	<i>Lavington</i> , <i>Wed.</i>
<i>Malmesbury</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	◎ <i>Great-Beadwin</i> ,	<i>Himsworth</i> , <i>Wed.</i>
<i>Wotton-Bassett</i> , <i>Th.</i>	◎ <i>Luggerhal</i> ,	<i>Mere</i> ,
<i>Devizes</i> , <i>Thu.</i>	◎ <i>Old Sarum</i> ,	<i>Swindon</i> , <i>Mon.</i>
<i>Crecklade</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Warminster</i> , <i>Sat.</i>	<i>Troubridge</i> , <i>Sat.</i>

Salisbury, or *New Sarum*, the *Sorviodunum* of the Ancients, is *Salisbury*. Bishop's See, 70 Miles from *London*. This is one of the finest Cities in *England*, watered chiefly by the *Avon*, besides several Streams that run through the Streets thereof. Here are large Streets, a fair Market-place, and Town-house. But the greatest Ornament of this City is the *Cathedral*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, a Church that has as many Doors as Months, Windows Weeks, and Pillars as Days in the Year. Its Steeple is the highest of any in *England*. This City has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, before it came to the *Cecils*, now possessed of it; *Robert Cecil*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, having been honoured with that Title by King *James I.* who created him Viscount *Cranborn*, and Earl of *Salisbury* in 1605. from whom is descended *James Cecil*, the present Earl of *Sarum*.

Hindon and *Chippenham* are noted for their great Markets, but *Hindon* is first chiefly for the Title of Baron it gives to the Earl of *Chippenham*. *Calne*, for the Provincial Synod held here in 997, to determine the hot Disputes in those Times between the Monks *Calne*, the Priests, in point of *Celibacy*. *Marlborough*, the *Cunatio* *Marlborough* of the Ancients, upon the *Kennet*, for the Title of a Duke it rough. Since from the Beginning of this Reign to *John Churchill*, a Prince of the *Empire*, and one of the Heroes of our Days. *Malmesbury*, Lat. *Maldunense Canobium*, upon the *Avon*, for being *Malmesbury* the Birth-place of one of the ancientest Historians of *England*, buried from hence *William* of *Malmesbury*. *Wilton* has been formerly the chief Town of this County, whence the Name of *Wiltshire*. It was also the Bishop's See, before it came to be removed from thence to *Salisbury*; which, in a great measure, occasioned the Decay of *Wilton*.

I pass by the other Towns to take notice of *Clarendon*, a Park 2 Miles North of *Salisbury*. It lies upon a Hill, with about 20 Groves, each a Mile in Compass, and all inclosed. There was formerly a Royal House, but since fallen to *Robert Edward Hyde*, Lord High Chancellour of *England* in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, was dignify'd by that Prince with the Title of Earl of *Clarendon*; which is now enjoy'd by his eldest Son.

Country-Seats.

<i>Marlborough-House</i> , and <i>Allington-house</i> , the Duke of <i>Somerset's</i> .	<i>Long-Leet</i> , Viscount <i>Mount's</i> .
<i>Eddington</i> , Duke of <i>Bolton's</i> .	<i>Wardour-Castle</i> , the Lord <i>Wardour's</i> .
<i>Damerham</i> , Duke of <i>Newcastle's</i> .	<i>Salisbury-Palace</i> , the Bishop of <i>Salisbury's</i> .
<i>Wilton</i> , and <i>Falston</i> , Earl of <i>Pembroke's</i> .	<i>Hatch</i> , Mr. <i>Hyde's</i> .
<i>Charlton</i> , Earl of <i>Barkshire's</i> .	<i>Fontill</i> , Mr. <i>Cottingham's</i> .

WORCESTERSHIRE,

AN Inland County, in the Diocess of *Worcester*, 130 Miles Compass, contains about 540000 Acres, and 20634 Houses, and yields Plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattel, Fish, and Fowl. The Vale of *Evesham* is noted especially for its great Fertility. Here are also several Salt Springs. Its Rivers, the *Severn*, *Avon*, *Salwarp*, *Stoure*, &c.

Market-Towns.

© <i>WORCESTER</i> , the Capital, Wedn. Frid. & Sat.		
© <i>Evesham</i> , Mon.	<i>Kidderminster</i> , Thu.	<i>Tidbury</i> , Tues.
© <i>Bewdley</i> , Sat.	<i>Dudley</i> ,	<i>Upton</i> , Thu.
© <i>Droitwich</i> , Frid.	<i>Bromsgrove</i> , Tues.	<i>Shipton</i> , Frid.
<i>Sturbridge</i> , Frid.	<i>Pershore</i> , Tues.	

Worce-
ster.

Worcester, Lat. *Vigornia*, upon the *Severn*, 86 Miles from *London*, is a large, rich, and populous City, consisting of 10 Parishes. Over the River it has a fair Stone-bridge, with a Tower said to be built by the *Romans*. In 1041. this City was reduced to Ashes by the *Danes*, and in the Reign of *Henry II.* it was burnt down again by Accident. In 679. it was made a Bishop's See, the Bishoprick being taken out of that of *Lichfield*. King *John* lies bury'd in the Cathedral in a Tomb of white Marble; and Prince *Arthur*, eldest Son of *Henry VIII.* in a Tomb of Jet. 'Twas under this City Walls the Battle was fought in 1651. which prov'd so fatal to the late King *Charles*, as to force him to quit the Kingdom, after he had absconded for the space of 6 Weeks. *Worcester* drives a great Trade in Cloth. It gives

the Title of an Earl to several Families. In 1627. Charles made it a Marquisate in the Person of Henry Somerset; which the present Duke of Beaufort, his Grandson, is now in Possession of.

Evesham, on the Avon, is a good trading Place, which gives the Title of Baron to the Lord Sommers. Droit-

Droitwich, on the Salwarp, is noted for its Salt-pits. Stur-wich. ge, for its School and Library. And Kidderminster, for its Mills.

Country-Seats.

Ston, the D. of Shrewsbury's. Lombe-Court, Aileborough, Se-vern-Stoke, and Feckenham-Lodge, Earl of Coventry's.

Lonchwich, the Lord Craven's. Worcester-Palace, and Hartle-bury-Castle, the Bishop of Worcester's.

YORKSHIRE,

Northern Maritime County, in York Diocese, is 320 Miles in Compass, and contains about 3770000 Acres, and 151 Houses. 'Tis divided into 3 Parts, viz. the North, and West-Riding, this the largest. 'Tis generally a most fruitful County, yielding Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. Here is also abundance of fine Horses, Lime-stone, and Alum. Sureby is noted for its Goats, Sheffield, for Lead, Richmondshire for its Lead, Copper, and Pit-Coals. Its principal Rivers are the Humber, Aire, Calder, Dun, Derwent, Ouse, Swall, Youre, Warf, and Taps.

Market-Towns.

© YORK, the Capital, Thurs. & Sat.

Kingston upon Hull, Wed.	Sheffield, Tues.
Tues. & Sat. Duncafter, Sat.	Helmsey, Sat.
Rotheram, Mon. Askrig,	Hornsey,
Boroughbrigg, Sat. Barnesley, Wed.	Howdon, Sat.
Aldborough, Bedal, Tues.	Hunanby,
Beverly, W. & Sat. Burlington, Sat.	Hutherfield,
Heydon, Sat. Bantre, Sat.	Kilham, Sat.
Knaresborough, W. Cawood,	Kirby-Morefield, Wed.
Rippon, Thu. Bradforth, Thu.	Masbam, Tues.
Scarborough, Thu. Easingwold,	Midlam,
Richmond, Sat. Gilsborough, Mon.	Patrington,
Malton, Sat. Gisborn,	Otley, Tues.
Pontefract, Sat. Frodingham,	Pickering, Mon.
North-Allerton, W. Stokesley,	Pocklington, Sat.
Thirsk, Mon. Wakefield, Thu. & Fr.	Ripley, Frid.
Whitby, Sat.	Settle, Tues.
Selby, Mon.	Sherborn, Sat.

Skip.

Skipton, Sat.
 Snatbe, Frid.
 Tadcaster, Thu.

Thorn,
 Tickhill, Sat.
 Weatherby, Thu.

Yarum, Thu.
 Wigton, Wed.
 Egton.

York.

York, Lat. *Eboracum*, stands upon the *Ouse*, 150 Miles from London. 'Tis the Bishop's See of the Archbishop of York, and the most considerable City in England next to London. A large, rich, and populous Place; in which are reckoned Churches, and Chappels of Ease. York was in such esteem among the ancient Romans, that Severus the Emperor had a Palace in it, in which he ended his Days. But it has suffered much by the frequent Revolutions of the State, in the Time of the Saxons, Danes, and Normans. In the Reign of King Charles I. his Army being routed at *Marston-Moor*, York was forced to submit to the victorious Army. In 740. *Egbert*, Archbishop of York, erected here a large Library, out of which *Alcuin*, Tutor to Charles the Great, and Founder of the *Sorbonne* at Paris, got most of his Learning. But the greatest Ornament of this City is its Cathedral, which deserves to be put in the Rank of the Cathedrals in Europe. There are two things which raise the Glory of this City. One is, that the Mayor of York bears the Title of Lord, as the Mayor of London does, the other being but those two Mayors all over England, who have the Title given them. The other, that this City has given the Title of a Duke to many Princes of the Blood, particularly to late King James, before he came to the Crown.

Hull.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, is a good Port, and a well fortified Town. 'Tis a Place of great Trade, and of a large Extent, tho there be but 2 Parishes. But it is not of great Antiquity, *Edward I.* being the Founder of it. The Inhabitants being grown rich, walled the Town, and raised their chief Magistrate from a Warden to a Bayliff; till at last Henry VI. made it a Mayor-Town, and a County of it self.

Beverley.

Beverley, 5 or 6 Miles North of Hull, is noted for being the Birth-place of the famous Prelate *John de Beverley*, Archbishop of York, a Man of great Learning, and exemplary Piety; who in his old Age resigned his Archbishoprick, and retired himself to spend the Residue of his Life in holy Meditations. He died in 721. *Ethelstan*, one of the Saxon Kings, had such a Veneration for the Memory of so great a Man, that for his sake he granted great Privileges to this Place, and amongst others a Sanctuary, which made the Town grow rich in a short Time.

Rippon.

Rippon, the *Rhidogunum* of the Ancients, is a good Town on the *Yore*, where a great deal of Cloth, and the best Spinning in England are made. Here is a Collegiate Church, that has very lofty Spires. When Popery flourished here, St. Wilfrid's Needle was then in great Repute: So was called a narrow Hole in a Vault under the Ground of this Collegiate Church, through which Womens Honesty was tried. Those that were charged

ys the *Legend*, could easily pass through the *Hole*; but the
 schast, it seems, stuck by the way.

Scarborough is a good Harbour, fortify'd with a Castle, where *Scarbo-*
 a Garrison is kept. This Town is almost inaccessible by rough
 and, surrounded as it were with the Sea, and very steep
 rocks, except on the West-side, which has a narrow Passage in-
 it, and that fenced with a strong Wall. The Town is not
 ge, but pretty well inhabited, and a good trading Place. It
 is a commodious Key. Formerly there was a fine Tower,
 which served as a Land-mark for Ships, before it fell by our Ci-
 vil Wars. On the Top of the Hill is a fair Spot of Ground, of
 out 60 Acres, with a fresh-Water Spring coming out of a
 rock. This Place is also noted for its famous *Spaw*, and for
 the Title of an *Earldom* it gives to *Charles Lumley*, who in the
 Reign was made *Earl of Scarborough*.

Richmond, upon the *Swale*, in the *North-Riding*, is the chief Rich-
 mond. I
 ce of a District, hence called *Richmondshire*, a specious Name
 a barren and hilly Country, except some Places, where it
 holds good Pasture. *Alan, Earl of Bretagne*, who built this
 town, was created *Earl of Richmond* by *William the Conqueror*:
 which Title being extinct in his Family, was conferred upon
 ers. *Lewis, Lord Stuart*, and Duke of *Lenox* in Scotland,
 made *Earl*, and afterwards Duke of *Richmond*, by *James I.*
Charles Lenox is the last of that Family, who enjoy'd that Ti-

He died without Issue in the Court of Denmark, Anno
 1722, where he was Ambassador extraordinary from the
 King *Charles*, who, in less than 3 Years after, revived this
 Title in the Person of *Charles Lenox*, the present Duke of
Richmond, a Natural Son of that Prince by the Dutcheß of
Ormonde.

Pontefract, or *Pomfret*, is a neat Town, that had formerly a *Ponte-*
 fract.
 ing and stately Castle, which fell by the Civil Wars in the
 reign of *Charles I.* 'Twas in this Castle *Richard II.* was bar-
 barously murdered, after his Resignation of the Crown to *Henry*
 his Cousin. This Town gives the Title of Baron to the
 Duke of *Northumberland*.

North-Allerton is noted of late for the Title of *Viscount* it North-
 Allerton.
 es to *H. S. H.* the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*.

Leeds, on the *Aire*, is one of the best Towns of this County, Leeds.
 was in the Heptarchy the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Nor-*
umberland. Noted besides for its great Manufacture of Cloth,
 for giving the Title of a Duke to *Tho. Osborn*, raised to
 Dignity by the late King *William*.

Hallifax, formerly called *Horton*, is a good large Town, with *Hallifax*.
 ne-built Houses. It stands upon the steep Ascent of a Hill,
 a barren Soil. The Woollen Manufacture is the principal
 e. In the Reign of the late King *Charles*, *George Savile* was
 made a *Viscount*, afterwards an *Earl*, and at last *Marquis* of
Hallifax: Which last Title passed from him to *William* his El-
 dest

dest Son, who did not enjoy it long, and by whose Death the Title was extinct. But the late King dignify'd *Charles Marquis* with the Title of Baron of *Hallifax*, which he now enjoys.

Duncaster *Duncaster*, on the *Dun*, is a Town in which there was formerly a Castle, whence the Name of *Duncaster*. Here is a Church, with a stately Steeple. Its chief Manufactures are Stockings, Gloves, and knit Waistcoats. In the Reign of *K. James* this Town gave the Title of Viscount to *James Hay*, Earl of *Carlisle*, both which Titles expired with his Son. The late King *Charles* made the Duke of *Monmouth*, his natural Son Earl of *Duncaster*, who was beheaded in King *James's* Reign and so the Title is extinct.

Wakefield. *Wakefield*, upon the *Calder*, is noted for the Battel fought near it, between *Henry VI.* and *Richard Duke of York*; his rival for the Crown. *Richard* was slain in it, but his Son *Edward* succeeded better than his Father, and got the Crown at last.

Sheffield, &c. *Sheffield* is noted for Smith's Trade; *Knareborough*, for its coriish, and medicinal Waters; *Rotherham*, for its three Schools, one for Writing, another for Languages, and the third for Music; *Ripley*, for Licorish; *Sherborn*, for its Free-School; *Wilmington*, for its Bay, and the Title of an Earl it gives to *Richard Boyle*, the present Earl of *Burlington*; descended in a direct Line from *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, who was created Earl of *Burlington* by King *Charles II.* in 1664.

Besides the Places aforesaid, there are four Tracts of Land in this County, all which give Titles of Honour, viz. *Cleveland*, *Holderness*, *Derwentwater*, and *Craven*.

Cleveland. *Cleveland* gives the Title of a Dutches to *Barbara Villiers*, Mother to the Dukes of *Southampton* and *Northumberland*, and to the late Duke of *Grafton*, by King *Charles II.* **Holderness.** near the Sea, the Title of Earl to *Robert Darcie*, derived from him from his Father *Conyers Darcie*, created Earl of *Holderness* by the late King *Charles*. **Derwentwater.** *Derwentwater*, between the *Ouse* and *Derwent*, also the Title of an Earl to *Francis Ratcliff*, raised to that Dignity by the late King *James*. **Craven.** And *William Craven* made Earl of *Craven* by *Charles II.* But now it gives only the Title of a Baron.

In that part called *Cleveland*, there is an ancient Castle, now a Park, bearing the Name of *Danby*, which gives the Title of Earl to the Duke of *Leeds*.

Bolton. There is moreover *Bolton* in this County, a Castle in a Park upon the *Yovre*, which gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Paulett*, which Title his Father *Charles* was dignify'd with by the late King *William*.

Mulgrave. *Mulgrave*, another Castle near the Sea, has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, and last to the *Sheffields*; *Edward Lord Sheffield* of *Butterwick* being made Earl of *Mulgrave* by King

ing Charles I. in 1625. Edmund, his Grandson, succeeded him the Title; and John to Edmund his Father. Which John as, in the late Reign, advanced to the Dignity of Marquis of *Normanby*; and in this Reign, to that of Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*.

Six Miles from *Hallifax*, in the *West-Riding*, there was, of *Cambodunum*, a famous Town, called *Cambodunum*, some Ruins whereof dunum-hill to be seen near *Almondbury*.

Lastly, there are in this County two Boroughs, that send members to Parliament, which are no Market-Towns, *Alborough* *Albourn* the *North-Riding*, and *Borough-bridge* in the *West-Riding*. rough, near this last are to be seen four prodigious pyramidal Stones, *Borough-bridge*. remarkable Monument of Antiquity.

Country-Seats.

Windsor-Mannor, the Duke of *Norfolk's*.

Windsor-Castle, Duke of *Somerset's*.

Windsor-Castle, ———

Windsor-Castle, and *Bolton-Hall*, Duke of *Bolton's*.

Windsor-Castle, *Thorp-Hall*, *Wales-Hall*, and *Hartbill-Hall*, Duke of *Leeds's*.

Windsor-Castle, Duke of *Buckingham's*.

Windsor-Castle, Earl of *Exeter's*.

Windsor-Castle, Earl of *Bridge-water's*.

Windsor-Castle, Earl of *Thanet's*.

Windsor-Castle, *Tankersley*, *Tinsley*, *Harton-Robert*, *Frien-House*,

Windsor-Castle, and *Grimthorp*, Earl of *Carlisle's*.

Windsor-Castle, and *Ferveaux-Abbey*, Earl of *Ailesbury's*.

Launsborough, *Boulton*, and *Bar-den-Tower*, Earl of *Burlington's*.

Hornby-Castle, *Patrick-Brompton*, *Hackforth*, *Auderby-le-Meers*, *Aston*, *Aughton*, *Wales-Mannor*, and *Hardwick*, Earl of *Holdernefs's*.

Aske, and *Elaugh-Mannor*, Earl of *Wharton's*.

Cockswold-Hall, *Oulstone-Hall*, *Aldwark*, *Murton*, and *Newborough-Abbey*, Viscount *Faulconberg's*.

Easby-Hall, Lord *Eure's*.

Weldrake, Lord *Howard of Eficrick's*.

Holm in Spalding-Moor, and *Dalton*, Lord *Langdale's*.

Wilton-Castle, Lord *Cornwallis's*.

Thorn-Hill, ———

Bisborps's-Thorp, Archbishop of *York's*.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the COUNTRY of WALES.

Subjoin *Wales* to *England*, as being concorporated with it in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and living under the same Laws; the Countries differ very much, and the *Welch* have a very different Language from the *English*.

This Country is for the most part mountainous, yet it yields wherewith to subsist its Inhabitants ; and some parts of it as fruitful as any part of *England*.

It is called in Latin *Cambria*, or *Cambro-Britannia*, and *Britannia Secunda* by the ancient Romans ; who divided *Britain* into three Parts, viz. *Britannia Prima*, containing the South of *England* ; *Britannia Secunda*, containing *Wales*, and *Maxima Caerionensis*, the North Parts of *England*. Then *Wales* was inhabited by the *Silures*, *Dimetæ*, and *Ordovices*.

Hither most of the *Britains* fled from the invading and victorious *Saxons* ; their Posterity, the *Welch*, have since inhabited that Country.

Some Authors are of Opinion, that the Name of *Wales* came from *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Britains*.

Its Situation is Westward, towards *Ireland*, the Eastern Part of it bordering upon *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Herefordshire*, *Monmouthshire* in *England* ; and the Western, watered by the *Irish Sea*.

Its Extent is about a fifth Part of *England*, and does but barely exceed the Compass of these four Eastern and Maritime Counties of *England*, viz. *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Essex*, and *Kent*. Within which Compass, it contains 751 Parishes, 58 Market-Towns, and above 300000 People ; who pay to the Land-Tax 4378000 *l.* which shews, they are almost equal to half the Number in *Scotland*, and that they paid near as much Taxes as the whole of *Scotland*, tho' more under-rated in Taxes, and easier in Excise than *Scotland*, before the Union : All which may serve as an Argument against those who imagine, that *Wales* is not bettered by the Union with *England*.

Its Air is clear and sharp ; the Cattle small, but all Productions good and cheap. Here is, particularly, abundance of Game, which naturally delight in hilly Places : And for Fewel, great plenty of Wood, Coals, and Turves.

As for Harbours, the World can hardly shew one safer and more capacious than *Milford-Haven*, noted of late for giving the Title of a *Marquis* to *H. S. H.* the Electoral Prince of *Rhineland*. This Haven consists of so many Creeks, Bays, and Rivers, for Ships, that some will have it to be called *Milford-Haven* because a Thousand Ships may safely ride in it, and out of the sight of each other. Here landed *Henry VII.* when he came from the Court of *Bretagne* in *France*, to dethrone (as he did) *Richard III.*

Here are also many Rivers ; as the *Dee*, *Wye*, *Ust*, *Conwy*, *Clwyd*, *Tivy*, and many others of less note ; besides the *Severn* that rises in this Country.

This Country is divided into { *North*
and
South } *W A L E S.*

Denbighshire, Merionethshire,
Flintshire, Montgomeryshire.

knockshire, Carmardenshire, Pembrokeshire,
Liganshire, Glamorganshire, Radnorshire.

of the foresaid 12 Counties of *Wales*, all but *Montgomery*, *Pembridge*, and *Brecknock-Shires*, are watered by the Sea. *Pembroke*, *Cardigan*, and *Glamorgan-Shires*, in *South-Wales*; *Anglesey*, *Merionethshire*, and *Montgomeryshire* in *North-Wales*, are the most fruitful. There are four Bishopricks in *Wales*, all belonging to the Province of *Canterbury*, viz. *St. David*, *St. Asaph*, *Bangor*, *Landaff*.

ANGLESEY, Lat. Mona,

Anglesey.

N Island in the North-west Parts, about 80 Miles East of Dublin in Ireland, is called *Mon*, or *Tir-Mon*, by the *Welsh*. Since King *Edward I.* conquer'd it, it got with us the Name of *Anglesey*, that is, the *English* Island. 'Tis all surrounded by the *Irish* Sea, but South-Eastward, where it is parted from *Cardigan-shire* by an Inlet called *Menay*. 'Tis about 80 Miles in length, and contains about 200000 Acres, 1840 Houses, and 100000 Inhabitants. It looks barren, and yet it yields plenty of Corn, Cattle, which makes some call it the *Mother of Wales*. There is also plenty of Fish and Fowl, and good store of Flint-Stones for the grinding of Corn. Black Timber-Trees are not found here, as in *Rumney-Marsh* in *Kent*, for which

ere are but two Towns, viz. † *Beaumaris*, and *Newborough*; *Newborough* is the Market-Day of the first, and *Tuesday* of the latter.

Before the Welch were subdued by England, *Aberfraw*, *Aberfraw*
H 3 (Lat.

Holy-
Head.

(Lat. *Gadiva*) now but a Village, was the chief Place of the Island, and the Royal Seat of *North-Wales*. *Holy-Head*, the nearest Place to *Ireland*, is the Station for the Packet-Boats appointed for that Kingdom. Lastly, this County gives the Title of an *Earl* to *James Annesley*, the present *Earl of Anglesey*, which is devolved unto him by the Death of his Father *Arthur Annesley*, who was raised to that Dignity by King *Charles II.* 1661.

Chief Seat of this County, Lord *Buckley's*.

CARNARVANSIRE, Lat. *Arvonius*,

IS in *Bangor* Diocese, 110 Miles in Circuit, contains about 370000 Acres, and 2765 Houses, lies East and South of *Anglesey*, and is parted from it by the *Menay*. There are in it 6 Parishes; and 6 Towns, all *Havens*; the chief *Carnarvan*, *Bangor*, and *Conway*. 'Tis plentiful in Cattel, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. The Middle Parts so swelled with Mountains, the *Cambden* calls 'em *Alpes Britannicas*, and says they were the Shelter to the *Welch* in times of War. The Western Parts a pretty level, and yield abundance of Barley.

Market-Towns.

CARNARVAN, the chief, *Sat.*

Bangor, Wed. *Palbely*, Wed. *Newin*, Sat.
Krekych, Wed. *Alberconway*, Frid.

Carnar-
van.

Carnarvan, the County-Town, stands upon the *Menay*, which parts it from *Anglesey*. The Town is but small, and of a circular Form; defended by a *Castle*, in which was born *Edward I.* Son of *Edward I.* hence called *Edward of Carnarvan*. King *Charles I.* created *Robert Dormer*, Baron of *Wing*, and Viscount *Ascot*, Earl of *Carnarvan*: Who being slain at the first *New-borough* Fight, was succeeded by his Son *Charles*, the present Earl of *Carnarvan*.

Bangor.

Bangor, Lat. *Bangoria*, anciently *Bonium*, is an old Roman Town, and one of the 4 Bishopricks of *Wales*. It stands also upon the *Menay*, not far from *Carnarvan*. It was famous of old for its vast Monastery, which entertained about 2000 Monks, but came to Ruin before the *Norman* Conquest. The Bishoprick of *Bangor* is but poor, therefore of 3 Arch-Deaconries it contains (viz. *Bangor*, *Anglesey*, and *Merioneth*) one is annexed to it, for the better Maintenance of the Bishop.

Conway.

Conway, or *Aberconway*, Lat. *Conovium*, stands at the Mouth of the River *Conway*, and borders upon *Denbighshire*. The Town has given the Title of Baron, Viscount, and Earl to a Family of that Name. The last of which, *Edward Earl of Conway*, dying without Issue-Male, the Title remains extinct.

DENBIGHSHIRE,

FOR the most part in *St. Asaph* Diocess, 116 Miles in Compas, contains about 410000 Acres, and 6358 Houses, and is between *Flintshire* on the East, and *Carnarvanshire* on the West, and has 57 Parishes. The Middle Parts of it, watered by the *Cluyd*, are the most fruitful; and the West is improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. Here is plenty of Rye, Goats, and Sheep, and some Lead near *Moinglath*. But the best part of it is that noble Valley called *Dyffryn Cluyd*, of great Length and Fertility, inhabited by several Gentlemen, some of 'em of great Estates.

Denbigh, the County-Town, is but 15 Miles West of *Chester*, *Denbigh*. Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers, and having a very strong Castle. But being built upon a rocky rising Ground, full of Lime-stone, it has been observed, that few of its Inhabitants live to a great Age, which is attributed to the Drink brewed here, which partaking of the Nature of Lime-stone, makes it unwholsom, tho clear and palatable. *Wednesday* is its Market-Day. King *Charles I.* made it an *Earldom* in the Person of *William Fielding*, Anno 1622. Who being slain in the King's Service, was succeeded by *Basil* his Son, this by *William* his Nephew, and *William* by *Basil Fielding*, the present *Earl of Denbigh*.

Wrexham, one of the chief Market-Towns of this County, 8 Miles from *Cheshire*, is a good Town, noted for its Market, ham. Church, and lofty Steeple.

Amongst this County's Seats, *Alton-hall* belongs to the Lady *Mary*; *Whatstay*, to Sir *John Winn*; *Churk-Castle*, to Sir *Richard Middleton*. The *Earl of Darby* had here a Castle, called *St-Castle*, which is now demolished.

FLINTSHIRE,

Lies between *Cheshire* on the East, and *Denbighshire* on the West, is 82 Miles in Compas; contains about 160000 Acres, and 3150 Houses; and has 28 Parishes. 'Tis full of Hills, the Valleys thereof are very fruitful, and the Inhabitants well-liv'd. Its chief Commodities are small Cattel, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Pit-coal, Lead, and Mill-stones. With the Honey and Store of *Metheglin* is made. It has 3 Towns, viz. *Flint*, *Asaph*, and *Gajervis*. The first, tho the Shire-Town is so *Flint*. so small, that it has not a Market; yet there is an old Castle, which shews the Ruins of its former Statelinefs. The Prince of Wales is by Birth-right *Earl of Flint*.

St. Asaph, called by the Welch, *Land-Elwy*, from the River *St. Asaph*. on which it is situate, is also a mean Town, and but a Bishoprick; made so by Bishop *Parfew*, who lived in the

Reign of *Edward VI*, and alienated for ever from the Church four of his Episcopal Houses, with the Lands thereto belonging, and let the Residue of the Lands into long Leases. *St. Asaph's* Diocese has but one Arch-Deaconry, called of *St. Asaph*; which is united to the Bishoprick, for the better Support thereof.

Gajervis. *Gajervis* is the only Market-Town in the County, every Village being sufficiently provided.

St. Winifred's Well. I must not omit taking notice of *St. Winifred's Well* in the County, so famed for curing Aches and Lamenesses, and (some say) for Propagation. Over the Head of this Spring is a fine free-Stone *Chappel*.

MERIONETHSHIRE,

Lies South of *Carnarvan* and *Denbigh* Shires, in the Diocese of *Bangor*, is 108 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 500000 Acres, 2590 Houses, and 37 *Parishes*. 'Tis a very mountainous Country, however not without Sheep, Fish, and Fowl. Here are also Cottons wrought.

Harlech. *Harlech*, the chief Town, is 168 Miles from *London*, and its Market is kept on Saturday. A Town of Note heretofore for its stately Castle.

MONTGOMERTSHIRE,

AN Inland County, the greatest Part in *St. Asaph's* Diocese, 94 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560000 Acres, and 5660 Houses, and lies West of *Shropshire*, and is a fruitful tho mountainous Country. It has 47 *Parishes*, and 6 Market Towns. Here the *Severn* has its Rise.

Montgomery. *Montgomery*, the Shire-Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has a strong Castle. *Roger de Montgomery*, noble Norman, and Earl of *Shrewsbury*, having got much Land thereabouts from the *Welch*, first built it, to secure his Conquest. *Philip Herbert*, second Son of the Earl of *Pembroke*, was created Earl of *Montgomery* by *James I.* in 1605. He succeeded also in the Earldom of *Pembroke*, after the Death of his Brother *William*, and was afterwards made Lord High Chamberlain. *Philip*, his Son, succeeded him in both the Earldoms, and died 1649. To *Philip*, *William*, his Son, in 1669; And to *William Thomas*, his half-Brother, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*. The Market of which last is kept on Thursday.

Matraval. *Matraval*, now a poor Village, not far from *Montgomery*, was of old a large and fair Town, and the Seat of the Prince of *Wales* Land.

In this County the Lord *Powis* has two Seats, one called *Powis* Castle, and the other *Buttington-Hall*. The Lord *Harley* of *Cherbury* had also two Seats here, called *Llymors-Lodge* and *Lyffin*.

The Counties of SOUTH-WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE,

N Inland County, in *Landaff* Diocess, and West of *Herefordshire*, is 106 Miles in Compass, contains about 1000 Acres, and 5934 Houses, and is divided into Mountains, Valleys, the first barren, but the last fruitful. Corn, Cat-Fish, and some Otter-Fur, are its chief Commodities. It has 61 *Parishes*, and 4 *Market-Towns*.

Brecknock, Lat. *Brechinia*, is the Shire-Town, seated at the Breck-nufluence of the *Hodney* and *Usk*, 124 Miles from *London*. 'Tis nock. A well built Town, having a good Trade for Clothing, and being the Place where the Assizes are kept. It has two Markets a Week, kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. And it gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Ormond*.

Principal Seats.

Wick-howel, and *Tretowre*-Castles, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Edward-house* and *Park*, about 10 Miles from *Brecknock*, *Sir Edward Williams's*; *Port-hamel House* and *Park*, *Mr. Vaughan's*; *Row-House* and *Park*, 8 Miles from *Brecknock*, *Mr. Morgan's* *Tredegar*.

CARDIGANSHIRE,

the Diocess of *St. David*, stretches itself along the *Irish* Sea, being 94 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 520000 Acres, 3163 Houses. Here is Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, Lead, and this County is grown of some Note lately for Silver, Lead, and Copper-Mines. It has 77 *Parishes*, and 4 *Market-Towns*.

Cardigan, the Shire-Town (Lat. *Ceretica*) is pleasantly seated *Cardigan* on the *Tivy*, near its fall into the Sea, 148 Miles from *London*. 'Tis a good Town, walled about, and fortify'd with a Castle, having a fair Church. King *Charles II.* dignified *Thomas Denel* in 1661. with the Title of *Earl of Cardigan*, now enjoyed by *Robert* his Son.

CARMARTHENSHIRE,

Also in the Diocess of *St. David*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contains about 700000 Acres, and 5352 Houses; is none of the least mountainous, and most fruitful County of *Wales*. It yields Plenty of Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 *Parishes*, and 4 *Market-Towns*.

Carmarden, or *Carmarthen*, the Shire-Town, (Lat. *Maridunum*) *Carmarthen* stands upon the *River Towy*, about 7 Miles from the Sea, pleasantly

santly seated between Woods and Meadows, 178 Miles from London. This Town was of old the Seat of the Princes of South-Wales, till forced at last to remove for their Safety to *Harbour Castle*, in this County, where they kept their Court. In the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, the Normans conquered *Carmarden*. The *Welch*, indeed, recover'd it, but lost it again. *Henry Turbervil* built here a Castle, and *Gilbert de Clare* got the Town walled about. It gives now the Title of *Marquis* to the Duke of *Leeds*.

The chief Seats in this County are *Golden Grove*, and *Embsay*, the Earl of *Carbury's*; and *Abergilly*, the Bishop of *St. David's*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE;

IN *Landaff* Diocess, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 540000 Acres, and 9644 Houses. The North Part Mountainous, but the South so fruitful, that it is called the *Garden of Wales*. Here are 118 *Parishes*, and 9 *Market-Towns*. Amongst which,

Cardiff. *Cardiff*, the chief, stands near the Mouth of the River *Tawe*, where it has a commodious Haven. It has 2 Markets a Week kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. One *Fitz-Haimon*, a great Man in these Parts, fortify'd this Town with a Wall and a Castle, in which last *Robert*, Eldest Son of *William the Conqueror* died, after a long Imprisonment.

Landaff. *Landaff*, one of the 4 Bishopricks of *Wales*, stands also upon the *Tawe*, a little above *Cardiff*: A City, but so small, that it has not a Market. The Profuseness of Bishop *Kitchin* (alias *Dunstan*) reduced this See to that Poverty, that its hardly able to maintain its Bishop.

Swanzey. *Swanzey*, in this County, is a well frequented Harbour. *Newton* is a *Well*, that swells up when the Sea ebbs, and subsides as the Flood increases.

Principal Seats.

Swanzey-Castle, the Duke of *Beaufort's*; *Cardiff*, and *Cardiff Castle*, Earl of *Pembroke's*; *Coity-Castle*, Earl of *Leicester's*; *Kevan Mably*, Sir *Charles Kemys's*; *Lantril-hid*, Sir *John Arthur's*; *St. Denett's-Castle*, Sir *Edward Stradling's*; *Margam*, Sir *Tho. Mansell's*; *Ruperra*, Mr. *John Morgan's*; *Van-houste*, Mr. *Lewis's*; *Wenny*, Mr. *Carne's*.

PEMBROKESHIRE,

IN the Diocess of *St. David's*, 93 Miles in Compass, contains about 420000 Acres, and 4329 Houses; and is most part surrounded with the Sea. The whole Country is plentiful, but the East Side most pleasant: Part of this County was peopled by *Flemings*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* It has 45 *Parishes*, and

Mark

Market-Town; and is particularly noted for its most capacious Harbour, called *Milford Haven*, for which see p. 100. 'Tis remarkable for its Fewel, called *Culm*, which is nothing but the Pit-coal, and has this singular Property in it, that it never cake or burn well, unless it be mixt with Mud, or any Dirt. One third of this to two of *Culm*, being made up into Balls, makes an excellent, sweet, and durable Fire, almost without Smoke, tho' wet.

As in *Monmouthshire*, now an *English* County, they speak both *English* and *Welsh*; so they do in *Pembrokeshire*; and in that part called *Little England beyond Wales*, *English* is the common Speech.

Pembroke, the Shire-Town, 195 Miles from *London*, stands upon a long and narrow Point of *Milford-Haven*, the Sea every where flowing up to the Town-Walls. It consists of two Parishes, fortified with a Castle, in which *Henry VII.* was born; and a Market is kept on *Saturday*. This Town was formerly a County Palatine, and continued so till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* In which, the Earls of *Pembroke* have been merely Titular. This Title, having passed through several Families, was continued, at last, by King *Edward VI.* upon *William Herbert*, Lord Chamberlain of his Household, in 1551; and is now enjoy'd by *Thomas Herbert*, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, half Brother to *William* the late Earl.

S. Davids, Lat. *Menevia*, stands near the Sea, in the most Southern-part of *South-Wales*. It was once a City of good Account, but now so ruined, that there is not so much as a Market kept. However, 'tis a Bishop's See, whose Cathedral was famous for its wonderful high Roof, and once the Metropolis of *Wales*; *Arthur* King of the *Britains* removed the Archbishop's See from *Caer-Leon* hither, for its greater Security from the Saxons' Fury: And then it had 7 Suffragan Bishops, who received their Consecration from no other Hand than the Archbishop of *S. Davids*. Those were the Bishops of *Landaff*, *Banbury*, *S. Asaph*, *Lan-Badern*, *Morgan*, *Worcester*, and *Hereford*. *Lan-Badern* was in *Cardiganshire*, and *Morgan* in *Glamorganshire*, both extinct long since; and as for *Hereford* and *Worcester*, they have been a long time reckoned as *English* Bishopricks. But in the Reign of *Henry I.* *Bernard* the 47th Archbishop of *S. Davids* was forced to become Suffragan of the See of *Canterbury*.

In this Shire also, is the Town and County of *Haverford*—*Haverford West*.

RADNORSHIRE,

In the Diocess of *Hereford*, lies West from it, and may be counted one of the barren Shires of *Wales*. It is 90 Miles in compass, contains about 310000 Acres, and 3158 Houses; and 52 Parishes, and 4 Market-Towns.

Radnor,

Radnor.

Radnor, the Shire-Town, is 120 Miles from *London*. Market is kept on *Saturday*. King *Charles II.* made it an Earldom in the Person of *John Lord Roberts* of *Truro* in *Cornwall*, whom he created Viscount *Bodmin*, and Earl of *Radnor*, 1679. Which Title is since devolved upon *Charles*, his Grandson, the present Earl of *Radnor*.

Prestain.

Among the other Market-Towns, I shall only take notice of *Prestain*, a large and well-built Town, where the *Affizes* are held.

Having thus run over the Twelve Counties of *Wales*, I proceed now to give a short Account of the Inhabitants, and conclude with the Historical Part.

Original of the Welch.

As to their Original, I have already hinted, that the *Welsh* are an Off-spring of the ancient *Britains*, who fled to *Wales* upon the *Saxon* Conquest.

Language.

Their Language is the ancient *British*, having, perhaps, the least Mixture of foreign Words of any Tongue in *Europe*.

Temper.

As to their Temper, they are counted a stout and hardy People. The *Britains* that inhabited this Country before 'em, were so uneasy under the *Roman* Yoke, that of three Legions the *Romans* kept on foot in *Britain*, they were fain to keep two upon the Borders of *Wales*, one at *Caer-Leon* in *Monmouthshire*, and the other at *Chester*. The *Welch Britains* were no less troublesome to the *Saxons* after their Conquest of *England*, till they were subdued by the *Saxon* King *Ethelstan*, in the 10th Age. In the 12th, they revolted against *Henry II.* and in the 13th, against *Edward I.* who, at last, reduced them entirely. In the Reign of *Henry IV.* they made a new Attempt, under their famous Ringleader, *Owen Glendover*, to recover their Liberty; and had compassed it, but that they had to do with too martial a Prince. In short, they never were quiet, till they got a Prince of the *British* Blood, King *Henry VII.* upon the Throne of *England*, who was born in *Pembroke-Castle*.

To this very day, the *Welch* are represented as a choleric People, soon provoked, but quickly appeased.

Famous Men.

In point of Learning, they have had Men of good Note particularly, *Gildas*, surnamed *Sapiens*; *Geofry* of *Monmouth* and *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Historians; to say nothing of the *Merlin*. Of latter Times, *William Morgan*, who translated the Bible into *Welch*, Sir *John Price* the Antiquarian, *Owen* the Epigrammatist, &c.

Religion.

The *Welch* generally profess the same Religion with the Church of *England*, as by Law establish'd: But there are among them, as in *England*, great Numbers of Dissenters.

These *Britains*, when all the rest of the Island had relapsed into Heathenism, they still retained the Christian Faith planted amongst them in the Time of *Lucius*: And when *Austin*, who converted the Heathen *Saxons* to the Christian Faith, attempted to draw the seven *British* Bishops to own the Pope as the Head

the Catholick Church, they rejected that Doctrine, and own-Christ only to be the Head of the Church. So that they refused to submit to *Austin*, as Archbishop of *Canterbury*; and to the Pope, then *Gregory the Great*, from whom he came, as the chief Pastor of the Church. Thus the *Britains* of *Wales* kept themselves from Innovations, or new Doctrines, in Matters of Religion, and stood to their own Principles, till the greatest part of *Christendom* had, in the Times of Ignorance, stooped to the See of *Rome*: And upon the Reformation of the Church of *England*, they shook off with her the Errors and Tyranny of that See.

As to the Historical Part, I find, that *Cadwallader*, the last *History* of King of *Britain*, went to *Rome*, there to receive the Habit of a *Wales*.

Religious Order from the Hands of Pope *Sergius*, which happened in the 7th Age. His Son, *Idwallo*, set up for a King of *Wales*, and was succeeded in his Kingdom by *Roderick*, *Conan*, *Mervin*, and this by *Roderick* his Son, surnamed the *Great*.

This *Roderick* had three Sons, amongst whom he improvidently divided his Kingdom. To *Amarawd*, the eldest, he left the greatest part of *North Wales*; to *Cadel*, his second Son, most of *South Wales*; and to *Mervin*, the youngest, *Powis Land*, containing *Montgomery* and *Radnor* Shires, with part of *Denbigh* and *Flint* Shires, and all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*. But he did it with this Proviso, That the two younger Sons, and their Successors, should hold their Estates in Fee of the Kings of *North Wales*, as being the eldest Branch, and do them Homage for the same. His Successors, following his Example, subdivided their small Estates into many Parcels; insomuch, that of 8 Tributary Princes that rowed King *Edgar* on the *Dee*, 5 of them were of *Wales*.

Thus *North Wales* was enjoy'd by several Generations of the eldest Branch, till the Year 1282, when *Llewellen II.* lost it with his Life to King *Edward I.* being deluded (as 'tis said) by a Witch, who told him, he should be carried in Triumph to *London*. Upon which, he appear'd in a hostile manner upon the Borders of *England*, which drew upon him the whole Power of *Edward*. *Llewellen* finding himself too weak to fight *Edward*; and *Edward*, on the other side, as unwilling to fight with Mountains, it was agreed, at last, by Commissioners appointed on both Sides, That *Llewellen* should enjoy part of the Country, with the Title of Prince, during his Life; the rest at present, and the whole after his Decease, to be surrender'd over to the King of *England*. By this Treaty, *David*, *Llewellen's* Brother, finding himself excluded from the Succession, stirred up his Brother, and the *Welch* to a Revolt; the Issue whereof prov'd fatal to the two Princes; for, *David* was taken, and executed in the Hand of Justice; and *Llewellen* slain, as he was lurking under the Defeat of his Forces) in the Mountains of *Radnor*; whose Head being pitched upon a Stake, and set out with a Paper-Crown, was carried by a Trooper Triumphantly through the

the Streets of London. Thus was the Witch's Prophecy luckily fulfilled, and in *Llewellen* ended the Line of the British Princes, after they had for several Ages struggled with the English Power.

As to the Princes of *South Wales*, they lost most part of Country to private Adventurers of England. *Bernard de Brecknock*, a noble Norman, got *Brecknockshire* for his Share: *Ralph Fitz-Haymon*, with other Adventurers, seized upon *Glamorganshire*: A great part of *Montgomeryshire* fell into the Hands of *Arnulph* of *Montgomery*; and so did part of *Cardigan* and *Powysmouth* Shires, to the Earl of *Warren*, and Lord *Morimer*: that the poor Prince of *South Wales* had nothing left entire but *Carmardenshire*, too little to support his Title. 'Tis true, *Guthrie*, the last of these Princes, recover'd a great part of his state; but neither he, nor his, enjoy'd it long; he dying soon after; and his two Sons, *Cymmerick* and *Meredith*, being taken Prisoners by *Henry II.* Yet did the *Welsh* attempt to recover their Liberty, till they were at last subdu'd by King *Edward I.*

Powis-Land was allotted to *Mervin*, the youngest Son, a brisk and valiant Prince, in whose Line it continued a long time together, but much dismember'd by the Earls of *Chester*, *Shrewsbury*, who took from them a good part of *Shropshire*, *Flint*, and *Denbigh* Shires. Nor was it free, on the other side, from the Attempts of the eldest Branch, the Princes of *North Wales*, who cast many a greedy Eye upon it. *Meredith ap Blethen* the last that held it entire; who following the ill Example of *Roderick the Great*, divided it among his two Sons, *Madock* and *Gryffith*. *Madock* died at *Winchester*, in the Reign of *Henry III.* and *Gryffith* was made by the King, Lord *Powis*, the Title of Prince being laid aside. Which Title of Lord continued in this Family for some Generations; but being extinct, at last, at *Edward's* Death, the last Lord *Powis* of the Race of *Mervin*, the Female-side, King *Charles I.* revived it again in the Person of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red-Castle*, descended from an Earl of *Pembroke*.

In short, at the End of the 13th Age, King *Edward I.* entirely subdued *Wales*; which he reduced into Counties, after the manner of *England*, placing over each of them an English Lord as tenant: But when he expressed his Desire to have one over all, the King perceiving their Dislike, sent for his Queen to *Caerliff*, where (being great with Child) she was deliver'd of a Prince: Upon which, the King sent for the British Lords, and offered to name them a Governor born in *Wales*, who could speak a Word of *English*, and whose Life no Man could take. They expressing their Readiness to submit to such a one, the King named *Edward*, his new-born Son; since which time, the eldest Son of the King of *England* has always born the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and the Country that of a Principality.

But the *Welch* repining at their Loss of Liberty, could not
 themselves within the Bounds of true Allegiance. In the
 reign of *Henry IV.* they all rose up in Arms, under their Lead-
 Owen Glendover, and were not easily tamed. But when they
Henry VII. upon the Throne of *England*, they were plea-
 with it, and freely submitted to him; as being of *British*
 and the Prince in whom was fulfilled *Cadwallader's* Pro-
 phesy, the last King of *Britain*, That the *British* Blood should
 again in *Britain*.

In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the *Welch* were, by Act of Parli-
 ment, made one Nation with the *English*, subject to the same
 laws, capable of the same Preferments, and privileged with
 the same Immunities. So that, the Name and Language only
 excepted, there is now no Difference between the *English* and
Welch. Their Noblemen sit in the House of Peers, and
 send 24 Representatives to the House of Commons, one
 for each County, and one for each County-Town: Except *Me-*
thshire, that sends only a Knight of the Shire. But then
Shroveshire makes it up by its two Burgesses, one for *Pembroke*,
 other for *Haverford-West*.

The said King *Henry VIII.* for the Ease of his *Welch* Sub-
 jects, set up a Court at *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, for the Administra-
 tion of Justice, after the way of the Courts of *Westminster*. And,
 of late, there has been a Governor General of *Wales*, with
 the Title of *Lord President*. The last who bore that Title was
 the Earl of *Macclesfield*. After whose Death, in the late
 King *William's* Reign, his Majesty thought fit to divide that Go-
 vernment among two Peers of the Realm, with the Title of
 Lieutenant, one of *North Wales*, the other of *South*
Wales. And so it is to this Day.

CHAP. IX.

A New and Exact Description of LONDON.

LONDON is the Metropolis of *Great Britain*, the Seat of *London*.
 her Monarchs, the greatest, richest, and most flourishing
 in *Europe*, if not in the *Universe*: And, as it is a Maga-
 zine of all sorts of Commodities, either for Use or Pleasure, so
 the great Rendez-vous of Men and Women of all Professions
 and Degrees.
 That it is one of the ancientest Cities in *Europe*, is a thing
 unquestionable. But whether it was built above 1000 Years be-
 fore our Saviour's Birth (as some would have it) or in the time
 of *Isaiah* the Prophet, may be a Question.
 London, I understand not only the City properly so called,
 but also *Westminster*, another City adjoining to it, both which
 com-

commonly go under the Name of *London*. However I shall them, as Occasion offers.

Its Situation.

This great and populous City lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes of North Latitude, in the County of *Middlesex*, and on North-side of the *Thames*, which is counted more healthy on the South-side. Except the City of *Westminster*, properly soled, (which lies low) *London* stands on a rising Bank, and wholsom Soil, mixt with Gravel and Sand, where the River cast into a Crescent, or Half-Moon. The Tide flows here 8 Hours, and ebbs 8; reaching as far as *Kingston*, 10 Miles Land, and 20 by Water above *London*: and brings Ships great Burden almost as far as the *Bridge*.

London is about 60 Miles distant from the Sea, which makes it less in Danger of being surprized by the Fleets of foreign enemies, and less annoy'd by the moist Vapours of the Sea. On the North side 'tis sheltered in a great measure from the North Wind by *Hampsted*, *High-Gate*, and the *Rising Ground* of *Islington*; but lies open to the West, as the kindest Quarter.

Extent.

Its *Length*, from East to West, reaches about 8 Miles, its *Breadth* from North to South is not above 2 Miles and half, even where 'tis broadest, as from the End of *St. Leonards Shoreditch*, to the farther End of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark*.

Number of Parishes.

Within that Compass it contains 135 *Parishes*, viz. 97 within the Walls of *London*, 16 without, 15 Out-*Parishes* in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, and 7 in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*: whose publick Devotion, according to the Church of *England* there are (besides *St. Paul's Cathedral*, the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, and several *Chappels*) 101 *Parish-Churches*. Reason why the Number of *Churches* falls short of the *Parishes* is, that *Churches* being rather too thick before the Fire, there are now in several Places but one *Church* for two *Parishes*, and one Minister between them. As for the *Dissenters*, 'tis reckon'd there are at least 80 Meetings.

Streets & Lanes, &c

Here are also reckoned 5000 *Streets*, *Lanes*, *Courts*, *Alleys*, and *Allies*, and about One Hundred and Twenty Thousand *Dwelling-houses*; whereas *Paris* has not half that Number. allowing 8 Souls to each House, one with another, (which is a moderate Computation) the Number of the Inhabitants

Number of People.

amount at that Rate to 960000. But we may partly guess the Number by the *Burials* of *London*, where in the Year 1701 (which was not counted a sickly Year) 23971 died, according to the general *Bill of Mortality*.

The *East Parts* of *London*, almost as far as the *Bridge*, chiefly inhabited by *Sea-faring Men*, and *Tradesmen* relating to *Sea-business*; the main Part of the City, by *Merchants*, *Tradesmen*; the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, by the *Nobility*, *Gentry*, and *retailing Traders*.

The Houses are generally of Brick, except such Timber Houses as escaped the Fire of *London*, and a few built

and such has been the Improvement in Building since the said *Neatness* and Con-
 veniencies, both in point of Neatness and Convenience, that no Na-
 tion comes near the *English*. 'Tis Matter of Amazement, to
 see upon small Spots of Ground, handfom Lodgings, light of Lon-
 der-cases, raised Cielings, Closets in most Rooms, Sash-win-
 don-hou-
 ses, and painted Wainscot, with convenient Yards backward, ses.

many with fine Gardens; whereas of old most Houses had
 a blind Stair-case, low Cielings, Rooms built at random,
 with Steps from one to another, and little Windows, with
 as much Lead as Glass; so that one would think the Men
 of former Ages were afraid of Light and good Air.

The Use of Wainscot is certainly most proper for so damp a
 country as *England* is, to keep off the ill Impression of damp
 walls. And the plaistered Cielings, universally used in *Eng-*
 land, make, by their Whiteness, the Room so much the lighter,
 and are excellent against a raging Fire. They stop besides the
 passage of Dust, and lessen the Noise over-head.

The common Objection against *London*-Houses, is the Thin- Their In-
 ness of their Walls, being commonly but a Brick and a half convenien-
 cy, which occasions these Inconveniencies; 1. That a vio-
 lence.

Heat in Summer, or Cold in Winter, of any long continu-
 ance (which indeed happens but seldom in this Country) the
 Heat or Cold pierces through the very Walls, and makes the
 Inhabitants uneasy. 2. That in case of Fire, the Walls being soon
 consumed through, make way for its further Progress. 3. That
 Houses being the less durable for their Slightness, the Summer-
 season is chiefly employ'd in repairing Houses in one Place,
 pulling down in others; which is a great Nuisance to Pas-
 sengers; but it makes Work for Builders, and every one must

The Reason why the *London*-Houses are commonly built so
 thin, is, that the Ground-Landlords never give a longer Lease
 of their Ground to build upon, than 99 Years, many not above
 some under that; which being expired, the Houses be-
 come their own. This makes the Undertakers build them ac-
 cording to the Lease, so that a House is often ready to fall
 down, if not before, at least when the Lease is expired.

The new Buildings being much neater, more uniform and re-
 gular than the old, have occasioned the Fall of many great and
 famous Noblemens Houses, which are now built into Streets
 and Tenements. The *Strand* alone can shew 8 of 'em, viz. *Nor-*
umberland, *York*, *Salisbury*, *Bedford*, *Beaufort*, *Exeter*, *Norfolk*, and
London-Houses; of all which, none is left standing, but the first.
Holbourn, we lost *Warwick*-House; and in the City, *Elgin*-
House, and *Barbican*. They all took up a great deal of Ground,
 (except *Elgin*-House) in trading Places, which Ground is
 much better bestowed upon Houses for Trade.

The Nobility, and Chief among the Gentry, are, at this time,
 much better accommodated, in fine Squares, or Streets; where
 they

they breathe a good Air, and have Houses built after the modern Way. Such are, amongst others, *Montague-house* in *Great Russell-street*, *Buckingham-house* in *St. James's-Park*, *Devonshire Burlington Houses* in *Piccadilly*, *Schomberg-house* in *Pall-Mall*, *Southampton-house* in *Bloomsbury*, *Powis and Lindsey Houses* in *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, *Leicester-house* in *Leicester-Fields*, all great Houses in *St. James's Square*, and many more in *Albemarle Buildings*, about the *Park*, and other Places near the *Court*, which we may add, several fine Streets, newly built; such as *Ormond-street* behind *Red-Lion Square*, *Southampton-Buildings* in *Covent-Garden*, *Marlborough-street*, and others adjacent, near *Soho*.

Fine
Squares
and
Streets.

In short, *London* is remarkable for its multitude of fine Squares, such as *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, *Serle's*, *Grays-Inn*, *Red-Lion*, *Bloomsbury Squares*, *King's Square* in *Soho*, *Golding* and *St. James's Squares*, *Leicester-Fields*, *Devonshire-Square*, &c. whereby neighbouring Streets have a much freer Air. Amongst which *Lincoln's-Inn Fields* is the most spacious, and *King's Square* the most beautiful, being lately adorned with a noble Garden in the Middle. And did not most of the publick Buildings, Churches, Colleges, and Halls, stand (as they do) in *By-places*, no City perhaps in the World could make a greater Shew.

London has also many fair and spacious Streets, as *Cornhill*, *Cheapside*, *Fleet-street*, *Great Hatton-street*, *Pall-mall*, &c. and of great Length, *Thames-street*, the *Strand*, and *Holbourn*; this last is a Mile in length. The new-built Streets are best for Foot Passengers, being paved a good convenient Breadth on each side with broad smooth hewn Stones, and barred with great Posts, at some distance from each other, to keep off Carts and Coaches.

Courts.

I cannot but take notice here of the Neatness of most of the new-built Courts, some of 'em Thorow-fares, and others private, but all paved with flat Stones, and none of 'em troubled with Carts or Coaches. These are the cleanest and most retired Places, the most free from the Noise and Hurry of the Town.

Nor can I omit to observe, that some distinct Parts of the Town would make fine Towns of themselves; particularly *Albemarle-Buildings*, *Soho*, the Seven Streets near it, the *Twelve Spittle-fields*, *Goodmans-fields*, &c.

I come now to the Conveniencies of *London*, as to necessary Provisions, and other Things, for Pleasure or Delight.

Fresh Water.

First, for fresh Water, no Place in the World is better supplied than this is by the *Thames* and *New River*, besides several other Springs: For the Water comes in at set Times, and easy Run into most Dwelling-houses, by leaden Pipes, into leaden Cisterns, or some other great Vessels. The poorer Sort are generally supplied with Pump-Water at home, or near at hand.

The *New River Water* is owing to the great Care, Skill, and Cost of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, a worthy Knight of *Wales*, for that Piece of Service deserves a Statue in Brass. This

was begun in 1608, and finished in five Years. It rises from *Springs* near *Ware* in *Hartfordshire*, from whence, in a wind-Course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City, and 800 Bridges over it. The Channel is narrow, but very deep in some Places; in others, 'tis carried over Valleys more than 100 Foot high above-ground, in open Troughs. There were 600 employ'd in this great Work, which was indeed fitter for a Prince than a Subject.

For *Fuel*, this City is abundantly served by Water both with coals and Wood; the first coming from *Newcastle* and *Sunderland*, and the Wood from such Counties as lie in its Neighbourhood, and have the Conveniency of conveying it by Water. Of the first, 'tis computed there are 600000 Chaldrons brought yearly into the *Thames*, a Chaldron containing 36 Bushels. Which comes 300 Miles by Sea, when it might be had near at hand, from *Blackheath* in *Kent*, within 3 Miles of *London-bridge*. The Government does not think fit to have these Mines set up, because of the great Advantage the Nation finds, by employing so many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Seamen in the Coal-Trade.

For *Butchers Meat*, there are 12 great Markets, wonderfully stocked with all sorts of fine Meat; besides abundance of private Butchers up and down, for the Conveniency of Families that are too great a distance from any Market. In those Markets also to be found wild and tame Fowl, Hares, and Rabbits, at all Times of the Year.

St. Pauls-Market, amongst others, is so prodigious a Market for Meat, that three such would supply the whole City of *Paris*. Besides which, there is *Spittle-fields*, *Honeylane*, and *New-Markets* in *London*; *Brooks Market* in *Holbourn*, five in *Minster*, viz. *Clare*, *Hungerford*, *Newport*, *St. James's*, and *Street* Markets; and two more in *Southwark* and *Roderiff*.

For *Fish*, there is but one great Market, which is at *Billingsgate* on the East side of the Bridge; where the Fishmongers of the Town buy it up by the great, and afterwards sell it by retail.

For all edible *Roots* and *Herbs*, *Fruit*, *Flowers*, and *Physical* Drugs, there are two noted Markets; one called *Stocks-Market* near the *Royal Exchange*, and the other in *Covent Garden*, *Westminster*; from whence all parts of the Town are supplied by Vendors.

For all sorts of *Grain*, *Queen-Hythe*, and *Bear-Key* are two great Markets. For *Meal*, there is one near *Fleet-ditch*, and another in *Bloomsbury*. For *Hay* and *Straw*, one in *West-Smithfield*, and another called *Hay-Market*, near the Court. *Smithfield* is also a great Market for *Live-Cattle*, and *Horses*; as is *St. Pauls* for *Hides* and *Leather*, and *Blackwell-hall* for *Woollen* Goods. Lastly, all along the *Thames*, *Timber*, *Stone*, *Coals*, and *Iron* are to be sold.

Publick Houses.

For Refreshment and Recreation, London swarms with Public Houses, such as Taverns, Ale-houses, Coffee and Chocolate-Houses. Amongst which we may reckon 200 Taverns, 5000 Ale-houses, and 1500 Coffee-houses. There are besides Houses for Gaming and Musick; and for the better sort, two Play-houses, one in Drury-lane, and the other in the Hay-market.

Coffee-houses.

The Coffee-houses particularly are very commodious for Conversation, and for reading at an easie Rate all manner printed News, the Votes of Parliament when sitting, and other Prints that come out Weekly, or casually.

Clubs.

The Use of Clubs, so frequent in London, especially among Traders, is a good way to improve a diverting and useful Conversation. The way of 'em is, for a select Company of Men to meet at a certain Hour in the Evening at a publick House, where they talk of Trade, News, &c. each paying his Quota (or Quota) as limited before hand. The Absent are also to pay a Forfeit, which is usually laid up for a Treat.

Fairs.

For publick Recreation, as well as for Sale of some sorts of Commodities, there are two yearly Fairs, each of which lasts a Fortnight, now reduc'd to three Days, to prevent Disorder. One of 'em begins May 1, and is called May-Fair, kept in Hyde-Park. The other begins on St. Bartholomew Day, August 24, and is called Bartholomew Fair. This is kept in West-Smithfield, from whence it removes to Southwark, where 'tis kept five Days longer.

Coaches.

To go by Land from one Place to another expeditiously, with Ease, there are 700 Hackney-Coaches, and towards Court many Chairs. To go by Water from any Part on the West side of the Bridge, the River swarms daily (except Sunday) with light Boats; some called Scullers, rowed by one Waterman; and others Oars, rowed by two; whose Rates or Fares, as well as the Coachmens, are settled by Law.

Lamps.

To light Passengers in the dark Nights of Winter, London is singular in the Use of the Convex Lights, commonly called Lamps.

The Town well air'd.

This City stretching it self along the Thames, for the Convenience of the Water, which makes it much longer than broad, has by it the Advantage of being sweetned on one side by the fresh Air of the River, and on the other by that of the Fields.

Those that delight in taking the Air, and the walking Exercise, for the Improvement of Health, have a fair Opportunity for it in Moor-fields, Islington, and Red-Lion Fields, Mole-fields, and Tuttle-fields; also by going to Chelsey, Kensington, &c. For Persons of a genteel Appearance, there are the noble Gardens of the Inns of Court, and some of the Companies Halls, besides the Charter-house Garden.

Parks.

The Court-side has the Advantage chiefly of two Parks, called St. James's Park, and the other Hyde-Park. The first is best for Walking, and the last most properly for taking the Air on Horseback, or in Coaches.

St. James's Park is about 3 Miles in Circumference; set out with Variety of fine, large, and spacious *Walks*, well shaded and walled, with a curious *Mall* 1000 Paces long, a fair *Canal* at the same Length, and supply'd with Water by the Tide running in and out under Ground. Here is also a Multitude of *Stag Deer*, feeding upon this Ground. But the greatest Ornament of this *Park*, is its *Royal Palace* of *St. James's*, in which the present Majesty was born, and keeps her Court when in Town; *Buckingham-House*, and *Marlborough-House*, lately built one of Her Majesty's Gardens.

Hyde-Park is parted from it only by the High-way; but has the Advantage of a higher Situation, and of being much larger. The same has been lately walled round, at a great Expence, and a fine gravell'd way for Coaches and Horses, as far as *Kenington* Place. Here, in a fair Summer-day, towards the Evening, 'tis common to see 2 or 300 Coaches; and sometimes a great many more, going gently about a Ring, for Gentlemen and Ladies to have a View of each other, and at the same time breathe the Air. It is also the Place where the *Queen's Guards* are muster'd.

For the Conveyance of Letters, and small Parcels under one *Peny-Post*, and Weight, and 10 l. in Value, to any Part of *London* and *Windsor*, and some Miles out of Town, here is such a Conveyance as is not to be found in any other great City. I mean the *Peny-Post*, so called from the small Charge of it, which is paid by the Sender. If a *Parcel* happens to miscarry, the Value thereof is to be made good by the Office, provided the Things be securely enclosed, and fast sealed up with hard Wax, under the Impression of some remarkable Seal.

To manage the *Peny-Post*, there is a *General Office*, now in *Bishopsgate-street*, under the immediate Directions of a *Comptroller*, whose yearly Salary is 200 l. On which Office there are five *Offices* depending, called the *Sorting-Houses*, viz. at *Westminster* near *Charingcross*, the *Temple-Office* near *Lincoln's-Inn*, *St. Paul's Office* in *Paternoster-Row*, another near *St. Mary-over* in *Whitechark*, and the fifth called *Tower-hill* (or *Hermitage*) *Office*.

To all which *Offices* there belong about 100 *Sorters* and *Messengers*, the chief *Sorter* being allowed 12 s. per Week, and the *Sorter* 10. The *Town-Messengers*, that collect and deliver Letters, 8 s. each, Weekly; and the *Country Messengers* from 10 to 12 and 15 *Shill.* according to their *Walks*.

To receive Letters and Parcels to be sent away, there are near 100 *Shops* and *Coffee-houses* in City and Country, where the *Messengers* having their respective *Walks*, collect them, and carry them to the proper *Office*. In most Places of *London* and *Westminster*, they do it every Hour of the Day; and in the remotest Parts, every two Hours. In the Towns near *London*, twice a Day; and in remoter Parts, but once.

Another Conveniency peculiar to this City, is the *Insurance* of any valuable Thing liable to Casualties, and that at an easy *Rate*.

Rate. For which there are several Insurers, Men of Substance or Repute, who run the hazard of it for a *Premium*, usually 2 *Guineas per Annum* for the Value of 50 *l.* and proportionably for greater Sums. For the Insurance of Houses in case of Fire, there are two Societies, with their respective Offices. In the first Office, the Rate for insuring 100 *l.* on a Brick-house 6 *s.* for one Year, 12 *s.* for two Years, 18 *s.* for three, 19 *s.* for four Years, 1 *l.* 10 *s.* for seven, and 2 *l.* 1 *s.* for eleven. In a Timber-house, double. The Money insured to be paid as soon as the House is burnt down, blown up, or demolished by Fire; but if damaged only, then to be repaired at the Cost of the Office. To secure which, the Undertakers have settled *Revenues* in London, to the value of 2100 *l.* per *Annum*, in Trust. The Insurers are 16 in Number, who have 21 *Watermen* paid by the Office for working at Fires, and are allowed each of 'em to hire 2 Men in case of Necessity. They wear *Silver Badges*, being a *Phoenix in the Flames*, and have *Liveries* every Year.

The other Office, called the *Friendly Society*, is managed by mutual Compact and Agreement. Here the *Premium* paid for insuring 100 *l.* is 16 *d.* per *Annum* for 7 Years, which is the usual time for insuring. The whole Charge for the last 7 Years, both *Premium* and *Contribution*, amounted on *July* 1704. to about 16 *s.* per Cent. The Undertaker is *William* Esq; who has settled a very considerable Fund in Land and Houses on several Trustees. This Society, whose Device is a *Sheaf of Arrows*, employs also a great Number of Men, who wear *Liveries* and *Silver Badges*.

Vest Traffick.

But the greatest Advantage of London is its vast Traffick, carried on first by *Merchants*, who trade in Whole-sale; and then by *Tradesmen*, that is, Shop-keepers and Retailers,

For the Improvement of Trade, the City-Traders are divided into 62 Companies, being so many Bodies Politick, that have great Privileges, granted them by former Kings. Of which Companies there are the principal, viz.

Companies of Tradesmen.

The	{	<i>Mercers,</i>	{	<i>Goldsmiths,</i>	{	<i>Salters,</i>
		<i>Grocers,</i>		<i>Skinner,</i>		<i>Ironmongers,</i>
		<i>Drapers,</i>		<i>Merch. Taylors,</i>		<i>Vintners,</i>
		<i>Fishmongers,</i>		<i>Haberdashers,</i>		<i>Cloth-workers.</i>

Each Company has a *Master*, yearly chosen from among themselves; and other subordinate Governours, called *Wardens* and *Assistants*: And such is the Credit and Reputation of these Companies, that several Kings have honoured some of them with giving them their Freedom thereof. The late King *William*, and his Successors, was pleased to accept of the Freedom of the Company.

Privileges Amongst other Privileges of the Citizens of London, which they make their Trade flourish, one is, that they are Toll-free through the City.

England : And the Lord Mayor, at the Request of any Citizen trading in remote Parts, does usually grant him his Certificate to that Effect. They are also privileged to keep out all Officers and Handicraftsmen not free of the City ; and any Freeman of London, employing such to work within the City or Liberties, is liable to pay 5 *l.* a Day. This makes the City swarm with Apprentices, brought up to all manner of Trades, whose Number is computed to be Forty Thousand.

Another great Privilege, is the City's sending four Members to Parliament, which is twice the Number of any other City. At the first sitting of a Parliament these Members do usually appear in their Scarlet Robes, when all others (but the Speaker) appear in their usual Habit. The manner of chusing these Members is as follows. Four Aldermen, and 4 Common-councilmen, are put up for Candidates ; and out of those 8 Candidates, 4 that have the Plurality of Voices are declared by the Sheriffs to be duly chosen. This is done at the Court of Hustings, or Guildhall. And if there be any Contest about the Election, it is usually decided by a Poll.

But the greatest Privilege of this City is, that the Citizens use their own Magistrates, keep Courts within themselves, and make what By-Laws they think fit, for the better Government of it, provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of the Kingdom. By this means Trade is encourag'd, and the City grows populous and rich. Which plainly appears by the great Wealth of many Citizens, by its infinite Number of Shops for the Retailing Trade, the Abundance of Apprentices, and the Customs collected here, which amount most commonly to above 400000 *l.* a Year.

Having thus set forth the Advantages of this vast and populous City, let us now take a View of its Disadvantages. Inconveniences of London. One is the Dirt of the Streets, chiefly in the Winter Season, which for the most part proves wet and foggy. And yet this is the Time when the Town is fullest, when the Nobility and Gentry resort to it from all Parts, when the Parliament sits, and Trade is most flourishing. 'Tis true, substantial People, who have Coaches and Chairs at their Command, are hardly sensible of the Inconveniency : Which might be easily removed, if the Government thought fit to order it, the Town being seated (as it is) upon an Ascent.

Secondly. The thick Smoak of Sea-coals, and the sharp Pavement in most Parts of the Town, are two other Objections against it. The first (I confess) is past Cure, but the last is not. To which add the importunate Clamours of Street-Beggars, especially within the City and Liberties of Westminster. A Disgrace to so wealthy a Nation.

The Publick Buildings of London.

HAVING said thus much of *London* in general, I now proceed to a particular Account of its publick Ornament: Buildings of chief Note. And first

Of its WALLS, and GATES.

Its Walls and Gates. I Shall have little to say on this Head, *London-Wall* being for the most part decay'd, and little of it remaining; and *Gates* not so beautiful as solid.

When this *Wall* was first built, the *City* (I mean *London*, properly so called) was but 3 Miles in Compass. And now *Suburbs* are almost 5 times bigger.

However most of the *Gates* of the old *Wall* still remain. Amongst which *Ludgate* and *Newgate* were burnt down by the Fire of *London*, but are now rebuilt more solid than before. And those which escaped the Fire, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, and *Aldgate*, &c. are kept in pretty good Repair. Most of the *Gates* are adorned with *Statues*, in *Niches*, of some of the *Kings* and *Queens*, particularly the *Gate* called *Temple-bar* in *Fleet-street*, near the *Middle-Temple*.

CHURCHES.

Churches. THE principal Churches of this City, are *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*: The first dedicated to *St. Paul*, and the last to *St. Peter*; that standing on the highest Ground of the City of *London*, and this on the lowest Ground of *Westminster*. *St. Paul's*, where stood of old, the Time of Heathenism, a Temple dedicated to *Diana*; and *St. Peter's*, where stood another Temple dedicated to *Apollo*.

St. Paul's, the Mother Church of *London-Diocese*, being burnt down by the dismal Fire of *London*, Care was taken, few Years after, for the rebuilding of it, and a Tax of 1 s. 6 d. laid upon every Chaldron of Sea-coal towards it, besides many liberal Contributions, and 30000 l. granted a few Years since by Act of Parliament, for the speedy finishing of it. This great stately Fabrick is now brought to Perfection, together with the *Dome* (or *Cupola*); as are also the two *Steeple*s, one for a Chime of Bells with a Clock; and the other for a Ring of Bells. On the West-end, there are two preaching Chappel, and over one of 'em is to be a Library. Next to *St. Peter's Church* at *Westminster* none can pretend to out-vie *St. Paul's* at *London*, either in Dimensions, or noble Architecture. Its Length from East to West, the Steps included, is 570 Foot; the Breadth from North to South, including both Portico's, 311 Foot; and the *Dome*, from the Surface of the Ground level with the Street

Foot. Its noble and beautiful Choir, adorned with fine
Work, is all paved with Marble, and all the Doors of
cast into Figures. This Choir being finished at the Con-
fession of the Peace of *Reswick*, was opened for Divine Service
on the Thanksgiving-Day, Nov. 26, 1697.

The Stone-work is of *Portland-Stone*, next to Marble in Du-
eness, with several Parts of it beautify'd with fine Marble,
carved Work. All under the Direction of that famous
Architect, *Sir Christopher Wren*.

The Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, was formerly an Ab-
Church, and since a Cathedral: Therefore *Westminster* has
ained the Name of a City, tho' Queen *Elizabeth* converted
the Episcopal into a Collegiate Church; in which she placed
Dean, and twelve Prebendaries, besides Petty Canons, and
Singing-Men.

This Church lies low, as the whole City of *Westminster* does;
yet is seen at a great Distance, by reason of its great Height.
King *Edward the Confessor* was the Founder of it, in the 11th
Age, by whom the same was richly endowed. *Henry III.* re-
built it from the Ground in the 13th Age; and *Henry VII.*
added a Chappel to the East-end of it, which is a Master-piece
of Art. In this Church, dedicated to *St. Peter*, the Coronation
of our Kings has been usually performed, ever since the Nor-
man Conquest. At which Solemnity, the Dean of *Westminster*,
who is always Bishop of *Rochester*, is entrusted with the *Regalia*,
and honoured with a Place of necessary Service.

Here are also to be seen, the stately Tombs (or Monuments)
of most of our Kings and Queens, and others of great Men.
In the Chappel, is the Monument of *Henry VII.* of massy Brass,
most curiously wrought; and in the Cloysters a fair Library,
open, in Term-time, to all Comers, both Forenoon and After-
noon. (A)

London has also many fair *Parish-Churches*, especially such as
were rebuilt since the Fire, being generally decent, neat, and
beautiful. The principal are *St. Lawrence*, *St. Michael Cornhill*,
St. Martin Church, *Christ-Church*, *St. Bride*, *St. Dunstan's* in the City,
and *St. Andrew's Holbourn*; and within the Precincts of *West-*
minster, *St. Clement's*, *St. Paul Covent Garden*, *St. Anne*, *St.*
Mary, and *St. Margaret*. Amongst which *Bow-Church* in *Cheap-*
side, and *St. Bride* near *Fleetstreet*, are particularly remarkable
for their Steeples, being of a solid and beautiful Structure. *St.*
Paul Covent Garden for its Portico, and flat-Roof painted, and
supported without Pillars by mysterious Workmanship. *St.*
Margaret for the Sermons usually preach'd there on all solemn
occasions before the House of Commons, the Parliament sitting,
while the House of Lords perform their Devotion in the *Abbey-*
Church hard by.

One thing is observable concerning the Steeples, that as nume- Steeples.
ous as they are in the City, they all differ in their Structure.

Be-

Meeting-Houses. Besides the *Parish-Churches, Chappels, and Tabernacles*, belonging to the Church of England, the *Dissenters* have near 80 *Meeting-Houses* in and about the City, since the Act of Toleration.

Foreigners Con-gregations Here are also near 40 *Congregations* of foreign Protestants for the most part *French*; most of 'em conforming to the Church of England, and others to *Calvin's Discipline*. Among the *French Church* in the *Savoy* is the principal; and among the last, that in *Threadneedle-street*. Not far from which, in *Austin Friars*, the *Dutch* have a large and spacious *Calvin Church*, most like a Cathedral. In the *Savoy*, the *German* have two *Congregations*, one called the *Prussian Congregation* which follows the Reformation of *Calvin*; and the other the *Lutheran*, where the *Roman Catholics* had a Chappel in the Reign of the late King *James*. The *Danes* have two *Lutheran Churches* one in *Trinity-lane*, and the other at *Wapping*.

The *Jews* have also a stately *Synagogue* near *Duke's Place*, in the City of *London*.

ROYAL PALACES, and STATUES.

Royal Palaces. OF all the *Palaces* belonging to the Crown, that stood within the Precincts of *Westminster*, there are but two left entire, viz. *St. James's*, and *Somerset-house*.

S. James's. The Situation of the first is upon the *Park*, to which it gave its Names, which makes it very delightful. 'Tis neat and convenient, much enlarged and beautify'd since Her Majesty made her Royal Seat in Town.

Somerset-House. *Somerset-house*, in the *Strand*, is so called from its Founder *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward VI*. It was the usual Residence of *Katherine*, the Queen Dowager, widow of the late King *Charles*, before her Majesty returned to *Portugal*, her Native Country, where she died lately.

Westminster-Palace. Near *Westminster-Abbey* is another *Palace*, part of which was burnt down in the Reign of *Henry VIII*. That Part which escaped the Fire, has been employ'd since for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and the Courts of Judicature. The great *Hall*, in which these Courts meet, is called *Westminster-Hall*, of which in another Place.

White-hall. *Whitehall* was unhappily burnt down in the late Reign, 1698. and there was scarce any part of it left standing but the *Banqueting-House*, a stately Pile, now converted into a Chappel. This Palace was happy in its Situation, facing on one side, the *Thames*, and on the other, the *Park of St. James*, and was the usual Residence of the Kings and Queens of *England*, ever since *Henry VIII*. who took Possession of it on the Death of Cardinal *Wolsey*, whose Palace it was.

Savoy. In the *Strand*, near *Somerset-house*, is the *Savoy*, once a Palace, so called from *Peter Earl of Savoy* and *Richmond*, Under *Eleanor*, the Wife of *Henry III*. Who purchas'd it after

her Son *Edmund, Duke of Lancaster*. The same is fallen to
 day so many Years since, that there is scarce any thing left of
 Palace, a good Part of it being now built into *Tenements*,
 ancient *Chappel* however is still on foot, and now used as the
 Church of *St. Mary Savoy*.

Kensington-Palace, Hampton-Court, and Windsor-Castle, three *Kensington-
 Houfes*, not far from *London*: The first is a neat and con-
 tent House, a little way out of Town. For it stands in *Hide-
 Park*, and is called *Kensington*, from its Neighbouring Town, which
 is 3 Miles from *St. James's*. The late King *William*, whose
 Majesty did not agree with the Air of the Town, purchased the House
 from the Earl of *Nottingham*, improved it to its present Greatness
 in Beauty, and made it his usual Residence in Winter time. For
 convenient Communication with *Whitehall*, before its Conflagration
 he caused a gravelled Coach-way to be made between both,
 through *Hide-Park* and *St. James's Park*, with Lamps fix'd upon
 poles on each side of the Way, to light all the Way in the dark
 hours of the Night. 'Twas in this Palace that great King resign'd
 his Life and Crown.

Hampton-Court stands upon the *Thames* in *Middlesex*, 11 *Hampton
 Miles* from *London*. 'Twas built by *Cardinal Wolsey*, in the Court
 of *Henry VIII*. The late King *William* took such Delight
 in this Place, that he bestow'd great Cost upon it while he lived, to
 bring it to a new Model, and make it more beautiful. He compassed
 new Fronts to it, which (together with their Apartments and
 Gardens) look very magnificent. And if ever it comes to be brought
 to that Perfection, as to be all of a Piece, *England* may boast of
 being one of the finest Palaces in *Europe*. The Avenue to it is
 stately, and it has the Conveniency of two Parks.

Windsor-Castle is also upon the *Thames*, but in the County of *Windfor-
 shire*, 20 Miles from *London*. It stands high upon a Hill, enjoys
 pure Air, and is both a Palace and a Fortrefs. To which belongs
 a Forest in its Neighbourhood, and a great and little Park. The
 late King *Charles* adorn'd it within with excellent Painting and
 carving, and one side of it with a noble and spacious Terrass,
 holding a charming Prospect of a fine, champian, and inclosed Coun-
 try for many Miles together. This Castle is noted particularly for
 being the College of the Knights of the Garter, who are installed
 in a stately Chappel, and their Installation-Feast kept in a no-
 ble Hall, built here for that purpose. Here the late King *Charles*
 spent his Court yearly in the Summer Season, and so does our present
 Majesty. *Henry VIII*. and *Charles I*. lie bury'd in the Chappel.

As to the Royal Statues, that of King *Charles I*. at *Charing-Statues*.
 is the best. This is a Statue in Brass on Horse-back, raised
 on a high Pedestal of Marble, adorned with Trophies of War,
 and compassed about with Iron-Rails. This Statue, done by *La
 Fontaine*, an excellent Artist, was pulled down by His Majesty's
 prevailing Enemies, and sold by the Pound-Weight, at the Rate
 of 1000 Brasses, to a certain Brazier in *Holbourn*, who kept it en-
 tire till the Restoration.

Of

OF King Charles II. there are two *Statues*, besides those the *Royal Exchange*, of which I shall speak when I come to the Head; viz. one in *Stocks-market*, at the West-End of *London street*, and the other in *King-square, Soho*.

The first is done in white Marble, and represents the King Horse-back, trampling upon an Enemy. It stands upon a Marble Conduit, and was set up at the sole Cost and Charge of Sir Robert Viner, Alderman of London.

The other in *King-square*, stands upon a Pedestal in the middle of a designed Fountain, having at his Feet the Representation of the four principal Rivers of *England*, viz. the *Thames*, *Severn*, *Trent*, and *Humber*, pouring their Waters into the Cistern with Subscriptions under each.

Among the Ruins of *Whitehall* stands King James's Statue in Brass, upon a Pedestal surrounded with Iron-Rails.

TOWER of London, CUSTOM-HOUSE, and BRIDGE

Tower.

THE Tower is remarkable on several Accounts. 1. As it is a *Fortress*. 2. For its grand *Magazine* of Arms, and of Ordnance. 3. For its *Mint*, wherein all our Coin is minted. 4. For its *Jewel-house*. 5. For being the *Repository* of the most ancient Records of the Nation. 6. And the usual Place of Confinement for Persons of Quality, charged with Misdemeanours, or any Capital Crime.

This *Fortress*, called the *Tower*, from its great white square Tower in the Middle, built by William the Conqueror, stands on the *Thames*, below *Bridge*, on the East-side of the City. 'Tis about a Mile in Compass, surrounded with an old Wall, and the ditch with a very broad and deep Ditch. It commands both the City and River; and for its Security, has a constant Garrison of it, commonly of 8 Companies of Foot. But, in case of Danger, there are 21 *Hamlets* belonging to the Tower, and lying in several Parishes of large Extent, whose Trained Bands consisting of 2 *Regiments* of Foot, form a Body of between 3 and 4000 Men; who (by Command of the Constable of the Tower, or Lord Lieutenant of the *Hamlets*) are bound to come in, and strengthen the Garrison. The *Artillery Garden*, and the *Liberties* of the Tower, are also within the *Tower-Liberties*. Here are Batteries planted with Canon, and Gunners to look after 'em; while the Guns go off on all Days of Rejoycing. All Ships that come before this *Fortress*, salute it with their Guns. If with 3 Guns the Tower returns one, and so in proportion.

As it is the *National Magazine* for Arms and Ammunition, I shall refer the Account of it to another Place, where I am to speak of the Strength of the Nation, both by Sea and Land.

Mint in the Tower.

As to the *Mint*, there belong several Officers, whose Salaries altogether amount to above 2000 *l.* yearly.

In the *Jewel-house* are to be seen all the *Regalia*, besides *Plate*, *Jewel-house*.
 other rich Things. 1. The *Imperial Crown*, which all the *Kings of England* have been crowned with, ever since *Edward Confessor's* Time. 2. The *Queen's Diadem*, or *Circlet*, which Majesty wore in the Proceeding to her Coronation. 3. The *Globe*, held in the *Queen's Left-hand* at her Coronation on the Top of which there is a *Jewel* near an Inch and half in height. 4. The *Royal Scepter* with the *Cross*, which has other *Jewel* of a great Value under it. 5. The *Scepter* with a *Dove*, being the Emblem of Peace. 6. *St. Edward's Staff*, beaten Gold, and carry'd before the *Queen* at her Coronation. 7. *Curtana*, or the *Sword of Mercy*, born between the two *Swords of Justice*, the *Spiritual* and *Temporal*, at the Coronation. 8. The *Golden Spurs*, and the *Armilla's*, that are wore at Coronation. 9. The *Ampulla*, or *Eagle of Gold*, which holds the *holy Oil* the *Kings* and *Queens* are anointed with, and the *Golden Spoon* the *Bishop* pours the *Oil* into. 10. The rich *Crown* *State* Her Majesty wears on the *Throne* in *Parliament*, in which is a large *Emerald*, 7 Inches round, the finest *Pearl* in the *World*, and a *Ruby* of inestimable Value. 11. An *Ivory Scepter* with a *Dove*, made for the late *King James's* *Queen*. 12. The *Coronation Crown*, made for the late *Queen Mary*. 13. A *Scepter* and *Scepter*, made for the same *Queen*. 14. A rich *Salter of State*, the *Figure* of the *Tower*, used on the *Queen's* *Table* at her Coronation. 15. A noble *Silver-Font*, double *Basin*, that the *Queen* and *Royal Family* were christened in. 16. A *Silver Fountain*, presented to *King Charles II.* by the *Town of Plymouth*.

The *Records* of the *Tower* are a perpetual Evidence of the *Records of the Tower*.
 of the *Crown*, and of the *Subjects of England*. Amongst other Things, here are to be found the *Original* of the *Laws* that have been enacted and recorded. All the *chievements* of this *Nation* in *France*, and other *Parts*. *Leagues* and *Treaties* with foreign *Princes*. The establishing of *Ireland* into *Laws* and *Dominion*. The *Dominion* of the *British Seas*. The *English Title* to the *Kingdom of France*. The *Foundation* of *Abbeys*, and other *Religious Houses*. The *Tenure* of all the *Lands* in *England*. *Extents* or *Surveys* of *Mannors* and *Land*, and *Inquisitions post mortem*, of great Advantage upon *Trials* of *Interest* and *Descent*. *Grants* from the *Crown* to the *Subject* both at *Home* and *abroad*. *Writs*, *Pleadings*, and *Proceedings* in *Chancery*. The *Courts* of *Common Law*, and *Exchequer Deeds*, or *Concessions*, between *Party* and *Party*. The just *Establishments* of all *Offices* in the *Nation*. The *Bounds* of all the *Forests* in *England*, with several respective *Rights* of the *Inhabitants* therein *Common* or *Pasture*, &c.

The *Records* are from time to time transmitted into the *Town* by virtue of a *Writ* to that purpose from the *Chappel* of the *Chancery-lane*, and the *Petty-Bags Office*, as these fill with *Records* out of other *Offices*. Ex-

Except Sundays, Holydays, publick Fasting and Thanksgiving Days, the Office of the Records is kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters, from 7 a Clock in the Morning to 11, and from 1 to 5 in the Afternoon. Only in December, January, and February, the same is open but from 8 in the Morning till 11, and from 1 till 4 in the Afternoon.

Church.

For publick Devotion, here's a Parochial Church, called *Petri ad Vincula*, which is in the King's Gift, and exempt from all Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

Officers of the Tower.

For the Government of this important Place, there is a Constable, and a Lieutenant; and under them a Gentleman-Porter. The Constable's Salary is 1000 *l. per Annum*, and the Lieutenant 200 *l.* besides Fees and Perquisites, arising chiefly from such as are sent Prisoners to the Tower, and from his Privilege of disposing of the Warders Places. A Duke being sent Prisoner to the Tower pays 200 *l.* as his Fee, every Peer under the Degree of Duke 100 *l.* and every Commoner 50 *l.* Both the Constable and Lieutenant are, by virtue of their Office, in Commission for Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent.*

The Gentleman Porter has the Charge of the Gates, the whereof he is every Night to deliver to the Constable, and in Absence to the Lieutenant, and to receive them of him in the Morning. He commands the Warders that are upon the Draw-Wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner has his Upper-Gate for his Fee, or else 30 *l.* from a Peer, and 5 *l.* from a Commoner. In the Court of Record kept here every Munday for Debt, Trespasses, &c. he has the Power of a Sheriff.

The Warders, forty in Number, are to wait at the Gates, admit no Stranger to come in with a Sword. When a Prisoner comes into the Tower, he is confined in one of the Warder-Houses, and attended by him as a Guard. Their Habit is the same as that of the Yeomen of the Guard at the Queen's Court, they are accounted the Queen's Domestick Servants, sworn by the Lord High Chamberlain, or by the Clerk of the Cheque.

For Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, the Tower Liberties thereof have a Royal Jurisdiction; from which there is no Appeal, but to the Queen in her Court of Chancery.

Custom-house.

The Custom-house, being the Place where the Custom is levied for all Merchandize imported to and exported from the City, lies between the Tower and the Bridge. 'Tis a stately uniform, and commodious Building, which cost the late King Charles 10000 *l.* the former House having been destroy'd in a great Conflagration. Here a World of Officers, superiour and subordinate, are employ'd; of which you will find a List in the proper place.

Bridge.

The Bridge, over the River, consists of 15 Stone Arches, 10 Foot between each Arch. 'Tis 800 Foot long, 30 broad, 60 high, and has a Draw-bridge almost in the Middle. He

each side a fine Row of Tradesmens Houses, with Shops well
 ed, and driving a good Trade in divers Commodities.
 as it stands over a broad and deep River, with the Tide con-
 sly flowing or ebbing, 'tis almost unimaginable, how the
 dling of it could be brought to Perfection. Certainly it
 be with a vast Expence, considering how chargeable it is to
 it in Repair. For which there is a large House, a great
 me in Lands and Houses, and several Officers, the principal
 which are two Bridge-masters. (b)

MONUMENT.

This Master-piece of Building, the Monument, erected in Monu-
 perpetual Memory of the Fire of London, which happen'd ment.
 at 40 Years since. It broke out Sept. 2, 1666. in a Baker's
 se, near the Place where stands the Monument, and conti-
 burning three Days together. During which, it consumed
 o Houses, St. Paul's Cathedral, 87 Parish Churches, 6 Chap-
 the Custom-house, the Royal Exchange, Guild-hall, and ma-
 ther stately Halls, several Colleges, Schools, and other pub-
 Edifices; and yet 'tis said, there were but eight Persons

several Reasons are given for the Prevalency of this dreadful
 which made it almost invincible. 1. The dead Time of
 night when it began; that is, between One and Two of the
 k in the Morning, upon a Sunday. 2. The Closeness of the
 fings of the Place where it began, and their combustible Mat-
 being generally wooden, and of old Timber, very much
 by the long Drought of the preceding Summer. 3: An
 ly Wind, (the dryest of all others) which blew then very
 4. Want of Water to extinguish the Fire, the Thames
 Tower, not far off, being presently burnt down, and most
 pipes become dry. 5. The combustible Waves, such as Oils,
 Tar, Rosin, Wax, Brimstone, Brandy, Sugar, Hemp, Cordage,
 e, and Butter, of which the greatest Store-houses were in
 Parts. 6. The general Consternation and Despondency of
 le, when the Fire had spread it self far and near, which
 e them chuse rather to save their Goods than their Houses.
 ot blowing up of Houses, which has been found ever since
 most effectual Way to stop a raging Fire.

credible is the Loss the Citizens sustained by this Con-
 sation. The most Moderate compute it at Nine Millions

the Monument, which was erected in Memory of it, stands
 the fatal Place where the Fire began, on the North-side of
 Bridge. 'Tis a round Pillar, and is, perhaps, one of the
 st Pieces of Architecture that ever was attempted, all built
 lid Portland Stone, 202 Foot high from the Ground, the
 eter 15. It stands on a Pedestal 40 Foot high, and 21 Foot
 square,

square, the Front of it being adorned with ingenious Embellishments. Within-side is a fair winding *Stair-case*, with *Iron-Rails* up to the Top, and this graced with a fair *Iron-Balcony* round the Pillar, yielding a pleasant Prospect all over the City.

The North and South-sides of the *Pedestal* have each a Latin *Inscription*, one describing the *Desolation* of this City laid in Ashes, and the other its glorious *Restoration*. That on the North-side runs thus ;

Anno Christi CICDCLXVI. Die IV. Nonis Septembris, hinc in Occidentem, pedum CCII. Intervallo (qua est hujusce Columnae altitudo) erupit de mediâ Noctē Incendium, quod Vento spiritus hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum spectabatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili ; XXCIX. Templum, Prætorium, Aedes publicæ, Procotrophia, Scholæ, Bibliothecæ, Insularum magnum Numerum, Domum CCIOOOOOOOOO Vicos CD absumpsit : De XXVI Regionibus XV funditus delatæ VIII. laceras & semi-ustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver CDXXXVI. Jugera, Hinc ab Arce, per Thamisis Ripam ad Templariorum Fanum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Portâ secundum viros ad Fossâ Fletanæ Caput, perrexerit ; adversus Opes Civium, Fortunas infestum, erga Viros innocuum, ut per omnia res supremam illam Mundi Exustionem. Velox Clades fuit ; ex quo Tempus eandem vidit Civilitatem florentissimam, & nullam. tertio die, cum jam evicerat humana Consilia, & Subsidia omnia Celitus, ut par est credere, iussus stetit fatalis Ignis, & quaversum clanguit.

Thus Englished.

In the Year of Christ, 1666, the Second Day of September, forward from hence, at the Distance of Two hundred and twenty Foot, (the Height of this Column) a terrible Fire broke out about Midnight ; which, driven on by a high Wind, not only wasted the adjacent Parts, but also very remote Places with incredible Noise and Fury. It consumed eighty Churches, the City-Gates, *Guild-hall*, many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of stately Houses, Thirteen thousand two hundred Dwelling-Houses, and hundred Streets. Of the six and twenty Wards, it utterly destroy'd fifteen, and left eight others shatter'd and half burnt. The Ruins of the City were four hundred thirty six Acres from the Tower, by the Thames side, to the Temple-Church, and from the North-East Gate, along the City-Wall, to the *bourn-Bridge*. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens was merciless, but to their Lives very favourable, the might in all Things resemble the last Conflagration of the World. The Destruction was sudden, for in a small space of Time, the same City was seen most flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three Days after, when this fatal Fire had

ed all humane Counsels and Endeavours, in the Opinion of
it stop'd, as it were, by a Command from Heaven, and
on every Side extinguish'd.

The South-side Inscription thus;

us II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex. Fid. D.
inceps clementissimus, miseratus luctuosam Rerum faciem, plu-
ma fumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in solatium Civium & Urbis
Ornamentum providit, Tributum remisit, Preces Ordinis &
puli Londinensis retulit ad Regni Senatum; qui continuo de-
vit ut publica Opera Pecuniâ publicâ, ex Vēſigali Carbonis
ſilis oriunda, in meliorem formam reſtituerentur; utique Aedes
& D. Pauli Templum à Fundamentis omni Magnificentia
struerentur; Pontes, Porta, Carceres novi fierent; emundaren-
Alvei, Vici ad regulam responderent, Clivi complanarentur,
erirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas ſepoſitas elimi-
rentur. Cenſuit etiam uti ſingula Domus Muris intergerinis
cluderentur, univerſa in frontem pari altitudine conſurgerent,
meſque Parietes Saxo quadrato aut coſſo Latere ſolidarentur;
neque nemini liceret ultra Septennium adificando immorari. Ad
ſ, Lites de Terminis oriturus Lege lata præſcidiſ; adjecit quo-
ſ Supplicationes annuas, & ad æternam Poſteriorum Memoriam
C. P. C. Feſtinatur undique, Reſurgit Londinum, majori cele-
ſtate an ſplendore incertum, unum Triennium abſolvit quod Sa-
li Opus credebatur.

In English thus,

us II. Son of Charles the Martyr, King of Great-Britain,
Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a moſt gracious
Prince, commiſerating the deplorable State of Things, whiſt
the Ruins were yet ſmoaking, provided for the Comfort of
the Citizens, and the Ornament of his City; Remitted their
taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magiſtrates and In-
habitants to the Parliament; who immediately paſſed an Act,
That publick Works ſhould be reſtored to greater Beauty with
publick Money, to be raiſed by an Impoſition on Coals; That
Churches and the Cathedral of S. Paul's, ſhall be rebuilt from
their Foundations, with all Magnificence; That Bridges,
ſtates, and Priſons, ſhould be new made, the Sewers cleaned,
the Streets made ſtrait and regular, ſuch as were ſteep level-
led, and thoſe too narrow made wider, Markets and Sham-
es removed to ſeparate Places. They alſo enacted, That
every Houſe ſhould be built with Party Walls, and all in
front raiſed of equal Height, and thoſe Walls all of Square-
ſtone or Brick; and that no Man ſhould delay Building be-
yond the ſpace of ſeven Years. Moreover, Care was taken
by Law, to prevent all Suits about their Bounds. Alſo, anni-
verſary Prayers were enjoined; and, to perpetuate the Me-
mory hereof to Poſterity, they cauſed this Column to be
erected. The Work was carried on with Diligence, and

London is restored ; but, whether with greater Speed or Beauty, may be made a Question. At three Years time the Work was finished, which was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

The East-side of the Pedestal has also an Inscription, expressing the Times in which this Pillar was begun, continued, brought to Perfection. The Words are these,

Incepta
Richardo Forde Eq.
Pratore Lond.
A. D. CIOCLXXI.

Perducta aliis
Geo. Waterman, Eq. Pra.
Roberto Hanson, Eq. Pra.
Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. Pra.
Roberto Viner, Eq. Pra.
Josepho Sheldon, Eq. Pra.

Perfecta
Thomâ Davis, Eq. Pra.
Urb.
Anno Dom.
MDCLXXVII.

That is,

This Pillar was begun,
Sir Richard Forde Knight, being Lord-Mayer of
London, in the Year 1671.

Carried on,
In the Mayoralties of

Sir George Waterman, Kt.
Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.
Sir William Hooker, Kt.
Sir Robert Viner, Kt.
Sir Joseph Sheldon, Kt. } Lord-Mayors.

And finished,

Sir Thomas Davies being Lord-Mayer, in the
Year 1677.

And whereas, upon Evidence, it was made out, that the dreadful Fire was contrived and carried on by the Popish Faction, the same is expressed in *English* round the Pedestal, under the said Inscriptions, in these following Words.

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful Burning of this ancient City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the beginning of September, in the Year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their wicked Plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

Which Inscription, being razed out by Order of the late King James, was set up again since the late Revolution. 'Tis observable, this Conflagration happen'd with two other great Calamities, viz. a most devouring Pestilence, and a destructive War; so that 'tis Matter of Wonder, how this City came to be rebuilt in a few Years after, much more beautiful and commodious than before. But what is most amazing, not only the City was (like a Phoenix) raised from its Ashes, but there has been since so vast an Increase of Buildings, especially on the Court-side, as amounts to at least 20000 Houses. Which is an invincible Argument of the great Wealth and Populousness of this Place.

EXCHANGES.

NOT far from the Monument, stands the Royal Exchange in Royal Cornhill, the noblest Building of this Kind in the Universe: Exchange founded by Sir Tho. Gresham, a rich Merchant in Q. Elizabeth's reign, Anno 1566, just 100 Years before it was burnt down. It is now rebuilt much more stately than it was before the Fire, with Portland Stone within and without, with curious Architecture. Here the Merchants meet daily (except Sundays, great Holidays, and Fast-Days) from One of the Clock till Two. The same is an oblong Square, from East to West 230 Foot, from North to South 171. The Front of it Magnificent, with a stately Portico, supported with great Stone Pillars; and on the Top, a high Turret, with a Clock, and Chime of twelve Bells. Within is a pav'd Court, with fine arched Galleries or Walks round about it, supported with Stone Pillars, and paved with Purbeck Stone.

Within-side of the Court, over the Pillars of it, are to be seen in Niches, the Statues of the Kings and Queens of England, since the Norman Conquest, in Marble and Alabaster. In the Middle of the Court, a particular Statue of King Charles II. done with great Beauty and Spirit, by our famous Sculptor and Statuary, Mr. Grinly Gibbons. This stands on a Pedestal about 7 Foot high, the King represented in the ancient Habit of the Roman Emperors, with a Wreath of Laurel on the Head. On one side of the Pedestal, the Arms of England and Scotland are quartered; on another side, the Arms of Scotland; on the third, those of Ireland, and each of 'em supported by a Lion; the fourth side is filled with the following Inscription.

Carolo II. *Cæsari Britannico,*
Patriæ Patri,
Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo,
Generis Humani Deliciis,
Utriusque Fortuna Victori,
Pacis Europæ Arbitro,
Marium Domino ac Vindici,
Societas Mercatorum Aventur Angliæ,
Quæ per CCCC. jam prope Annos
Regiâ Benignitate floret,
Fidei intemerata, & Gratitude aterna
Hoc Testimonium
Venerabunda posuit,
 Anno Salutis Humana MDCLXXXIV.

Above Stairs there are *Walks*, with near 200 *Shops*, full choice Commodities, especially for Mens and Womens Apparel besides other *Shops* below along the Portico; and under Ground great vaulted *Cellars*.

The whole *Fabrick*, tho standing upon less than an Acre Ground, cost 50000 *l.* building, and yields 4000 *l.* yearly. Which makes it perhaps the richest Spot of Ground in the World, for the Bigness of it.

New-Exchange.

The *New-Exchange*, in the *Strand*, has been worth as much to the Earls of *Salisbury*, when its Trade was more flourishing than it has been of late. *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, Lord High Treasurer in the Reign of King *James I.* was Founder of it. It consists of two long *Walks* even with the *Street*, and two more above Stairs, each of 'em paved with free Stone, and having two Rows of *Shops*, in which Goods are sold as in the *Royal-Exchange*.

Exeter-Change.

Not far from which, in the *Strand*, stands *Exeter-Change*, a late Erection, but not like to thrive in the Neighbourhood so great a Rival.

HALLS.

Halls.

Westminster-Hall.

AS no foreign City can boast of so many Squares, so none shew so many fine Halls, amongst which *Westminster-Hall* has got the Pre-eminency, a Building not to be equalled by any Hall in Christendom. 'Tis 270 Foot in Length, 47 in Breadth, and the Height proportionable, all paved with Free-Stone, and (which is wonderful) the Roof supported without any Pillar. This Hall is the common Thorow-fare to the Parliament when sitting. In Term-tims, the Courts of Chancery, Common Bench, and Common Pleas sit here. 'Tis in this Hall the Coronation-Feast is kept, and where a Court is erected for the Trial of any Peer charged with a Capital Crime. This Hall is adorned with a vast Number of French Colours and Standards taken at the ever famous Battle of *Bleinheim*.

Near this *Hall* stands the famous *Cottonian Library* of *Manu-Cottonian*, consisting of at least one Thousand Volumes, most of 'em an *Libra-*ry.
 ting to the History of *England*.

Guild-Hall, the Town-House, where the City-Courts are held, *Guild-*hall, also a stately Piece of Building, finely adorned with *Pictures*, hall, the *Colours* and *Standards* taken at the Battle of *Ramillies*.

Blackwell-Hall, the greatest Store-House for all sorts of *Wool*. *Black-*well-Hall *Cloth*, brought hither to be sold from all Parts of the King- well-Hall is a noted Place for that, and is adjoining to *Guild-hall*.

The *Traders* of *London* being divided into 62 *Companies*, of so *Halls* of
 several Trades, every *Company* has a *Hall*, that is, a state- *Companies*
 House, so called from the largest Room of it, where they re- of *Trades-*
 are Matters relating to their Trade. Most of these *Halls* men-

like *Palaces*, with fine *Frontispieces*, spacious *Courts*, and
 utiful *Rooms*, set off with carved Work in *Stone* or *Wood*,
Pictures and *Wainscot*, some of them *Cedar Wainscot*; the

, properly so called, being large enough to entertain at once
 300 People, and fit to receive a *Crowned Head*. *Draper's-*

, among the rest, has a fair *Garden* well kept, and open
 all People of a genteel Appearance. *Mercer's Hall* has a fine

appel, and *Merchant-Taylor's* is noted for the yearly *Festivals*
 great *Societies* kept here, particularly that of the *Artillery-*
pany.

at *Grocer's-Hall* in the *Poultry* is kept the *Bank of England*, e- *Bank* of
 ed in the late Reign, to supply, by Loans, the Exigencies of *England*
State, paying 8 *per Cent*. Interest. But the Capital Stock in *Gro-*
 not to exceed Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds: 'Till the *car's-Hall*

hit of the *Bank* sinking, in 1696, upon the Calling of the
 mered Coin to the *Mint*, the *Bank* recover'd it self, by in-
 ing 800000 Pounds on its Capital Stock, and continuing the

(by Act of *Parliament*) till the Year 1710. The *Stock* be-
 thus enlarg'd, by admitting new Subscriptions, these were

made good by *Tallies*, and *Bank-Notes*. Whereupon the
 hit of the *Bank* recovered a-pace, so that in a short time

Notes, which bore no Interest, were equal with *Money*;
 their *Bills* that bore Interest were look'd upon as better than

ay. Which quickly changed the Face of Affairs for the
 er, when Credit began to revive, and *Money* to circulate up-
 moderate Terms. In the Year 1709. the *Bank* doubled their

by new Subscriptions, and lent the Government about
 Millions more, at 6 *per Cent*. Upon which Consideration
 were continued for 21 Years longer, by Act of *Parliament*,

Bank is under the Direction of a *Governor*, *Deputy-Gover-*
 and 24 *Directors* of the Company, being altogether a Body
 orate.

sides the *Companies Halls* aforesaid, there are several be-
 ng to *Colleges*, among which the *Middle-Temple-Hill* ex-
 all the rest. *Lambeth-Hall*, in *Lambeth-House*, his Grace
 Archbishop of *Canterbury's* Palace, is also a fine *Hall*. 'Tis
 Pi-

Pity so many beautiful and stately *Halls* stand in By-places, and out of the Way, so that few *Foreigners* take any Notice of 'em.

Inns of Court, and Inns for Lawyers.

*Sergeants
Inns.
Inns of
Court.*

FOR the Common Law and Chancery, here are 2 *Sergeants Inns*, one in *Fleet-Street*, and the other in *Chancery-Lane*. Besides 4 *Inns of Court*, viz. the *Inner*, and the *Middle-Temple*, *Fleet-street*, *Grays-Inn* in *Holbourn*, and *Lincolns-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*. In all which *Inns* the *Lawyers* live in a Collegiate manner, in Term-time, having their Chambers, in which they follow their Business, free from Noise and Disturbance. There are reckoned in *England*, *Forty Thousand Men* that live by the Profession of the *Law*, many of 'em getting *Hundreds of Pounds* and some *Thousands* yearly. They are certainly the most wealthy Part of the Nation, and some of 'em have advanced to *Peers of the Realm*, as the late *Lord Keepers* and *Chancellors* of *Conventry*, *Finch*, *North*, *Jefferies*, *Sommers*, and the present *Lord Keeper*.

*Sergeants
at Law.*

Such as are arriv'd to the highest Degree in the Study of *Common Law*, are admitted by the *Sovereign* as *Sergeants at Law*, which is a Degree answerable to that of *Doctor* in the *Common Law*. These are the Gentlemen who wear a *Black Silk* on the Head, and plead with *Party-coloured Gowns*. At the *Court of Common-Pleas* they stand without the Bar, but in the other *Courts* within. But whereas *Doctors of Law* are allowed to be covered, the *Sergeants* are uncovered, they being *Servants ad Legem*, and *Servitutis Appellatio est Ministerii, Doctoris Magisterii*. However all the *Judges* of the *Queen's Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, are chosen by the *Queen* out of their Number.

The *Inns of Court* are the largest, and most beautiful, accommodated with a vast Number of fair and convenient Chambers, each *Inn* having a *Hall* to eat in together, in Term-time a *Church* or *Chappel* for publick Devotion, a *Garden* and other convenient Places to walk in. Amongst which the two *Temples* have the Conveniency of the *River*, which the others have not.

*The two
Temples.*

The two *Temples* were heretofore the House of the *Knights Templars*, who being dissolved above 300 Years ago, their House was purchased by some Professors of the *Common Law*. One of these *Temples* is called the *Inner*, and the other the *Middle-Temple*, in relation to *Essex-House*, which was the House of the *Knights Templars*, and called the *Temple*, as being seated without *Temple-Bar*.

The *Inner-Temple* has a noble *Garden* facing the *Thames*, and the *King's Bench Walks*, which are kept well gravelled. The *Middle-Temple* has also a fine *Garden* facing the *River*, but of a lesser Compass; besides several flat *Stone Walks*. Here is a fair *Fountain*, railed in, and shaded with tall Trees.

ady, a *publick Library*. But the Glory of the *Middle Temple* is chiefly in its *Hall*, a spacious and beautiful Fabrick.

To these two *Temples* belongs a fine *Church*, in which are to be seen the *Monuments* (or *Effigies* in Stone) of some of the old *rights Templars*: The Minister of this Church is called *Master of the Temple*.

Lincoln's-Inn and *Gray's-Inn* stand upon a higher Ground, and *Lincoln's-Inn* is a gravelly Soil, which makes 'em the healthfuller. These *Inns* were formerly *Noblemens Houses*; the first belonging to the *Earls of Lincoln*, and the other to the noble Family of the *Gray's*.

The first has two *Gardens*, with a fine *Terrass Walk* facing the whole Breadth of *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, the greatest *Square* in *London*. It has been of late Years enlarged and beautified with a fine Court, called *Serle's Court*; in the midst whereof stands a Pillar of Stone, with a *Clock* at the Top of it, shewing the Hours of the Day three several Ways, and a *Fountain* railed round with Iron Rails. In the Outer Garden, there is also a *Fountain*. *Gray's-Inn* has a fine *Chappel*, about twenty Steps above-ground, which affords under it the Conveniency of a dry Walk in wet weather.

Gray's-Inn, in *Holbourn*, is particularly remarkable for its fine *Gray's-Inn*, commonly called *Cony-Court*; and for its stately *Garden*, *Inn*. It has a large *Terrass-Walk* on the North-side, yielding a charming Prospect into the Fields. In these four *Inns* of Court are reckoned about 600 *Students*.

There are besides eight *Inns* of *Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns of Court*, viz. *Clifford's-Inn* in *Fleet-street*, *Clement's-Inn*, *Chancery* *Inn*, and *Lyons-Inn*, without the Liberties, belonging to the *two Temples*; *Thavies* and *Furnival's-Inn* in *Holbourn*, to *Lincoln's-Inn*; *Bernard's* and *Staple-Inn*, likewise in *Holbourn*, and *Gray's-Inn*.

Which *Inns* of *Chancery* were formerly preparatory for young *Students*, wherein they were usually entered, before they could be admitted into any of the *Inns* of Court: But now most of 'em are taken up by *Attorneys*, *Sollicitors*, and *Clerks*, who eat in a Hall together, with their Gowns on, and black and knit Caps.

The *Inns* of Court being no Corporations, are not enabled to purchase, and they have nothing for defraying the Charges of their House, but what is paid at Admittances, and Quit-rents for their Chambers. Nor have they any judicial Power over their members, but only certain Orders among themselves, which by Custom have the Force of Laws. For light Offences, a Member of these Societies is only Excommunicated, or put out of Communion: For great Offences, he forfeits his Chambers, is expelled the *Inn*, and never received after his Expulsion by any of the other Societies.

At Chappel, or Hall, or any Court of Justice, the Members of these Societies wear a grave black Robe : At other times, they walk Gentlemen-like, most of 'em with a Sword on.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, consist of *Benchers, Outer-Barristers, and Inner-Barristers.*

The *Benchers, or Seniors*, are commonly of the longest standing in the House, to whom the Government thereof is committed. Out of which Number, a *Treasurer* is chosen yearly, who receives, disburses, and accounts for all Monies belonging to the House, and is chiefly intrusted with the Government. He is chosen by a *Parliament*, that is, an Assembly of *Benchers and Outer-Barristers*, who meet quarterly in a Room called the *Parliament-Chamber*, for the good Ordering of the House. In this *Parliament* they also nominate the *Readers* for Lent and Summer Vacation, and the *Auditors* to take the Accounts of the *Treasurer*. Here Offences committed by any of the Societies are punished.

Outer-Barristers are those who being of a long standing in the House, and well skilled in the Law, are called by the *Benchers* to plead in the *Hall*, and argue upon doubtful Cases and Questions. For which publick *Exercises* (commonly called *Moots*) they have two *Vacations*, one called *Lent-Vacation*, and the other *Summer-Vacation*; each continuing three Weeks and three Days. The first begins on the first *Monday* in *Lent*, and the other the *Monday* after *Lammas-Day*.

Out of these *Outer-Barristers* (or *Moot-Men*) are chosen *Readers* for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns of Court*, in which they are Members. In which *Inns of Chancery* they argue Cases, in the Presence of *Attorneys* and *Clerks*, both in Term time, and long Vacations.

Lastly, all the rest are accounted *Inner-Barristers*, who for want of Time or Learning, are not to argue in those *Moots*. (c) College of Near St. Paul's Cathedral is a *Society of Civilians*, called *Civilians. Doctors Commons*, and founded by Dr. Harvey, formerly Dean of the *Arches* : There did commonly reside the *Judges* of the *Admiralty*, and the *Prerogative-Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*; from whose former living and commoning together in a Collegiate manner, this Place got the Name of *Doctors Commons*. Here the *Proffors* (wearing black Robes and Hoods lined with Furs) make themselves Parties for their Clients, produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes, and attend the *Advocates* with their Proceedings.

In the Common Hall of *Doctors Commons* are held several Courts ruled by the Civil Law; particularly, the *High Court of Admiralty*, the *Court of Delegates*, the *Arches Court of Canterbury*, and the *Prerogative Court of Canterbury*; whose *Terms* for sitting differ not much from those at *Westminster*, every one of them holding several *Court-Days*, most of them fix'd, and known by preceding *Holy-Days*, and the rest appointed by the Judge's Pleasure. (d)

In *Warwick-Lane*, near *Newgate*, is the *College of Physicians*, a College of Building, with a spacious Court, an Amphitheater over the Physicians for Anatomical Lectures, and a fair Library of Books.

The Number of Physicians belonging to this College, ought to exceed 80. The chief of 'em are called *Fellows*, and the *Candidates*, who fill up the Places of *Fellows*, as they become vacant by Death, or otherwise. Next to these, are the *Honourary Fellows*; and lastly, the *Licentiates*, that is, such as being found capable, upon Examination, to practise Physick, at least, in some sorts of Diseases, are by the College allowed to practise.

This College has many great Privileges, granted by Charters, and Acts of Parliament: By virtue whereof, no Man (tho' a Graduate in Physick, of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*) may, without Licence under the College-Seal, practise Physick in *London*, or within 7 Miles of it. Nor ought any Man, that is not a Graduate, practise it in any Part of *England*. All Offenders herein, in divers other Particulars, they may fine and imprison. And there is a Law still in force, which forbids any one to practise Physick or Surgery, that is not qualify'd for it, or expressly allowed to practise; and makes it Felony, if the Patient die under his Hand. They have Authority to search all the *Apothecaries* Shops in and about *London*, and to see if their Drugs and Compositions be wholesom and well made. And, that they may be able at all Times to attend their Patients, they are freed from all Parish-Offices.

However, *London*, like other populous Cities, swarms with Quacks, Mountebanks, and others that practise Physick without Authority.

But the prudent Method taken of late by the College of Physicians, will probably conduce very much to the lessening of their Number: For, in 1696, 42 Fellows of the College made Subscription, to contribute themselves to the necessary Charge of Relieving, at easy Rates, the Sick, Poor, and the meaner House-keepers and Servants, (after many fruitless Attempts upon the *Apothecaries Company* to do it) according to the lowest Prices of Medicines to be noted on the Bill. In order to which, the College has since erected, besides the *Dispensary* at the College, two other Dispensaries, one in *St. Peter's Alley* in *Cornhill*, the other in *St. Martin's Lane, Westminster*. In which Dispensaries, the Patients are advised every Day but Sunday, and Medicines sold at intrinsick Value. Thus the City and Nation are informed of the low Prices of the most useful Medicines, and what Dozes must be taken in all Diseases.

To conclude, this College is governed by a President, 4 Censors, and 12 Electors, who are all principal Members of the Society. The President is yearly chosen out of 'em at Michaelmas: the Honourary Fellows, and Licentiates, have no Share in the Government, tho' they enjoy the Privileges of the College.

By

By a new Charter granted by the late King *James* to this College, those who have taken their Degree in foreign Universities are qualify'd to become *Fellows*. (e)

Gresham-College.

Gresham-College, in *Bishopsgate-street*, comes next under Consideration. The same is so called from its Founder *Thomas Gresham*, who built the *Royal Exchange*, and gave in one Moiety of the Revenue thereof to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors for ever; and the other Moiety to the Company of *Mercers*. The first, to 4 able Persons to read within this College, *Divinity*, *Astronomy*, *Musick*, and *Geometry*; and the last, 3 able Men to read *Rhetorick*, *Civil Law*, and *Physick*: Which *Lectures* are to be read Term-time every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) in Latin the Forenoon, and the same in *English* in the Afternoon; and the *Musick Lecture*, to be read only in *English*. For this Service each *Lecturer* has 50 l. per Annum, besides a fair Lodging in College.

Royal-Society.

This College is noted besides for being the Meeting-place the *Royal Society*, establish'd by a Charter of King *Charles II.* April 1663, for promoting *Natural Knowledge*, and useful Arts by Experiments: In which Charter, His Majesty declared himself to be Founder, and Patron, Sovereign, and Companion of the *Society*.

Accordingly, several Discoveries in Nature have been made by this *Society*; some for Use or Profit; and others for the Satisfaction of the Curious, which may prove, in Time, of great Use and Benefit. They have very much improved the *Natural*, *Civil* and *Military Architecture*, the Art of *Husbandry*, and the Art of *Navigation*. Which has put the whole Common-wealth of *Learning* in *Europe* upon the same Practical Studies, new Inventions and Discoveries; which have been always recommended by the Authors thereof, to be examined and approved by the *Society*.

In this College is to be a *Library*, already begun, and to consist only of the choicest Books of *Philosophy*, and especially such as are most proper for the Design of this *Society*. There is also a *Repository* of many Curiosities of Nature, as *Beasts*, *Fishes*, *Serpents*, *Flies*, *Shells*, *Feathers*, *Mummies*, *Gums*, *Minerals*, some Things petrify'd, and others ossify'd, &c. There are there are two Collections that rather exceed that, than fall short of it: One is *Dr. Sloan's Collection* in *Bloomsbury*, and the other is *Mr. Du Puy's* in *Longaker*, which has more Choice and Variety than any.

The *Royal Society* consists of near 200 *Fellows*, most English and the rest of several Nations; some of 'em Persons of the highest Rank, and many eminent Gentlemen and Doctors. All generally Men of Parts, and Lovers of *Philosophy* and *Learning*.

Their Meeting-time is upon *Wednesday*, at Three of the Clock.

the Afternoon; and their *Business* is to discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of Nature and Art, and to consider how the same may be improved for the Good of Mankind. They are also read *Letters*, and other *Papers*, about Philosophy, and discourse upon them. Without affecting *set Speeches*, they express themselves in few Words, and in the plainest manner; and laying aside all Distinction, they amicably apply themselves to promote experimental Knowledge.

This *Society* is govern'd by a *Council*, consisting of 21 *Members*, ten of 'em going out yearly, and others being put in to supply their Places; whose Election is made, Nov. 30, in the evening, being St. Andrew's Day; after which, they dine together at a Venison-Feast.

The Chief of the *Council* bears the Title of *President*, whose proper Office is to call and dissolve the *Meetings*, to propose the Matter to be debated, put *Questions*, call for *Experiments*, and admit such *Members* as shall be elected, &c.

To be admitted into this *Society*, the *Candidate* is proposed at Assembly, by some of the *Members*. In the next Assembly must carry it at least by 21 Votes, which is done by Ballot; and then, or at the next Assembly, he is introduced as a Member, by the *President*: Whereupon, he is to subscribe, that he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal Society of London, by the Improvement of Natural Knowledge. At his admittance, he pays 40 s. and afterwards, 13 s. a Quarter, as long as he continues a *Member* of the *Society*.

There is also a *Treasurer*, to receive and disburse all Moneys. Two *Secretaries*, to read all Letters and Informations, and return Answers; to register all Experiments, and certain Informations, and to publish what Transactions the *Society* thinks fit.

Lastly, this *Society* has *Curators*, or *Experimentors*, who receive the Directions of the *Society*, and at another Meeting, bring all to the Test: Upon which the *Society* give their Judgment. (f)

Sion-College, near *Cripple-Gate*, was formerly a Religious House, *Sion-Hospital*, and now 'tis both a *College* and an *Hospital*, since the Year 1631. both founded by Dr. *White* of *St. Dunstan* in the West. The *College*, for the use of all the *London* Ministers of the Church of *England*; the *Hospital*, for 10 poor Men, and 10 poor Women; the one within the Gates of the House, and the last without. The *College* purchased the House at the rate of 3000 l. settled 40 l. per Annum to maintain the *Hospital*.

Here is a *Hall*, lately built by the Contributions of the Fellows of this *College*, and other well disposed Persons; and a *Library* of *Divinity* Books, principally for the Use of the *Clergy*. (g)

The

College of Herald. The *College of Herald*s, commonly called the *Herald*s-*Office*, stands upon *St. Bennet's Hill*, near *Doctors Commons*, and is subordinate to the *Earl-Marshal* of *England*.

Heralds are *Messengers of War and Peace*, skilful in *Descendants*, *Pedigrees*, and *Coats of Arms*, and are employ'd in marshalling and ordering *Coronations*, *solemn Marriages*, *Christenings*, *Funerals*, *Interviews*, *Feasts of Kings and Princes*, *Cavalcades*, &c.

They are all the *Queen's Servants* in ordinary, and there are three Degrees of 'em in *England*: The first called *Kings of Arms*, the second *Heralds*, and the third *Pursuivants*.

There are three *Kings of Arms*, the first called *Garter*, the second *Clarencieux*, and the third *Norroy*.

Garter, principal *King of Arms*, was instituted by *Henry* to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their *Solemnities*, to certify those that are chosen of their new *Election*, call on them to be installed at *Windſor*, and cause their *Arms* to be put over their *Seats* in the *Chappel*. He also carries the *Garter* to foreign *Kings* and *Princes* that are chosen to be *Knights* of the *Order*, being joined in *Commission* with some *Peer* of the *Realm*. He likewise marshals the *solemn Funerals* of the high *Nobility* of *England*.

At the *Time* of his *Creation*, there is, in the first place, a *Sword* and *Book* provided, on which he takes a *solemn Oath*, next a *Crown* of *Gold*, a *Collar* of *S's*, and a *Bowl* of *Wine*, then a *Velvet Coat of Arms* richly embroidered, and a *Badge* of *Gold*, enamelled in a *Gold-chain*. While he kneels down before the *Earl Marshal*, and lays his *Hand* on the *Book* and *Sword*, another *King of Arms* reads the *Oath*: Which being taken, the *Patent* of his *Office* is read, and while 'tis reading the *Earl Marshal* pours the *Wine* on his *Head*, gives him the *Name* of *Garter*, puts on him the *Coat of Arms*, and *Collar* of *S's*, and the *Garter* on his *Head*.

His *Oath* binds him to obey the *Sovereign* of the most *Noble Order* of the *Garter*, and the noble *Knights* of the *Order*. In all Things belonging to his *Office*, to make an *Inquiry* of all *noble Acts* of the *Order*, and certify thereof the *Register*, that may record the same; and to give notice to the *Queen*, and *Knights* of the *Order*, of the *Death* of any of the *Society*. He is also to have an exact *Knowledge* of all the *Nobility*, to instruct *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* in all *Doubts* concerning the *Office* of *Arms*, and be more ready to excuse than to blame a *Nobleman*, unless called by *Authority* to witness against him. Lastly, he is bound to shun all *Persons* of ill *Reputation*.

Clarencieux and *Norroy*, the other two *Kings of Arms*, are called *Provincial Herald*s, the *Jurisdiction* of the one being on the *South-side*, and that of the other on the *North-side* of *England*. Both created by *Letters Patents*, a *Book*, and a *Sword*, &c. attend the *Garter*, and with almost the same *Ceremonies*.

Clarencieux is so called from George Duke of Clarence, Brother King Edward IV, to whom he properly belonged. Which Freedom falling to the King by his Brother's Death, he made Herald a King of Arms, named him *Clarencieux* in French, *Clavencius* in Latin. His Province is to marshal the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, viz. *Baronets, Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen*, on the South-side of Trent. And Norroy is to do like on all the North-side of that River.

They are both impower'd by Charter to visit *Noblemens Fairs*, and distinguish their *Arms*, to appoint others what *Arms* they think fit, and with *Garret* to direct the *Heralds*.

The *Heralds* are six in Number, besides one extraordinary, and are distinguish'd by the Names of *Richmond, Lancaster, Devon, Windsor, Somerset, and York*. They were formerly called *Dukes at Arms*, when their Office was to attend *Dukes* in Martial Executions. Their Office is to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim Peace and War, &c.

The *Pursuivants* are four, called *Blue-mantle, Rouge-cross, Pale-Drum, and Port-cullice*, probably from the Badges they bear heretofore. But there are two besides, called *Pursuivants Extraordinary*.

Whatever concerns Honour is the chief Care and Study of the *College*, being *tanquam sacrorum Custodes & Templi Honoris* &c. They are Assistants to the *Earl Marshal* in his Court of Chivalry, usually held in the Common Hall of the College of *Heralds*, where they sit in their rich *Coats of Arms* of her Majesty's Order.

They must be all *Gentlemen-born*, and the *Six Heralds* are, at their Creation, made *Esquires* by the Queen.

They all have a *Salary* out of the Queen's Exchequer. But the *King at Arms*, has a double *Salary*, *Fees* at the Instalments of *Knights*, and yearly *Wages* given him by all the *Knights of the Garter*. He has also a *Composition* for the uppermost Instalment of each Knight at his Instalment (b).

SCHOOLS.

FOR the Education of Youth, there are in London and Westminster Schools.

After several famous publick Schools, besides an infinite Number of private ones. I call those publick (or free) Schools, that are upon a Foundation, and whose Scholars are taught gratis, or at a small Charge.

Such is, 1. the Royal School at Westminster, commonly called Westminster-School, founded by Queen Elizabeth for 40 Scholars, maintained here at the Charge of the School, and sent up for the Universities. Out of which a certain Number yearly elected 4 Weeks after Easter, some for Christ-Church in Oxford, and others for Trinity-College in Cambridge, where they have good Allowances.

[Note,

[Note, That there are two such Schools in the Country, *Eaton School* in Buckinghamshire, opposite to Windsor, in a fair College, and famous School of Literature, with a fine Chapel to it, founded and liberally endowed by King Henry VI. *Winchester-School* in Hampshire, founded by William of Winchester, for a Seminary to New-College in Oxford.]

2. *St. Paul's School*, which stands near the East-end of *Paul's Cathedral*, and is a very fair Building. This School founded in 1512. by Dr. Collet, Dean of *St. Paul's*, for 153 Children to be taught here gratis: To which end he appointed a Master, an *Usher*, and a *Chaplain*, with large Stipends for ever.

3. *Merchant-Taylors School*, near *Cannon-street*, founded by Sir *Thomas White*, Alderman, and Merchant-Taylor of London, the noble Founder of *St. John's College* in Oxford. In this School alone 300 Scholars are taught, viz. 100 gratis, 100 at 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter each, and 100 more for 5 s. a Quarter. In order to which there is a *School-Master*, who has a large House here, and 3 *Ushers* under him, with an Apartment to each. On the side of this School stands upon great Pillars of Stone, in a Court, paved with free Stone. Here is also a fair Library; to this School belong 46 *Fellowships* in *St. John's College* abroad, to which Scholars are yearly elected from hence, as Places come vacant.

4. Another excellent School at *Mercer's Chappel* in *Chancery*, founded by the Company of *Mercers*.

To which add two other Schools, one in *Christ-Church-Hospital*, the other in the *Charter-house*, of which more hereafter.

5. A School, with a publick Library, near the upper Gate of the *Mews*, in the Liberties of *Westminster*, founded by Dr. *Wickham*, the present Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

6. And another at *Ratcliff*, founded by *Nicholas Gibson*, Merchant of *London*; who also built there an *Alms-house*, for 14 aged People.

In and about *London* and *Westminster*, and within 10 Miles of the same, there are 64 *Charity-Schools*; of which all but 10 have been lately set up by charitable Persons, within the last 12 Years, for the Education of poor Boys and Girls, whose Number, when they met in 1706. at *Grasbam-Church*, and went orderly to *St. Sepulchres Church* to hear a Sermon, amounted to 573 Boys, and 515 Girls; besides several of both Sexes, that had been put out Apprentices. Of these last were then reckoned 685 Boys, and 280 Girls, put out from the Beginning of this charitable Undertaking.

HOSPITALS.

Esides a great many *Alms-houses*, or small *Hospitals*, founded by private Men, for the Relief of poor People, here are great *Hospitals*, including *Greenwich* and *Chelsey*, a little out of Town.

Christ's Hospital by *Newgate-street*, formerly a *Convent* of *Friars*, being dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* was converted 1553. by his Son *Edward VI.* into an *Hospital* for poor Children, which some call the *Blue-Coat-Hospital*, from the Blue coats worn by its Boys and Girls, whose Number has formerly amounted to above *One Thousand*, the greatest Part maintained in the House, and others out at Nurse, at the Charge of this Foundation. Of which six or seven score Boys were yearly put out to Trades, and the Maidens to some honest Services. Where the Boys have a *Grammar-School*, from which the aptest Scholars are sent to the University, and among those that have been put to Trades, some have been preferred to the highest Offices in the City, and one of 'em has been a *Lord Mayor*. There is also a stately *Writing-School*, built at the Charge of Sir *Moor*, Alderman, which is said to have cost him upwards of 1000 l. There is also a *Mathematical School*, founded by the King *Charles*, for 40 of the most forward and proficient Boys, who are taught all Parts of the *Mathematicks*; but chiefly *Navigational* part, and some of 'em have proved excellent Commanders.

Hospitals.

Christ's Hospital.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

St. Bartholomew's-Hospital, at a small Distance from the City, and facing *West-Smithfield*, of one side, formerly belonging to the *Gray Friars*, and is now a great *Hospital* for sick, lame, or wounded Poor, who resort hither for Cure, and are accommodated, and provided with able *Physicians* and *Surgeons*, careful *Nurses* to look after 'em, and all other Necessaries.

This *Hospital* was founded first by one *Ray*, in 1102. in the reign of *Henry I.* and after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, was re-founded by *Henry VIII.* in 1546. The same was later fortified with a stately Gate, on the side of *Smithfield*: And the *Cloysters* there's a kind of *Exchange*, with Shops on both sides for the Sale of small Ware.

There are 2 other *Hospitals* at the Charge of this, one at *St. Dunstons*, and the other called the *Lock* in *Southwark*. And 'tis computed, these 3 *Hospitals* have entertained Yearly 300 Patients for many Years last past. For the better Government of this *Hospital*, here is a *President*, *Treasurer*, and several *Governors*, out of which *Committees* are yearly elected to order the Affairs of the House. The *Treasurer*, and divers *Governors*, meet

meet twice a Week in the *Hospital*, and order the *Almoners* buy what's fitting for the Patients.

Bedlam.

For the Cure and Maintenance of poor *Lunaticks*, or distressed Persons, there is in *Moor-fields* a stately *Hospital*, commonly called *Bedlam*; which for Greatness, Beauty, and Conveniencies, is not to be matched in *Europe*. 'Twas built about Years after the Fire of *London*, and the Building alone (beside the Ground) cost 17000 *l.* to which many rich Citizens and others were Benefactors. It stands in a good Air, and has proper Accommodations. In the Compass of one Year 49 and sometimes 60 *Lunaticks* have been cured here.

St. Thomas's Hospital.

St. Thomas's Hospital in *Southwark*, on the South-side of the River, was few Years since an old and ill-contriv'd Building. But it has been pulled down, and most part of it rebuilt so convenient, so uniform, and stately, that it deserves (as well as *Bedlam*) the Curiosity of Strangers. Sir *John Fleet*, when *Mayor*, laid the first Stone, and has largely contributed to it. And 'tis now carry'd on by other generous and eminent Persons who design to make it a most compleat Building. The Use of this *Hospital* is for the Sick, Maimed, or Wounded, as *St. Bartholomew's*; and does not fall short of it in the Number of Patients that are here yearly cured and relieved.

Sutton's Hospital, or the Charter-house.

But the noblest Foundation of any private Gentleman, which redounds much to the Honour of *England*, is *Sutton's Hospital*, commonly called the *Charter-house*, as having been a Convent of *Carthusian Fryars*, in the Times of *Popery*: Of what sort of Monasteries there were 8 in *England*, besides this, at *Sheen* in *Surrey*, *Hindon* in *Wiltshire*, *Fair-Valley* in *Northamptonshire*, *St. Anne* near *Coventry*, *Kingston* and *Mountgrace* in *Yorkshire*, *Epworth* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Witham* in *Somersetshire*.

When all the Monasteries in *England* were dissolved by *Henry VIII.* this *Charter-House* was given to Sir *Thomas More*, then Speaker of the House of Commons; from whom it devolved to *Tho. Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, who marry'd *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *Thomas*. In the Reign of King *James I.* the House was come by Descent to *Tho. Earl of Suffolk*, and Mr. *Sutton* purchased it from him, Anno 1611. at the rate of 13000 *l.* To fit it up for this Use, it cost him about 7000 *l.* more, in all 20000. This done, he endowed it with 4000 *l.* per Annum, now increased to near 6000. The House is old, but large and convenient, kept in good Repair, and having the Convenience of a Green, besides a noble Garden, called the *Wilderness*, for walking Exercise. Here is also a fine square Court, with a Hall at one side of it, where the Pensioners eat together at several Tables; besides a fair Chappel, with Organs, for public devotion. This House stands near *Aldersgate-street*, has a Yard before it, graced with 3 Rows of new-built Houses, which make it a kind of a Square.

This noble Foundation was settled by Mr. Sutton for 80 poor gentlemen, commonly called *Pensioners*, these to be maintain'd with a liberal Allowance, and in a Christian Preparation for their latter End, by a regular Life, and daily frequenting the Chappel. Also for 40 Boys, to be taught *Latin* and *Greek*, with a Provision for some to be put out to *Trades*, and others qualified for Learning to be sent to *Cambridge University*, where they are allowed each 20 l. a Year for 8 Years together. And where there are Nine *Church-Livings* belonging to this *Hospital*, such as are best qualify'd have an immediate Right to 'em.

By the Rules and Statutes of this Foundation, whoever is admitted *Pensioner* ought to be a decay'd Gentleman, military man, or Merchant, and not under 50 Years of Age. Before admittance, he must take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and another Oath, that he has not promised or given a Bribe, directly or indirectly, to procure the Warrant for his Commission. And by a *Statute* made since by the Governors, by the Founder's Settlement, he must be unmarried, and ought to be all the Officers and Servants belonging to the same. But I take their frequent *Dispensing* with it as an Act of Prudence, and a great Piece of Charity.

The Governors of this famous *Hospital* are 16 in Number, and 12 of 'em Persons of the greatest Quality. The *Master* of the *Hospital*, who resides in the House, is one of 'em. As Vacancies fall out, they take their Turns in the Choice both of *Pensioners* and *Scholars*; and the Election is to be signify'd by a *Warrant* from the Governor, directed to the *Master* and *Register* of the *Charter-house*. The *Queen* has a Right of Election; and Majesty alone chuses two *Pensioners*, and two *Boys*, when her time comes. There are several Officers and Servants belonging to this House, for which see the List.

Mr. Sutton, the noble Founder of this *Hospital*, after a numerous Train of charitable and religious Actions, died at *Hackney* December 11, 1611. being 70 Years of Age. From thence his Corps was removed to Dr. *Law's* House (one of his Executors) in *Pater-Noster Row*, and thence convey'd in great Pomp to *Christ-Church*; 6000 People attending his Funeral, which lasted the Procession last 5 or 6 Hours. There his Body lay 3 Days, till his Foundation at the *Charter-house* was finish'd, where it was decently removed thither, December 12, 1614. He is buried on the North-side of the Chappel. Thus being brought to his Place of Rest, a noble Monument was erected, with an Inscription in golden Letters upon a fair Marble.

On the same Day his Commemoration has been kept yearly ever since, and a Sermon preached: After which the Auditors repair to the publick Hall, where the Founder's Benificence is set forth in a Latin Speech by a Youth of the Foundation, as the greatest Example, and a most glorious Monument of Protestant Charity

from a private Gentleman, not to be parallel'd by the Roman Church any where.

I cannot but mention here with Honour Mr. *Edward Gifford* Master of the *Charter-house* in the Time of the *Usurpation*, a standing Model of Justice and Honour to his Successors who increased the Revenue to 300 L. and took so provident Care of his Family (as he used to call the *Pensioners* and *Scholars*) that they never wanted any part of their Due. As he performed the Duties of his Place to the Satisfaction of all, and to the Advantage and Benefit of the House, so he took effectual Care to prevent all Abuses from the Officers. And when the Government went about to dissolve this *Foundation*, and seize on its Revenues, this worthy Gentleman laid the Storm by Interest: For which he receiv'd the Thanks of the Lords Governors upon the Restoration.

At *Hoxton* is another *Hospital*, lately erected, which is more like a Palace than an *Hospital*. This was founded by *Johann Adam* of the Company of *Haberdashers*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor old Men of that Company, and 20 poor Boys to be there educated: For the Building and Endowing of which he left an Estate, and by his last Will made the aforesaid Company his Trustees. Here each old Man has an Apartment to himself, consisting of several Rooms, fitter indeed for decay'd Gentlemen than Tradesmen. For publick Devotion here is a *Chapel*, where is also *School-Master* to the Boys. And there is a *Chaplain* to look after the Sick.

Chelsey-College.

Chelsey-College, a Royal *Hospital*, for the Entertainment of disabled, or superannuated Officers and Soldiers, stands at *Chelsey*, about a Mile out of Town, Westward. It was founded by King *Charles II.* carry'd on by his Brother *James II.* and perfected by *William III.* being a neat and stately Edifice, on the *River's* side, with a convenient Landing-Place. The *Front* opposite to it, contains a very fine *Hall* of one side, and a *Chapel* on the other, with a noble *Pavilion* between them. Here is also a fine *Stone-Walk* or *Gallery*, facing the *River*, and supported with *Stone-Pillars*. The two other *Sides*, being 4 Stories high, have two *Galleries* or *Wards* in each Story, and each Gallery 26 neat *Bed-rooms* for so many Souldiers. Each Corner of this main Building is set out with a fair *Pavilion*, one containing the Governor's Lodging, and the Council-Chamber; the other, 3 fair Lodgings for several Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the Middle of the Square is a brazen *Statue* of the Founder King *Charles II.* upon a *Marble Pedestal*.

Besides this main Building, there are four large and airy *Wings*, or *Out-buildings*. One called the *Infirmary* for the Sick, another for the Use of maimed Officers, the third for the Officers of the House, and the fourth for the Servants.

The Number of Pensioners or private Soldiers maintained by Hospital, is about 400, who all wear red Coats lined with
and are provided with all other Cloaths, both Linnen and
ollen; besides their Lodging, Diet, Washing, and Firing,
one Day's Pay weekly for Spending-money. As to the Offi-
their annual Money-Allowance is thus:

	l.	s.	d.
an Adjutant,	20	00	00
a Captain of Foot, a Lieutenant and Ensign,	09	02	06
a Sergeant,	05	04	03
a Corporal, and a Drummer,	02	03	04
a Captain and a Lieutenant of the Light-Horse,	09	02	06
a Gentleman of the Light-Horse,	05	04	03

to defray the Charges of this Hospital, there is a considerable
paid yearly out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one
s Pay of each Officer and common Soldier once a Year, which
unts now to above 3000 l.

o order all Things relating to the Maintenance and well Go-
ment of this College, there are five Commissioners, and se-
l proper Officers, for which I refer you to the List.

Chelsey-Hospital may be called Stately, that of *Greenwich* ^{Green-'}
erves the Title of Magnificent. This Hospital was founded ^{wich Ho-}
he late King *William*, of glorious Memory, for the Encou-^{Spital.}
ment of Seamen, by making Provision for them, when by
Wounds, or other Accidents, they are disabled from far-
Service by Sea, and not in a Condition to maintain them-
s. As also, for the Widows or Children of such disabled
en, and others that happen to be slain or drowned in the
s Service.

o order to which, His Majesty granted a Parcel of *Ground* in
Place, containing near 9 Acres, with the *Royal Palace* ere-
thereon by King *Charles II.* which alone cost that King
o l. And tho' King *William* was then engaged in an ex-
ve War with *France*, yet His Majesty was pleased to grant
l. a Year, payable out of the Exchequer, towards the edi-
perfecting, and endowing this Hospital, relying for the
upon the voluntary Assistance and Contribution of his well-
ed Subjects: For the receiving of which, as well as for
onstituting and establishing the Foundation of this Hospi-
and the framing of Rules and Statutes for the Government
of, His Majesty did also appoint Commissioners. This
mission was renewed and enlarged by our gracious Queen.
e present Number of Pensioners in this Hospital is about
Each Hundred is allowed six Nurses, being Seamen's Wi-
at 60 l. *per Annum*, and 2 s. *per Week* more to them that
in the Infirmary.

ir Commons is the same as in *Chelsey-Hospital*; and their
ing-money 1 s. *per Week*, paid them every *Monday Morn-*
the Steward.

The common Warrant-Officers entertained amongst the wear a Gold Edging round their Hats, have the best Cabbins the Wards, and sit at the upper End of the Tables. The weekly Allowance for Spending-money is 1 s. 6. d.

As to the Men and Women Servants, their Provision is the same with the Pensioners. (i)

WORK-HOUSES, or HOUSES of CORRECTION

Work-houses.

There are in London two *Work-houses* of None, one called *Bridewell*, which stands near St. Bride's Church, on the back-side of *Fleet-street*; a stately House, built by K. Henry V. for the Reception of Charles V. Emperor and King of France, and afterwards converted to this Use by K. Edward VI. There are, at this Time, 140 poor Boys provided for, and brought to Mechanick Trades, under 22 Masters; who have each of a convenient House *gratis* for themselves and the Boys, for the Benefit of the Boys Work; for each of 'em is bound to his respective Master, for the Term of 7 Years; which being expired, he is made a Freeman of the City. The House furnishes the Boys Cloaths and Bedding, and the Masters Victuals.

This House is also a *House of Correction* for fawcy and idle Servants, Pick-pockets, Night-walkers, Strumpets, and the like, who are sent thither to work, and receive daily a Number of Stripes as the President thinks fit. These have only Bread and Water allowed them, unless by their Industrious good Behaviour, they procure themselves better Fare.

This House is governed in chief by a President, who from time to time keeps a Court, for the Punishment of Offenders, and in his Absence, the Treasurer keeps the Court.

The other *Work-house* is in *Bishopsgate-street*, erected not long since by the City, for employing the Poor, Old and Young, all grown Vagrants, sturdy Beggars, and other idle and disorderly Persons: By which means the City has, in a great measure, been clear'd of Vagrants.

Here the Boys and Girls are provided with Lodging, and Diet. They are also taught to sow, spin, and knit stockings, to read and write, and the Catechism, or Principles of Religion. The grown Vagrants are employ'd in beating and rasping of Log-wood, and such sort of hard Labour, having Provision allowed them, but what they earn by it. The many of 'em, to get out of the *Work-house*, have voluntarily entered themselves in the Queen's Service by Sea and Land, and others got themselves transported to the Western Plantations. About five Years since, this *Work-house* kept 260 Boys and 154 Girls, in all, 414 Children; besides 44 Beggars and vagabonds.

PRISONS, and SESSIONS-HOUSE.

S for *Prisons*, *Newgate*, the County-Jail, is both for Debt-Prisons. Debtors and Malefactors: Besides which, there are the two Prisons for Debtors, and *Ludgate* particularly for such as are Debtors of *London*. Also, *New-Prison* in *Clerkenwell*, the *Gatehouse* at *Westminster*, and the *Marshalsea* in *Southwark*.

There are, moreover, two great Prisons for Debt, one called *Queen's Bench* in *Southwark*, from the Court of *Queen's Bench*, which it properly belongs; and the other, the *Fleet*, near *St. Dunstons*, belonging to the Court of *Chancery*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer*: Into either of which any Prisoner for Debt in *England* may remove himself by a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, except in Case of a former Escape from thence. These two Prisons, and that of *Ludgate* for Freemen, are the least noisom.

To avoid this miserable Confinement of Debtors, without Provision for such as are destitute, there were formerly many Places, pretending to be privileged from Arrests, particularly the *Savoy* in the *Strand*, *White-Friars*, *Ram-Alley*, and *Mint* in *Southwark*; where all Debtors whatsoever, especially fraudulent Debtors, were protected by Force against Law. Which Abuse grew so intollerable, that, to put a stop to it, an Act of Parliament was made in the late Reign, against all those Places, which put an end to their pretended Privileges: Only the *Mint* has stood it out hitherto, suffering no Officer to come there with Impunity. Nor *Houses of Court*, and *Hospitals*, tho' not named in the Act, suffer Disturbance of Arrests. Moreover, no Person can be arrested within the Verge of Her Majesty's Court, without Leave from the *Green Cloth*.

The *Sessions-House*, the Place appointed for the Trial of *Male-Sessions*, stands in the *Old-Baily*, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, *house*. In which last, the Prisoners are brought openly in Fetters. The Lord-Mayor sits as chief Magistrate of the City, and the Trials are managed by Three of the twelve Judges, taking Turns each Session, and directing the *Jury* in point of Law.

Of the Government of *London* and *Westminster*.

And First of *London*,

Here I must part these two contiguous Cities, by reason of their distinct Government; the Lord-Mayor of *London* having nothing to do with *Westminster*, nor the High-Steward of *Westminster* with *London*; except a Street called *St. Martins le Grand*,

Grand, near *Cheapside*, which is under the Jurisdiction of *Westminster*.

The Civil
Govern-
ment of
London,
by the
Lord
Mayor,
&c.

I begin with the *Civil Government*, of which the *Lord-Mayor* is Chief: A mighty Magistrate, yearly chosen by the Citizens out of their own Body, upon *Michaelmas-Day*, *Sept. 29*, who enters upon his Office with great Solemnity, upon the 1st of *October* following.

The *City Government* is every way answerable to the Nation. For, as *England* is governed by King, Lords, and Commons, so is the *City* by the *Lord-Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Common Council*.

Grandure
of the
Lord
Mayor.

So great is the *Lord-Mayor of London's Magistracy*, that all the Mayors in *England*, none but he, and of latter Time the Mayor of *York*, bear the Title of *Lord*.

His Authority reaches, not only over the *City*, and part of the Suburbs, (except some particular Places) but also on the *Thames*, as far as the Mouth of it; and Westward, as far as *Stane's-bridge*. He is the chief Judge of *London*, and has Power to Summon, and to Imprison.

His House is a Court, and his Table open to all Comers of Quality. He has under him both great and small Officers, among the first a Sword-bearer, who has 1000 *l.* allowed yearly for his Table. For his Diversion, he has a Kennel of Hounds always maintained, and the Privilege to hunt, not only in *Middlesex*, but also in *Surrey* and *Suffex*. On the King's Coronation-Day, he claims to be the chief Butler. And it is observable, that when King *James I.* was invited to take Possession of the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first place, before all the Nobility.

When he appears abroad on Horseback, 'tis with rich Caparison, and always in long Robes, sometimes Purple, sometimes Scarlet, with a great Chain of Gold, and a rich Jewel hanging from his Neck downwards. He is also attended by several Officers, walking before, and on both sides of him. The Greatness of this Magistrate, upon his Installation Day, beyond any thing of this Nature elsewhere.

His Ele-
ction.

Before I give an Account of this, 'tis not improper to say of his Election, which is made at *Guildhall*, on the Day aforesaid, in the Court of *Hustings*. First, the Livery-men, chosen Members of the several Companies of Tradesmen within the *City*, do usually put up four Candidates, *Aldermen* of the *City*; out of which Number they chuse Two by the plurality of Voices: Then the *Aldermen* elect whom they think best out of these two, but most times (tho' free in their Choice) they have a regard for the senior *Alderman*, that has not been *Lord Mayor*. The Election being fix'd, the *Lord Mayor* is proclaimed, and sworn to maintain the *City Privileges*. It is observable, that the *Lord Mayor* Elect must be Free of one of the twelve Companies of Tradesmen; and if he be of any other Company, he presently removes to one of these.

On the 29th of *October*, the Day he enters upon his Office, *The Solemnity of the* goes by Water from *Black-Friars Stairs* to *Westminster*, in his *Day, when* ge of State, accompanied by the Aldermen, in all their *he enters* malities. The twelve chief Companies, and some others, *upon his* and him also in their Furred Gowns, in their several Barges, *Office.* out with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers on both sides, *his Way,* he is saluted both from the Shore and the Water, *in the* in the Noise of great Guns. The Landing-place is *West-* *ter-Bridge,* where the said Companies land first, and march *order to the* Hall. After them comes the Lord Mayor, and *Aldermen,* with the Sword and Mace before them, the *ord-Bearer* with his Cap of Maintenance on his Head. At *Entrance into the* Hall, a Set of Hoboys march before *n, and play all the* Way. They walk round the Hall, pay- *their* their Respects to each Court of Judicature then sitting; and *proceed to the* Court of Exchequer, where the Lord Mayor *worn by the* Barons. This done, they walk again in Procef- *round the* Hall, to invite the Judges of each Court to *ner at* Guildhall. Then the whole Procession returns in the *e manner by* Water to *Black-Friars.* From whence the Li- *men* march first to *Guildhall,* in good Order. Next, the *illery-men* in their best Appearance, with Buff-coats, and *er* Head-pieces. And after them, the Lord Mayor and Al- *men,* all mounted upon Horses richly caparisoned. There are *commonly* divers Pageants in motion, one of 'em repre- *ng the* Trade of the Lord Mayor, to divert the Spectators, *Procession ending at* Guildhall, and the Cavalcade being *the* Solemnity concludes with a splendid Dinner: To *ch* not only the Judges are invited, but also many Persons *he* greatest Quality, Privy-Counsellors, foreign Ambassadors, *even the* King or Queen themselves.

For the better Government of the City, it is divided into *Aldermen* Wards, and there is an Alderman assigned to every Ward. *of Lon-* *26* Aldermen are next to the Lord Mayor in Power and *don.* *ity,* and each has under him a certain Number of Common- *cil* Men, one of them his Deputy, besides Under-Officers, *the* City-Charter, the Aldermen that have been Lord Mayors, *the* three eldest next to 'em, are Justices of the Peace of the *Upon an* Alderman's Decease, the Lord Mayor issues out *Precept to the* Ward of which he was Alderman, to chuse *Substantial* Men of the City, and return their Names to the *of* Aldermen: Which being done, the Lord Mayor and *of* Aldermen elect one of the two, such as they think *for that* Station.

There is also a Recorder, who is an Assistant to the Lord *Recorder.* *or,* as to the Laws and Customs of the City, in which he *to be* well versed. His Place in Councils, and in Court, *fore any* Alderman that has not yet been Mayor. 'Tis the *order* that delivers the Sentences of the Court.

Sheriffs.

The two Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* are also considerable Magistrates, especially in their Power to impanel Jurors. They are yearly chosen at *Guildhall* on *Midsummer-Day*, by the *Livery-men*; but not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, when they enter upon their Office. And if either of them refuse to be sworn, he is liable to the Penalty of 420 *l.* unless he takes his Oath that he is not worth 10000 *l.* Each Sheriff has under him an Under-Sheriff, six Clerks, a certain Number of Sergeants, and every Sergeant a Yeoman. The Under-Sheriffs have also Clerks under them.

Chamberlain.

Lastly, there is a Chamberlain, an Officer of great Trust, being intrusted with the City-Cash, and the Orphans Money. Therefore, when he takes his Office upon him, he must give good Security to the Court of Aldermen, and is accountable to the Auditors appointed to examine his Accounts. Part of his Office does also relate to Apprentices, over whom he has a great Authority. None can be Bound without his Licence, nor can any Man set up Shop, or follow his Trade, without being sworn before him. If an Apprentice proves disorderly, or commits any great Offence, Mr. Chamberlain, upon Complaint made thereof, and the Fact proved, may send him to Bridewell, or punish him otherwise, according to the Nature of the Offence. And if a Master misuse his Apprentice, he may release him, or leave him to take his Remedy against his Master in the Lord Mayor's Court. Mr. Chamberlain may also make an Apprentice Free, if his Master refuse to do it, when his Apprenture is expired; But if a Master combines with his Apprentice to make him Free, before he has served him the full Term of 7 Years, upon Proof thereof, they may be both fined at the Pleasure of Mr. Recorder, and Mr. Chamberlain will in such Case order the Master's Shop to be shut up. To turn over an Apprentice to another Master of the same Trade, it must be done before the Company where he was bound, and then before Mr. Chamberlain. Thus the first Master is discharged, and the second obliged to keep the Apprentice; who on his part is bound to serve him, till his Time be up:

The Places in the Gift of the Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen, are,

The Recorder.
Sword-Bearer.
Four City-Counsel,
A City-Remembrancer,
The Common Hunt.
Water-Bayliff.
A City-Sollicitor.
Comptroller of the Chamber.
Four Attorneys of the Lord-Mayor's Court.

Two Secondaries.
Clerk of the Chamber.
Hall-Keeper.
Three Sergeant-Carvers.
Three Sergeants of the Chamber.
Sergeant of the Channel.
Yeomen of the Chamber.
Four Yeomen of the Wardrobe.

Yeomen

men of the Channel.
 Water-Bayliff.
 of the City's Works.
 Clerks of the Papers.
 Attorneys in the Sheriffs
 Courts.
 Clerk-Sitters.
 Protonotaries.
 of the Bridge-house.
 of the Court of Requests.
 of the Court of Re-
 quests.
 Six Sergeants at Mace.

Thirty six Yeomen.
 A Gauger.
 Sealers and Searchers of Lea-
 ther.
 A Measurer.
 Meal-weighers.
 Keeper of *Newgate*.
 Keeper of *Ludgate*.
 Keepers of the *Counters*.
 Keeper of the *Green-Yard*.
 Steward of *Southwark*.
 Bayliff of the Hundred of *Of-
 sulton*.

*Places in the Gift of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen
 and Sheriffs.*

City-Carpenter, and other Ten Corn-meters.
 Artificers. Four Salt-meters.
 Coal-meters. Two Fruit-meters.

*In Mr. Chamberlain's Gift,
 The Rent-Gatherer.*

As to the *City-Courts*, most of 'em held in *Guildhall*, I shall *Courts of*
 with the *Common-Council*, which is the *City-Parliament*, *London*.
 of two Orders, viz. the *Lord Mayor* and *Aldermen*, *Common*
 representing the *House of Lords*, and the *Common-Council Men*, *Council*.
 which represent the *House of Commons*. These last are in all
 belonging to their respective *Wards*, of which some have
 some less. In this *Court* all *By-Laws* are made, which
 all the *Citizens*. A Stranger may be made free of *London*
 this *Court*, and not otherwise. For the Dispatch of *City*-
 Affairs, this *Court* appoints *Committees*, who make their Report,
 Occasion requires. By this *Court* the *Commissioners* for the
 Pavers and Pavements, a *Governor*, *Deputy-Governor*, and *Assi-*
 stant, for the Management of the *Cities Lands in Ulster* in
 and, the *Garbler*, *Coroner*, *Bayliff of Southwark*, *Common*
 Crier, *Town-Clerk*, and *Common-Crier*, are Annually elected.

The *Court of the Lord Mayor* is a *Court of Record*, held in *Lord*
 Chamber of *Guildhall*, where all *Actions* may be entered, *Mayor*.
 tried by a *Jury*, as in other *Courts*, for *Debt*, *Trespas*, &c.
 within the *Liberties of London*, and to any *Value*. The
 Recorder is the proper Judge of this *Court*, to which belong 4
 Attorneys, and 6 *Sergeants at Mace*; one of these constantly atten-
 ding at the *Lord Mayor's House*, and the rest at the *Attorney's*
 Offices. Tuesday is the *Day for Trials*. The Charge of enter-
 ing an *Action* is but 4 *d.* besides the *Queen's Duty*. It may be
 brought to a *Trial* for 30 *s.* Charge, and in 14 *Days* time. An
Action entered here remains in force for ever, tho no *Proceedings*
 be

be had thereupon : Whereas it dies in the *Counters*, and may crossed after 16 Weeks.

Court of Aldermen.

The *Court of Aldermen* is also a Court of Record, held in Inner Chamber every *Tuesday* and *Thursday*, except Holy-Days and in the Time of Sessions of Goal-Delivery. This Court constantly appoint the Assize of Bread, and determines all matters touching Lights, Water-courses, and Party-Walls. It must be sealed all Bonds and Leases, that pass under the Seal : And by this Court the *Rulers* of the *Company of Wardmen* are annually elected and appointed.

Hustlings.

The *Hustlings* is a most ancient Court of Record, always held in *Guildhall*, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Recorder sitting as Judge with them. Here Deeds may be enrolled, Recoveries passed, Wills proved, and Outlawries sued out, Replevins, and Writs of Errour, &c. determined. In this Court also is made the Election of the four Citizens of London, to be the Representatives of the City in Parliament. The manner of which Election I have already shewn, p. 150.

Court of Goal-Delivery.

The *Court of Goal-Delivery*, usually held 8 Times a Year, at the *Old-Baily*, for the Trial of Malefactors, in the County of *Middlesex*. The Lord Mayor is the chief Judge of this Court assisted by some of the Judges, the Recorder, and the Sheriffs.

Sheriffs Courts.

The *Two Sheriffs Courts*, held in *Guildhall*, the one by the Sheriff, every Wednesday and Friday, for Actions entered at the *Wood-street Counter* ; the other, by the other Sheriff, on Thursday and Saturday, for Actions entered at the *Doultly Counter*. In these Courts may be tried Actions of Debt, Case, Trespasse, Account and Covenants broken, Attachments, and Executions. And if either Party shall have a Witness who cannot stay in London till the Day of Trial, his Testimony in Writing will be allow'd as good Evidence. To these Courts belong 8 Attorneys, whose Office is only to assist their Clients. Two Secondaries, who allow and return all Writs brought to remove Causes out of these Courts. Two Clerks of the Peace, who draw the Subpoenas, for Witnesses to appear, file and return all Declarations upon Actions in these Courts. Two Solicitors, who draw and engross all such Declarations. Two Clerk-fitters, who enter Actions and Attachments, and return Bails and Verdicts.

Chamberlain's Court.

The *Chamberlain's Court*, or Office, kept in the Chamber in *Guildhall*, where he attends commonly every Fore-noon, to inroll and turn over Apprentices, and to make such Free, as have duly served the full Term of 7 Years, and have not married nor taken Wages in that Time. See his Office, p. 152.

Court of Conscience.

The *Court of Conscience*, or *Request*, erected by Act of Parliament in the Reign of King James I. both for the Relief of poor Debtors that cannot make present Payment of their Debts under 40 s. and of poor Persons having small Debts owing to

ap. IX. GREAT BRITAIN.

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but not able to sue for 'em. This Court sits in *Guildhall* Wednesday and Saturday in the Forenoon, and consists of Aldermen and four *Commoners*, monthly appointed by the Mayor and Court of Aldermen. But any 3 of 'em make Court.

The *Orphans Court*, held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who are Guardians to the Children of all Freemen of London, that are, or shall be under the Age of 21 Years, at the Death of their Father's Decease. This Court meets but once a Week, viz. at *Guildhall*, on the Munday Morning after *Mid-Lent* Day, which is termed *Call-Day*. The *Chamber of London* was formerly counted the best Security, till in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, the *Orphans Mony* (among others) being lent to the King, was shut up in the Exchequer, neither Principal nor Interest being paid in that, nor the following Reign: Whereas in this Mony was lent, when Orphans came to Age, or were married with the Consent and Approbation of the Court of Aldermen, they might at an Hour's Notice receive their Monies, if paid into the Chamber, Mr. *Chamberlain* and his Clerks attending daily for that purpose. The Use-Mony likewise was duly paid.

At last, for Relief of the *Orphans*, and the other Creditors of the City of London, an Act was made in the late King and Queen's Reign, which settled a *Perpetual Fund* to pay to the Orphans, and the other Creditors, the yearly Interest of 4 per Cent. principal Mony. Towards which the City is charged with the Annual Sum of 8000 l. for ever, to be raised and paid out of the City's Revenue.

The Court for the Conservation of the *Thames*, held before the Lord Mayor at such times as he appoints, within the adjacent the Counties to London and *Westminster*. The *Water-Bayliff*, being Lord Mayor's Deputy in this Case, ought, by his Office, to give this Lordship notice of all Offences committed by any Person contrary to the Orders made for the Preservation of the Fish and Fry of Fish in the said River. The Punishment whereof is in the Power of the Lord Mayor, and has been so Time out of Mind.

The *Pie-Powder Court*, held every Hour during the first 3 Days *Pie-Powder-Fair*, by *Stewards* appointed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Here are tried all Suits for petty Matters and Offences there committed, contrary to the Proclamation made on *Bartholomew-Eve* in the Afternoon, for the better regulating this Fair. In this Court Justice ought to be summarily administered within 3 Floods and Ebbs.

Besides the Courts aforesaid, every Alderman keeps a Court in his Ward, called *Wardmote*, for Things relating to his Ward; more particularly for the Election of Common-Council Men, and other Officers: For which the Lord Mayor issues out yearly his Writ to every Alderman, to hold his *Wardmote*.

The

**Hall-
motes.**

The Traders Companies have also their Courts, called *Hall-motes*, from their respective *Halls*; where they meet once a Month, to regulate what belongs to their several Trades.

**Military
Govern-
ment.**

From the Civil Government of *London*, I proceed to the *Military*. This City being by Charter a *County Corporate*, and a *Lieutenancy* of it self, the Power of a *Lord Lieutenant* is in the *Mayor* and *Aldermen*, with other principal Members of the City, commissioned from the Queen to act as her *Lieutenants* in *London* and order the *City Militia* with the same Power that other *Lieutenants* have in their respective Counties.

Which *Militia* consists of 6 *Regiments* of *Foot*, making 9000 Men, besides 2 *Regiments* of the *Hamlets* of the *Tower* and the *Regiment* of *Southwark*. But, in case of Necessity, *Auxiliaries* are raised, consisting of *Apprentices*, which make *Regiments* more; every *Freeman* that has two *Apprentices* is oblig'd to find one for that purpose.

**Artillery-
Men.**

For a *Nursery* of *Commanders*, there is a *Company* of 600 Men, commanded in chief by a *Leader*, appointed by the *So-
vereign*. This *Company*, called the *Artillery-Company*, is exer-
cised every *Tuesday* Fortnight in the *Artillery-Ground*, a place
near *Moor-fields*, walled about for that purpose. They
have a *Court Martial*, consisting of a *President*, *Vice-President*,
Colonel, and 24 Members of the *Company*. On the first
Tuesday in *February* every Year, they chuse their *Officers*,
2 *Lieutenants*, 2 *Ensigns*, 2 *Sergeants*, a *Provost-Marshal*,
Gentlemen of Arms, &c. all subordinate to the *Leader*.

**Church-
Govern-
ment.**

Lastly, in *Church-Matters*, this City is governed in chief by
the *Lord Bishop of London*; to whom is committed the
Government of the whole *Clergy* of this Place: For whose Maintenance
there is in most *Parishes* a *Parsonage*, or a *Vicarage-house*, with
a competent Allowance; besides the Profits of *Christian*
Marriages, and *Burials*. As to those *Parishes*, whose *Churches*
were destroy'd by the dismal Fire in 1666. no *Parson* there
to have less than 100 *l.* and none above 200; but most
between 100 and 150 *l.* Which, in lieu of *Tithes*, is raised
rating the *Houses* and *Shops* therein proportionably to their
respective *Rents*. But where-ever there is, either in *City* or
Suburbs, a *Lecturer* and a *Reader*, besides the *Incumbent*, they
pay their Maintenance by a voluntary Contribution from the
Parishioners.

II. Of Westminster.

**Parishes in
West-
minster.**

Come now to the Government of *Westminster*. I mean the
City and *Liberties* thereof, reaching towards *London* as far as
Temple-Bar. The *City* it self has but one *Parish*, called *St. Mar-
tine's*, which is of a large Extent. But the *Liberties* contain
6 *Parishes*, viz. *St. Martin's in the Fields*, *St. Clement's*,
St. Mary's Savoy, *St. Paul's Covent-Garden*, *St. James's*, and

As for *St. Giles's Parish*, which is of a vast Extent, it belongs neither to *London* nor *Westminster*.

The *Dean and Chapter of Westminster* are vested with all man-Its Go-
of Jurisdiction, Civil and Ecclesiastical: But the Manage-vernments
of the Civil Part since the Reformation, is left in the in civil
hands of *Lay-men*, chosen for that purpose, or confirmed by *Matters*.
Dean and Chapter.

The principal of which is the *High Steward*, who is usually By the
Nobleman of the first Degree, chosen by the Dean and Chap-High
and holds his Office during Life. Steward.

To officiate for him in that Station, he chuses an Under- Under-
ward, a Man versed in the Law, who is confirmed by the Steward.
Dean and Chapter. He, with the other *Magistrates*, keeps
Court-Leet, or *Town-Court*, is commonly Chair-man at the
Quarter-Sessions, and holds his Office *durante vita*.

Next to whom is the *Head-Bayliff*, chosen by the Dean and Head
Chapter. He is instead of a *Sheriff*, for he summons the Juries, Bayliff.
all the *Bayliffs* of *Westminster* subordinate to him, and ma-
kes the Election of *Members of Parliament* for the City of
Westminster. In the *Court-Leet*, he sits next to the *Under-Stew-*
ard: All Fines and Forfeitures belong to him, which makes
Place very beneficial.

There is also a *High Constable*, chosen by the *Court-Leet*, and High
keeping all other *Constables* under his Command. He usually Constable
continues many Years in his Office.

Lastly, here are 14 *Burgesses*, viz. 7 for the City, and 7 *Fourteen*
for the *Liberties*, each having an *Assistant*. Their Office *Burgesses*
much like that of the *Aldermen* of the City of *London*, ha-
ving each a proper *Ward* under his Jurisdiction. Among which
are elected by the Title of *Head-Burgess*, one for the Ci-
ty and the other for the *Liberties*. These take Place in the
Court-Leet, next to the *Head-Bayliff*. (k)

CHAP. X.

the English BRITAINS. And first of their Original,
Language, Complexion, Constitution, Temper, and
Genius, and their most famous Men in former Ages.

Great Britain is divided into *England*, *Scotland*, and Original
Wales, so its Inhabitants (especially since the late Union) of the En-
glish.
be divided into *English*, *Scotch*, and *Welsh Britains*.
The *English Britains* are an aggregate Body of several Nations;
chiefly of *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, not without some
Mixture of *Roman* and *British* Blood.

Their

Their Language. Their Speech is likewise a Compound of several Languages, but chiefly the *Saxon*, *Latin*, and *French*; the first being properly the Stock in which the other two are ingrafted.

When the *Romans* were possessed of *England*, they caused *Latin* Tongue to be generally used in this Country: And made use of, to this Day, in *Court-Rolls*, *Records*, *Charters*, *Writs*, *Bonds*; and some *Statutes* are kept in *Latin*.

The *Saxons* next introduced their Language (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) where-ever they settled: Such are, to this Day, many *English* Monosyllables, besides the Names of *Shires*, *Cities*, *Towns*, *Villages*, and *Men*.

The *Normans* afterwards getting Possession of *England*, caused the *Norman* or *French* Tongue to be learnt at School by the *Boys*: And till the 26th Year of *Edward III's* Reign, the *Statutes* of *England*, *Pleadings*, *Sermons*, and *Writings*, were in *Norman*. The same has been hitherto the Language of *Common-Law*, all *Moots* and *Law-Exercises*, *Pleadings* and *Reports*, being made in *Norman*; which puts our young Students of the Law upon the Necessity of learning it. The very *Assent* and *Dissent* to Bills in Parliament, is expressed in the *Norman* Tongue. As for our Terms in *Heraldry*, *Singing*, *Dancing*, *Cooking*, *Cookery*, *Hunting*, *Hawking*, and the Art of War, they are for the most part *French*. The Learned, on the other Hand, have introduced a great many *Latin* Words, by which the *English* Tongue is very much improved. Such is the Liberty taken by the Natives, of borrowing out of other Languages what will best enrich it: And if its Mixture be (as some would have it) a Disparagement, I would fain know of 'em, which of the vulgar Tongues is free from it?

However, the *English* Tongue is very much refined at present, wonderful copious, expressive, and significant. It even excels the *Latin* in a peculiar Grace of making Compounds and Derivatives, one of the greatest Beauties of a Language. In point of Sweetness, 'tis true, the *French* and *Italian* run smoother; but they want Sinews, the last especially; whereas the *English* is both sweet and manly; but most agreeable to the Ear, when spoken by the fair Sex.

Few Foreigners, indeed, can pretend to speak it to that Perfection, as not to be distinguished from the Natives. To understand *English* Books, a little Time may serve, with the Help of a Grammar, and a Dictionary: For the *English* Tongue is very easie in the Variation of its *Genders* and *Numbers*, in Comparing of *Adjectives*, in the Use of its *Pronouns*, and Conjugation of *Verbs*, in which Respects the *French* is very difficult. But to speak *English*, requires both Conversation and Reading: And Conversation of the two is the most useful, especially at the Beginning.

the greatest Difficulty to Foreigners, is to place the Accent
the *English* using no Accent in a manner, either in Print
Writing; and when they speak, they place it often in the
Syllables of long Words, as in *Apoplexy*, *Apothecary*, *Methu-*
ly, &c. so that nothing but Time and Practice can perfect a
Foreigner in this Particular.

From the *English* Language, I proceed to their Complexion, *Complexi-*
which answers to their Climate: For they are neither Sun- *on.*
burnt as in hot Countries, nor Weather-beaten as in cold Re-
gions: And I dare presume to say, that no Country in *Europe*
surpasseth *England*, for charmingness of Youth, comely Stature,
graceful Countenance in Men, or Beautiffulness in Women.
which is to be attributed, not only to the Clemency of the
Climate, but chiefly to their easie Lives, under the best of Govern-
ments. A Woman therefore is one of the Six Things in which
England excels, according to the Verse,

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Famina, Lana.

The *English* are generally of a strong Constitution, but it is *Constitu-*
commonly spoiled by Education: For when they want their *tion.*
Food, good Bread and Meat especially, they are presently
weak, and cannot make such Shift as other Nations. There-
fore 'tis commonly said, that a *Scotsman* will soon starve an
Englishman. And 'tis observed, the *English* lose more Soldiers in
their first Campagne, if they be put to hard Shifts, than any o-
ther Nation in *Europe*.

Their Temper is naturally suitable to their Climate; not so *Temper,*
warm as the *French*, nor so cold as the *Northern* People.

They are for the most part Reserved, and less Communicative
than the *French*: And as their Friendship is not easily gained,
when once got, not easily lost.

Their Flegm is of great Use to allay that Fire, which makes
them volatile, and prompts 'em to Rashness. It makes 'em apt
to meditate, fit for improving Inventions, and the Learned
push them to fathom the Depth of all Arts and Sciences.
It is observed, that an ingenious *Frenchman*, who has suck'd in,
during many Years, the Air of *England*, and imbibed its flegmatick
Quality, is an excellent Compound.

The *English* being generally well to pass, are very apt *indul-*
Genio, to gratify their Inclinations: And whereas Poverty
is most contemptible amongst 'em, it makes the sober Part of
them the more Industrious and Diligent, in keeping themselves
from splitting against that Rock. It sets their Wits at work,
and highly contributes to make all Trades and Professions flourish.
A great Striving there is amongst them to live well, and
to make a good Figure, to raise their Fortunes, and make their
Names illustrious. Not but that there are many Poor amongst them;
some by Birth or Misfortunes, and others by their own Idleness,
or Luxury.

Till

Till the late Wars, the *English* were generally inclined to frugality, and no foreign Nation lived more Liberally. But the Wars begun, and Taxes fell heavy, most Families live parsimoniously.

Neatness in Houses, Cloaths, and Victuals, is an essential Property to the *English*, especially among those who are of the common Sort. I own, as to Houses, the *Dutch* exceed *English*; but 'tis the Situation of their Country, that comes to it.

So great is the Respect and Tenderness of *Englishmen*, for their fair Sex in general, that every where they give 'em the Precedency, and put them the least of any Nation to Hardship or Drudgery. Women are not mew'd up here as in *Italy*, *Spain*; but have more Liberty allowed them, than any where else.

In short, such is the Complaisance for the Sex in general, that it is not to be paralleled, and has given Birth to the proverb, that *England is the Paradise of Women*. I own, *English* Women are generally taking, and of a sweet agreeable Temper. If some be vicious, vain, or extravagant, addicted to Luxury and Libertinism, there are others of a discreet, sober, and modest Character.

The *English* are generally averse to rambling and frothy discourses, to affected Eloquence, and mimical Gestures; so as to be used beyond Sea. They love to hear one keep close to the subject, argue with Solidity, and express himself in a plain Style. Without raising and falling their Voices from one stream to another, they endeavour not so much the Hearers's Affections, as to convince his Reason. In short, as Men of Letters they stand more upon the Strength of Arguments, than upon the gaudy Part and Pomp of Rhetorick.

Valour is a peculiar Character of the *English*, who never draw their Sword in vain: And their Conduct answers to their Courage. Witness their Conquest of *Wales* and *Ireland*, especially that of *France*, in the Reigns of those great Kings, *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* The Monarchy of *Spain* also experienced the *English* Valour, to her Cost, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign. Nor does our Glorious Queen *ANNE* fall short of that great Princess, who (in Conjunction with Her Allies) has given so great a Check to an aspiring Monarch, in his forward march towards an Universal Monarchy.

As to private Quarrels, 'tis owned, *Englishmen* are not so ready to come to Blows, as the *French*; whose Fire is like Straws kindled, and soon spent. But when an *Englishman* gives way to his Passion, and his Blood is heated by Provocation, it breaks out, at last, into Fury, and nothing can put a stop to it but a compleat Victory, or Submission. When they fight by Sea or Land, 'tis observed, they fight most fiercely, when they see their own Blood.

As they love Ease, they chuse rather to die, than to live in Misery. To an *Englishman* under a Fit of Sickness, or some acute Pain, that Physician is commonly most acceptable, that gives him present Ease : A palliative Cure is more agreeable to him, than a perfect, but long-winded one. Thus Relapses happen, which find new Work for the Physician.

Rather than pine under an inward Grief, how many make away themselves, not only among the common Sort of People, but also among Persons of a distinguished Character ? Which look'd upon by some as true *Roman* Valour, and by others as the effect of an hypocondriack Dislemper ; repugnant to the Law of Nature, which is for Self-Preservation ; and to the express Law of God, which expressly forbids Murder. True Philosophy it self counts it downright Pusillanimity, to give way to Discontent.

*Fortior est qui se, quàm qui fortissima vincit
Mania, nec Virtus aliàs ire potest.*

cannot pass by here the haughty Temper of many Men amongst us, who cannot keep their Rank, without starting from common Rules of good Manners : Who, dazzled with their Wealth or Greatness, admire only themselves, and scornfully look upon the rest of Mankind, while the World laughs at them. This is, particularly, the Practice of Upstarts, so contrary to the Genius of a true-born Gentleman.

How many guilty of Self-Love, to such a Degree, as to be devoid of natural Affection to their poor and decay'd Relations ? lofty Branches over-looking the lower, and taking no Care of them.

As well that Jealousy, which occasions so many Outrages and Murders in hot Climates, is not a predominant Passion among the *English* ; who look upon a jealous Man, without a Contempt, as Hypocondriack ; and upon him who has Ground for his Contempt, as a Man who has made an unhappy Choice of an incurable Passion.

In the Education of Children, the Indulgence of Mothers is excessive among the *English* ; which proves often fatal to their Children, and contributes too much to the Corruption of the Youth. Their Fathers, to prevent the Effects of such a fatal Influence, send them to Boarding-Schools.

The *French*, of all Nations, are the most kind and courteous Strangers ; and the Magistrates, as well as the common People, have a particular Regard for 'em. I wish I could say the same of *England*, where the People love themselves too well, to be very obliging and officious to Foreigners. But I must do Justice, and acknowledge, that they are very much reformed from their Inhospitality. I knew the Time, when Strangers speaking *French* as they went along the Streets of *London* and

and *Westminster*, run a Risk of being insulted: But now the Case is alter'd, and their Averseness to Strangers (particularly to the *French*, who were always the most numerous) is very much diminished. The late *French* Persecution has softn'd their Temper; and I must say this to their Praise, that they have abundantly contributed to the Relief of the Protestant Refugees amongst them.

Some are apt to tax the *English* People with Cruelty, upon account of their Prize-Fighting, throwing at Cocks, and making Sport with fighting Boys, instead of parting them: But, as the Two first are only the Sport of the *Vulgar*; so, as to the last, Care is taken by the Beholders, to see (as they call it) fair Play, and to encourage Valour in its Bud.

To the general Objection, That the *English* are self-conceited and think best of themselves, my Answer is, That all Nations that make a great Figure in the World do the same, with less Ground. The cunning *Italians* value themselves upon their usurped Empire over all Popish States, infatuated by *Roman* Witchcraft and seduced by *Italian* Jugglers. The lofty *Spaniards*, for having far the greatest Share in the habitable World, and the Riches of *Peru* and *Mexico* in their Hands, tho' little the better for't. The *Germans*, for having amongst them but a Shadow of the *Roman* Empire, stript as it is of its ancient Power and Greatness. The busy projecting *French*, that have so long built Castles in the Air, to attain Universal Monarchy, value themselves upon their State-Craft, tho' of late miserably baffled and disappointed, as well as their Art of Fighting, especially at *Mehlheim*, *Ravillies*, and *Turin*. The warlike *English*, upon their Valour, Liberty, Wealth, and Plenty; their Strength and Dominion at Sea, their former Conquests, and great Acquisitions, especially in *America*. Which of 'em all has most Reason to be let the Reader be Judge.

Genius.

I conclude with the *English* Genius, wherein they yield no Nation in *Europe*. None has been more industrious to improve the *Mechanick Arts*; and the World, to this Day, is obliged to 'em for many of their useful Inventions and Discoveries. They are made the best Clocks, Watches, Barometers, Thermometers, Air-pumps, and all sorts of Mathematical Instruments. Capable with all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies; and various Artificial Automata, in which a very agreeable Comfort is performed by Clock-work. Watches, of 50 or 60 l. a Watch. Locks of Iron and Brass, of 50 l. They have found out the Way to melt the Insides of great Iron-Guns, and to weigh up Ships that are sunk to the Bottom of the Sea. They have invented the Use of Cain-Chairs, and several useful Engines for pumping Stuffs and Linnen, &c. Glass, Earthen, and Horn-ware, they have improved to Admiration. They make the best Woollen Cloth, Stockings, Knives; and out-do *France* it self, in making all sorts of rich Silks. They excel all Nations in painting

iron, and making many useful and bright Utensils thereof. For Merchandizing and Navigation, the *Hollanders* alone can match them; and their great Wealth, arising from Trade, is a plain Proof and Demonstration of it. For building neat and convenient Houses upon a little Spot of Ground, they have a singular Talent; and in the Art of Scaffolding, they surpass all Nations.

As to Liberal Arts, where shall one find a People so generally knowing? Here Experimental Philosophy is improved to a Wonder, and no foreign Church is better stocked with Divines than England is, which makes their learned Works so much in request beyond Sea. 'Tis well known how they baffled and silenced the Popish Clergy, in the late King James's Reign.

I come now to the famous Men for Learning in former Ages, Famous Men.

pass by the late and modern; which Account I took out of *Heylin's Cosmography*, who gives this List of 'em, *Viz.* *Lindwood* the Canonist; *Cosins* and *Comel*, both eminent in the Civil Law; *Bracton*, *Littleton*, and *Coke*, as eminent for their Knowledge in the Laws of England; *Sir Thomas More*, Lord Chancellor, and one of the Restorers of Learning to this Island; the Lord *Bacon*, Viscount *St. Albans*; *Sir Henry Spelman*, a learned Antiquary; *Cambden*, the *Pausanias* of the British Islands; and *Selden*, a Man of universal Learning.

For Poetry, *Sir Philip Sidney*, and the renowned *Spencer*; *Sam. Daniel*, and *Michael Drayton*, that the *Lucan*, and this the *Ovid* of the English Nation; *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*, not inferior to *Terence*: And for Dramatick Poems, *Ben. Johnson*, and *Shakespeare*.

For Divinity before the Reformation, *Alcuinus*, one of the founders of the *Sorbonne* University at *Paris*; *Beda*, who for his Piety and Learning was called *Venerabilis*; *Alexander* of *Males*, Tutor to *Tho. Aquinas* and *Bonaventure*; *Wickliff*, and *Bo. Walden* his Antagonist. And since the Reformation, *John Jewel* Bishop of *Salisbury*, *Dr. John Reynolds*, and *Mr. Rich. Hooker*; the first a Man of infinite Reading, and the second of as strong Judgment; *Dr. Whitaker* of *Cambridge*; the Antagonist of the famous *Bellarmino*; *Dr. Tho. Bilson*, and *Dr. Lancelot Andrews*, both Bishops of *Winchester*, and the Ornaments of their several Times; *Montague*, Bishop of *Norwich*, great Philosopher and Divine; and *Dr. John Whitgift*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

England has also yielded great Captains; both by Sea and Land. By Land, as in the Time of the Saxons, King *Egbert*, the first King of England; *Alfred*, his Grandson; and *Edward*, surnamed *Ironside*. After the Normans came in, *Richard* and *Edward I.* famous in the Holy Wars; *Edward III.* and his Son *Edward the Black Prince*, *dux Fulmina Belli*, famous in our Wars with France; *Henry V.* and *John Duke of Bedford* his Brother; *Montacute* Earl of *Salisbury*, and *Talbot* the

Glory of England, in our former Wars with France; Sir *Falstaff*, and Sir *Jo. Hawkwood*, who shewed their Valour both in France and Italy. By Sea, *Drake*, *Frobisher*, *Cook*, &c.

The said *Dr. Heylin* tell us also of a notable Event of a Conference in Matter of Religion, between *Dr. John Reynolds* the said, and *William* his Brother, *John* a Papist, and *William* a Protestant of the Church of England. *William*, to convert his Brother, who had been brought up beyond Sea in the Roman Religion, went over to him; and they had a Conference, Issue whereof is very remarkable: For they yielded to Arguments of each other; so that *William* of a zealous Protestant became a violent Papist, and *John* of a rank Papist became a rigid Protestant. Upon which, the following Epigram, in Latin, was made by *Dr. Alabaster*, who had tried both Religions.

*Bella inter geminos plus quam civilia Fratres,
Traxerat ambiguus Religionis Apex.
Ille Reformata Fidei pro partibus Instat,
Iste Reformandam denegat esse Fidem.
Propositis Causæ Rationibus, alter utrinque,
Concurrere pares, Et cecidere pares.
Quod fuit in Votis, Fratrem capit alter uterque;
Quod fuit in factis, perdit uterque Fidem.
Captivi gemini sine Captivante fuerunt,
Et Victor victi transfuga Castra petit.
Quod Genus hoc Pugna est, ubi Victor gaudet uterque,
Et tamen alteruter se superasse dolet?*

To have great Men in all Professions, England has the greatest Help, viz. two famous Universities, not to be matched in Europe; an infinite Number of learned Men, and a world full of publick and private Libraries. And the English generally are such Lovers of Learning, that among People of any Stance, a Closet of choice Books is a Thing commonly seen. In short, there are few Persons but what can read, if not write, and cast Accounts.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Religion and Morals of the English.

Religion
of the
English.

TIS the Opinion of the learned *Dr. Stillingfleet*, late Bishop of Worcester, that *St. Paul* was the first Founder of a Church in this Island. But by reason of Persecutions, and want of a Supply of Preachers, Christianity did not flourish till the Reign of *Lucius*, the first British Christian King, some

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End of the second Age : By whose Example, and the Diligence of the first Preachers, Christianity soon spread over his Dominions, and some time after over all the Island. 'Tis observable, that the Britains had Bishops of their own, without Juridical Dependency on the See of Rome, the British Church continuing a distinct and independent Church from all others : when the Heathen Saxons came to be possessed of this Land, and the Natives forced to take Shelter amongst the Mountains of Wales, the Christian Faith fled with them, and the Country (says the Bishop) was again darkened with Heathenism. Till about the Year 596. *Austin* the Monk being sent by Pope Gregory the Great, to preach the Gospel here, the Work prospered so well by his Diligence and Zeal, that all the People were by degrees converted to the Christian Faith, and *Austin* made the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but with a Subjection to the Church of Rome. Thus the Church of England continued subject to the Roman Church, and suck'd in her Errors and Superstition, till the Reign of Henry VIII. Who, being fully disgusted at the Pope, re-assumed the Power of the Christian Kings, his ancient Predecessors, and by that means laid the Ground for a Reformation : In which a great Progress was made in the next Reign, being that of Edward VI. Son and Successor to Henry. But the Popish Queen Mary, succeeding to her Brother Edward, overthrew the Reformation, and restored Popery. Her Reign was bloody, but of short Continuance ; and her Sister, the famous Queen Elizabeth, coming to the Throne of England, restored the Reformed Religion, the Authority of the Three Estates in Parliament. Thus the Reformation was settled in the Year 1562. and the principal Points, consisting of 39 Articles, confirmed by the Queen and Parliament ; the Substance of which take as follows, in the Words of my Author.

An Abstract of the Articles of the Church of England.

THE Unity of the Godhead, and Trinity of Persons, Abstract of the 39 Articles.

1. That the second Person, *The Word made Flesh*, being in two distinct Natures, and one undivided Person, Christ, very God, and very Man, suffered, was crucify'd, dead, and bury'd, a Sacrifice to God for Original and actual Sin.
2. That he descended into Hell.
3. That he rose again from Death, and ascended into Heaven, and shall return again to judge all Men at the last Day.
4. That the Holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father and the Son, of the same Substance, Majesty and Glory, very and eternal God.
5. That the Holy Scripture containeth all Things necessary for Salvation, viz. these Books which are Canonical, Gen. Exod.

Exod. Levit. Numb. Deut. Josh. Judg. Ruth, 1 of Sam. 2 of Sam. 1 of Kings, 2 of Kings, 1 of Chron. 2 of Chron. 3 of Esdras, 2 of Esdras, Esther, Job, Psalms, Prov. Eccles. Cant. four greater Prophets, twelve less Prophets.

The Apocryphal are to be read for Example of Life, and Instruction of Manners; viz. third and fourth of Esdras, Tobit, Judith, the rest of Esther, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus, Baruch, Song of the three Children, History of Susannah, of Bell and the Dragon, Prayer of Manasses, first and second Book of Maccabees.

That all the Books of the New Testament, as commonly received, are Canonical.

7. That the Old Testament doth agree with the New, in offering Eternal Life, by the Mediatorship of Christ. That the old Fathers look'd farther than on transitory Promises; and altho the Ceremonial and Ritual Law doth not still bind, yet the Moral Commandments do.

8. That the three Creeds, viz. of the Apostles, Nicene, and Athanasian, ought thoroughly to be believed, and may be warranted out of Scripture.

9. That Original Sin is the Corruption of every Man's Nature, and a continual Propensity to Evil, deserving God's Wrath.

10. That we can do no good Works without the Grace of God by Christ preventing us.

11. That we are Justified only for the Merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by Faith, and not for our own Works.

12. That good Works, acceptable to God in Christ, do necessarily spring out of a true Faith, which is known by its Fruit, as a Tree by its Fruit.

13. That no Works done before the Grace of Christ, and Inspiration of his Holy Spirit, are good.

14. That the Doctrine of Supererogation (to wit, that there are good Works which God hath not commanded) is false.

15. That Christ alone was without Sin, and all of us offending in many things.

16. That after Baptism, and the Holy Ghost received, Man may fall into deadly Sin, and by the Grace of God may again arise, repent, amend, and be forgiven.

17. That some are Predestinated of God to Life Eternal by Christ; such are called accordingly, and through Grace obeying the Call, are justify'd freely. That as the Consideration of Predestination is comfortable and beneficial to Spiritual Men, so it is of dangerous Concern to Carnal Men. And that we must receive God's Promises as they are revealed; and acquiesce in his Will as it is declared in Holy Writ.

18. That no Man can be saved by living up to the Rules of any Law or Sect, but only by the Name of Jesus Christ.

19. That the *Visible Church* of Christ, is a Congregation of faithful Men, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments duly administered; And that the *Church* of Rome had err'd in Matters of Faith, as some other ancient Churches have done.

20. That the Church hath Power to decree Rites and Ceremonies, and Authority in Controversies of Faith; yet cannot lawfully ordain any thing contrary to God's Word, or expound any one Place of Scripture repugnant to another, or enforce any Thing to be believed for Necessity of Salvation, beside what is in holy Writ.

21. That General Councils are not to meet without the Will of Princes. That they may err, and sometimes have err'd. Nor have they Authority to ordain any thing as necessary to Salvation, but out of Holy Scripture.

22. That the *Romish* Doctrines of Purgatory, Pardons, Worship of Images, Relicks, and Imposition of Saints, cannot be warranted by Scripture, but are rather repugnant to the Word of God.

23. That no Man ought to Preach publicly, or Administer the Sacraments, unless he be lawfully called, and Teat thereto by publick Church Authority.

24. That Praying, or Administering the Sacraments in an unknown Tongue, is repugnant to the Word of God, and the Custom of the Primitive Church.

25. That Sacraments ordain'd of Christ, are not only Badges or Tokens of Christianity, but rather sure Witnesses, and effectual Signs of Grace, and God's Will towards us. That the Two Sacraments ordain'd of Christ, are Baptism and the Supper of the Lord; and that Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and Extream Unction, are not Gospel Sacraments, having no visible Sign or Ceremony in the Gospel. That the Sacraments were not ordained to be gaz'd upon, or carry'd about in Procession, but for a due Use; and that they have a wholsom Effect only upon worthy Receivers, and a quite contrary to others.

26. That the Unworthiness of Ministers, make none of Christ's Ordinances ineffectual to worthy Receivers.

27. That Baptism is a visible Sign and Seal of Regeneration; and that the Baptism of young Children is most agreeable with the Institution of Christ.

28. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is to worthy Communicants, a Partaking of the Body and Blood of Christ. That Transubstantiation cannot be proved by Holy Writ, but is repugnant to it. That the Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten only after an Heavenly and Spiritual manner by Faith; and that this Sacrament was not by Christ's Ordinance reserved, carried about, list'd up or worshipped.

- ‘ 29. That the *Wicked* are not in this Sacrament Partakers of Christ; but rather to their Condemnation, do eat and drink the Sign of so great a Thing.
- ‘ 30. That the *Cup* is not to be denied to the *Laiety*.
- ‘ 31. That the one *Oblation* of Christ, as a Propitiation and Satisfaction for Sin, was finished upon the Cross, and that the *Papists* Sacrifices of *Masses* are blasphemous.
- ‘ 32. That *Marriage* of *Priests* is not unlawful.
- ‘ 33. That the *Conversation* of *Persons* excommunicated is to be avoided.
- ‘ 34. That *Traditions* and *Ceremonies* are variable, according to the Authority of every Particular and National Church.
- ‘ 35. That the *Second Book* of *Homilies* contains that *Doctrine* which is godly and wholsom.
- ‘ 36. That the *Book* of *Consecration* of *Archbishops* and *Bishops*, and *Ordaining* of *Priests* and *Deacons*, set forth in the Time of *Edward* the Sixth, is religious and godly; and they that are *Consecrated* and *Ordained* according to the same *Rites*, are rightly, orderly, and lawfully *Consecrated* and *Ordained*.
- ‘ 37. That the *Sovereign Person* in this Realm is chief Governor in it, of all Estates, in all Causes Ecclesiastical or Civil, according to that only Prerogative which we see to have been given always to all godly Princes in Holy Scriptures by God himself. That the *Bishop* of *Rome* hath no Jurisdiction in *England*. That the *Laws* of the Realm may punish *Christians* with Death, for hainous Offences. That it is lawful for *Christian Men*, at the Command of the *Magistrates*, to wear *Weapons*, and serve in the *Wars*.
- ‘ 38. That the *Goods* of *Christians* are not common, yet that *Alms-giving* is every Man's Duty, according to his Ability.
- ‘ 39. That as vain and rash *Swearing* is forbidden by Christ and his Apostle *St. James*, so when the *Magistrate* requires, a Man may testify upon Oath, in a Cause of Faith and Charity, so it be done in Justice, Judgment, and Truth.

By these *Articles*, being the Confession of Faith of the Church of *England*, and a Summary of her Doctrine, not only the *Episcopal Government* is retained, but also such *Rites* and *Ceremonies* as are appointed by the Church, both for Decency's sake, and to invite the *Papists* to come over, are allowable. Such as the Use of the *Surplice*, the *Bowing* and *Kneeling* before the Altar, the Sign of the Cross at Baptism, and a few others. A great Number of *Papists* nevertheless kept to their Religion, and those *Extrinsicals* proved such a stumbling Block to others of the *Reformed Party*, as made at last a Schism in the Church: For many in those Days called *Puritans*, rather than comply with those *Ceremonies*, separated themselves from the Church, keeping her *Fundamentals*, but renouncing both her *Discipline* and *Rites*. Therefore called *Dissenters* or *Nonconformists*, or *Separatists*.

Some of 'em *Presbyterians*, some *Independents*, and others *Dissenters*; *Anabaptists*, and all of 'em making a great Party.

The most considerable are the *Presbyterians*, so called from *Presbyteri*-
their Ecclesiastical Government by *Presbyters*, or *Elders*. These are
the nearest, in point of Doctrine, to the Church of England.

The *Independents*, or *Congregationalists*, are so called, because *Indepen*-
each Congregation amongst them governs it self independently *dents*.
from all others.

The *Baptists*, or *Anabaptists*, from their Re-baptizing as ma- *Anabap*-
as come into their Communion, who were baptized in *tists*.
their Infancy. For they are against *Pedo-Baptism*, or baptizing
Children.

These *Se&s* however agree in most Fundamentals with all the
Protestant Churches, but come nearest to the *Calvinists*. 'Tis true,
they use no *Liturgy*, as the *Calvinists* do, but only *extemporary*
Prayers; the very *Lord's Prayer* being diffused amongst them,
which is not so amongst *Calvinists*.

Among these *Se&s*, but chiefly the *Independents*, some are
Monarchians, or *Fifth Monarchy Men*. So we call those who ex-
pect Christ's Temporal Kingdom upon Earth for a Thousand
Years, grounding this their Opinion upon some Places of Scrip-
ture, which others take to be understood in a Spiritual Sense.

Besides those before-mention'd, there is another particular *Se&*,
those we call *Quakers*, from their former way of *quaking* and *Quakers*.
trembling in their Meetings, when they wait for the Spirit. They
are a sort of *Enthusiasts*, that pretend to Inspiration. 'Tis
said, they own the *Trinity*, and that the *Writers* both of the
Old and New Testament were divinely inspired; but they reject
Ministerial Ordinances, use no *Sacraments*, and pretend to a
Light within that leads 'em to the Way of Truth.

In Civil Matters they will have all Men equal, and think all
other ways unlawful. Therefore they only use *Yea* or *No*, to affirm
or deny a Thing. They ridicule the Civility of the Har, and
their way is to *Thou* all Men without Distinction, the *Prince* as
well as the *Cobler*. And whereas most Names of Days and
Months are of a Pagan *Origine*, they never name 'em but thus,
the Day called *Tuesday*, the Month called *January*. They as-
sume Plainness in their *Garb*, but in the way of *Trade*, they are as
bold as any.

The Preciseness and Strictness of Discipline used by all *Dissen*-
sers is that which keeps up their Party in a great measure. And
observable, how great is the Influence of *Education* upon
the People, which makes the *Church of England-Men* and the *Dissen*-
sers differ so much as they do, not only in their Behaviour, but
even in their Countenances, so that one would take them to be
of different Climates. The *first* have generally a free and gen-
eral Way with them: The *Dissenters* on the contrary are much
more on the Reserve. One side is generally open-handed, and
the other close-fisted; the first most enclined to Profuseness
and

and Gallantry, and the other to Penitiousness, so could the first less guilty of publick Immoralities, while the last is fair and decent Out-side, however it is within. In short, Protestants, the Dissenters are the strictest Observers of Lord's Day, and fall little Short of the Jews in their Sabbath their Devotions, both publick and private; they have a very expressing their Contrition, and Pervency of Zeal, which is very taking. But of all Sects, the Quakers are most singular.

I have seen some of them foam again, when they held forth To prevent the Growth of Dissenters, and bring them into Pale of the Church, severe Laws were made against them, have sometimes been strictly put in Execution. This created Feud among the Churchmen and Dissenters, that lasted till late happy Revolution; when the Dissenters joining with Church against the illegal Proceedings of the late King James, obtained by her means an Indulgence, which stands on the Foundation of an Act of Parliament.

Papists.

I now come to the Roman Catholics, commonly called Papists, and by the Law, Popish Recusants, who grew so formidable in the Reign of the late King James. There are divers Laws made against them, but seldom put in Execution. If they but keep within Bounds, and behave themselves peaceably, need not fear to be molested by so gentle a Government. It has the Government any Cause to fear them, while their Power is so inconsiderable, having lost a great deal of Ground since the Fall of King James. For now we reckon 200 Protestants in England to one Roman Catholic; of which Number the Church of England, was by Law established, makes two Thirds, and Dissenters and Papists the other Third.

Jews.

As for Jews, we have some in London, where they are tolerated by Royal Permission. They were of old banished England, but Cromwell re-admitted them. Then they were inconsiderable, but now they are so increased, that they have built Duke's Place, within the City, a very fair Synagogue.

Morals of the English.

In point of Morals, the English have their Share in the Corruption of the Age, and Vices as well as Virtues. As they are generally at Ease and in Plenty, so Luxury seems to predominate with them. 'Tis the unhappy Effect of the loose and licentious Reigns of the late King Charles and James. But if good Examples could make as strong an Impression as bad, what Change should we see under so great, so good, and religious a Queen, as our present Sovereign?

But, whatever be the Corruption of Manners in this degenerate Age, among the English as well as foreign Nations, Virtue is yet banished out of the Land. Far from it, there are still Remains of both Sexes (and I hope, good Numbers of 'em) Temperate in their way of living, just to their Neighbours, kind hearted to their Friends, Inoffensive to their Enemies, charitable to the Poor, and of a fervent Zeal in the Practice of Christian Duties.

CHAP. XII

English Way of Living, as to Lodging, Food, Raiment, and Jewel, Exercises and Recreation, Festivals and Feasting-Days, and some particular Customs, Their Computation of Time. The Diseases they are most subject to.

WE would think the Men of former Ages were afraid of Light and good Air, when they made small Windows to Houses, with little more Glass than Lead, and the Ceiling low. Their Country-Seats, most commonly, at the Bottom of Hills, for fear the Wind should blow them away; the Rooms at random, often with Steps from one to another. But now the Case is alter'd, and nothing can be nobler than the modern Buildings, with lightfome Stair-cases, lofty Rooms, Closets in most Rooms, and safe Windows as high as Ceiling; by which means the Air has a free Entrance, conducive to Health. And such is their Compactness and Frugality, that the same Quantity of Ground will afford double the Convenience of an old-built House. The Use of Hangings, whether Tapestry or other, is partly disuse, since Wainscoting came into Fashion, much fitter for a moist Country, to keep off the dangerous Impression of damp Walls.

Modern Way of Building.

As to point of Diet, the English live most upon Butchers Meat, as most proper Nourishment for this Country, and all edible Herbs and Fruits are used only as a Supplement. They are in great Esteem, and that without Kitchen Sophistry, boiled, roasted, or baked, being the general way of dressing. French Soups and Kitchens, Venison, Pheasant and Poultry, are not eaten but by the better Sort. In Pastry-work, but chiefly Venison-Pasties, they excel all Nations. Their Variety of Dishes, and on Christmas Holy-days their rich Plum-Porridge, Mince-Pies, and Brawn, are properly English Dishes, hardly known to other Nations.

English Diet.

It is not many Years since a little Bread served their Turn, some I have known, who scarce did eat any. But they began now to eat a good deal, tho not so much as the French. Their Malt-Drink is their usual Liquor, yet vast Quantities of Beer are consumed here, notwithstanding the Dearness of them, in Reason of the Custom. Before our Rapture with France, in the late Revolution, French Claret was the Wine most used. But the Scarcity of them is now supplied by Florence and Portuguese Wines. For Fineness of Colour, Strength, and Palatableness, they are Beer and Ale, little inferior to Wine, besides Cyder, Peach, and other Liquors.

For.

Formerly they used to eat 3 or 4 Meals a Day, and was the best Meal. But the Civil War in the Reign of C. I. made them confine themselves to a Dinner, making up rest with slight Things. Thus the less Time is spent in and the more saved for *Business*. Besides that this Way is to be more conducive to Health, at London especially.

Coffee and Tea, two sober Liquors, are of common Use in England, and take off People very much from drinking of distilled strong Liquors, which are apt to confound and disorder the Brain. But *Punch* is much used, especially by Sea-Men.

The Use of *Tobacco* is very universal, and indeed not proper for so moist a Climate.

Raiment.

For *Raiment*, the common Wear amongst Men is plain and *Drugges*, without any thing of costly Ornament.

But the fair Sex spare for nothing to make the best Appearance the best able in the richest Silks of 8 or 10 l. a Yard, with the *Set-offs* that Art can possibly invent.

Firing.

England is too temperate a Country to use *Stoves*, as in cold Climates. A *Chimney-Fire*, of Wood or Pit-Coals, is much better, and apt to cheer up the Sight.

From these necessary Things for human Life, I proceed to *English Exercises and Recreations*.

Exercises and Recreations.

I pass by such as are common with other Nations, as Hunting, Hawking, Fowling, Fishing, Shooting with Bow and Arrow, Dancing, Musick, Stage-Plays, &c.

Haying at Mall, so frequent in France, is out of date in England; and Playing at Tennis, much disused.

But Bowling is very much used, for which there are Bowling Greens kept very neat, peculiar to the English. And so is Recreation of Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, Cock-Fighting, and with the common People Leaping, Wrestling, Bear-Baiting, Bull-baiting, Prizes, Cudgels, Foot-ball in frosty Weather, Throwing at Cocks about Lent, Amongst which the Race is the wonderful Swiftnes of English Horses, Cock-fighting the Courage of their Cocks, Bear and Bull-baiting that of their Dogs, and Prizes the Dexterity and Courage of some Men in the Use of Weapons.

The Musical way of Ringing the Bells was formerly peculiar to the English, whence this Island was called in French, *Île des Cloches*, the Ringing Island: But the Dutch now excell in English in their Chimes of Bells.

Festival-Days.

I proceed to give an Account of the English Festival Days, particularly the Holy Days at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. The first continue in a manner from Christmas-Day, Dec. 25th, to Twelfth-Day, Jan. 6. being Days of Entertainment amongst Friends and Relations, in which also the Landlords generally feast their Tenants. As for the Holy-Days, Easter, Whitsuntide, they are each of 3 Days Continuance.

They have also publick Days of Rejoicing, upon a civil Accident; particularly, Her Majesty's Birth-Day, *Febr. 6.* Her Coronation-Day, *March 8.*; and Coronation-Day, *April 23.*, when the *Tower-Guns* go off, the Bells ring, and in the Evening there are Illuminations and Bonfires. The 5th of *November*, Gunpowder-Treason Day, is also a Thanksgiving-Day, for the wonderful Deliverance of King *James I.* and the Parliament sitting, at the point of being blown up by Popish Conspirators.

The City of *London* has a particular Day of Rejoicing, viz. the 30th of *October*, when the new Lord-Mayor enters upon his Office, with the usual Solemnity.

Many Societies likewise have their Feasting-Days; but none so much compared in this point to the Inns of Court for State and Magnificence, when they kept their Readings.

In private Families, especially of the better Sort, 'tis usual to celebrate their Birth and Wedding-Days, with their most intimate Friends.

As to Fasting-Days, the Church of *England* has, indeed, appointed *Lent*, as a particular Time of Fasting and Humiliation; but not (as the *Roman Church*) wholly to abstain from Flesh all that Time. However, many Members of the Church of *England* abstain from Flesh on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* in *Lent*; but *Friday*, particularly, is observed with Fasting, till the Evening.

The 30th of *January*, being the Day when King *Charles I.* was put to Death, is appointed by Law to be devoutly observed with Fasting, in Detestation of that horrid Act. The 2d of *July*, being the Day when the City was burnt, in the Year 1666, has been yearly observed as a Fast ever since, by the City and Clergy thereof.

To deprecate God's Judgments, and implore his Mercy, the Sovereign appoints solemn Fasts, when he thinks proper; as he usually does upon publick Thanksgivings, for signal Blessings.

To speak of the particular Customs of the *English Britains*, I begin with *Valentine's-Day*, *Febr. 14.*, when young Men

Maidens get their several Names writ down upon Scrolls of Paper rolled up, and lay 'em asunder, the Men drawing the Maidens Names, and these the Mens; upon which the Men select their chosen *Valentines*, and present them with Gloves, &c. The Custom (which sometimes introduces a Match) is grounded upon the Instinct of Animals, which about this Time of Year feeling a new Heat by the approach of the Sun, begin to couple.

Upon *March 1st*, being *St. David's Day*, the Patron of *Wales*, the *Welsh* wear a Leek on their Hats; to perpetuate (as 'tis said) the Memory of a signal Victory they got of old on that Day, when each Soldier took up a Leek, to know their Friends from their Foes. The common Sort wear Garden-Leeks on that Day,

Fasting-Days.

Particular Customs.

Computa-
tion of
Time.

Day, but the better Sort wrought one. The King wears one, to humour the People.

November 301 being St. Andrew's Day, the Nation of the Scots wear a blue Cross on the fore-part of their Hats.

As to the English Computation of Time, the Natural begins with them, as with most Parts of Europe, at Midnight, counting twelve Hours from that Time to Noon, and twelve Hours more, beginning at One of the Clock, till the Midnight.

But the Year begins with them properly on Lady-Day, the 25th, being the Conception-Day of the B^y Virgin, and they accordingly all their publick Writings; tho' they allow the Year, by the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, to begin Jan. 1. and commonly call it New-Years-Day. To distinguish the Time from the 1st of January to the 25th of March, is a common practice, to set down both Years in the Date of letters; thus, 1773, as before Lady-Day.

Lastly, the English Epoch is from the Time of our Saviour's Birth. But they keep the Old (or Julian) Style; whereas the Popish, and some Protestant States, go by the New, which is called the Gregorian Style, from Pope Gregory XIII. who 100 Years since, undertook to correct the Calendar, by the Advice and Direction of Antonius Lilius, and other great Mathematicians. By this New Style, or Gregorian Account, they go eleven Days before us, as they have done ever since the beginning of the present Age.

Diseases.

The Diseases the English are most subject to, are chiefly the Rickets, the Scurvy, and the Consumption. The first afflicts Children, the Scurvy to most People more or less, and the Consumption to many. All of 'em proceeding chiefly from the Constitution of the Air; the Rickets from its Moistness, Scurvy from its Saltness, the Consumption from its Grossness.

There is no Country, perhaps, where Rheumes and Colds are more predominant, especially in the Winter; which is often attended with ill Consequences, if not timely prevented.

Agues and Rheumatisms are also very rife, especially near the Sea: But Fevers are not so frequent, as in hot Countries.

From the Gout, Stone, Gravel, Cholick, and other Disorders, England is no more free than other Nations. But Scurvy is more frequent, the English being commonly too apt to neglect their Appetites.

The Plague, formerly so frequent in England as to return in 20 or 30 Years, has not afflicted it since the Years 1603 and 66, when it swept away near 500000 Souls in this Country.

In the three successive Reigns of Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. this People was visited with an odd Kind of Scurvy, called the Sweating Sickness; thus described: "A pestilential Fever, but without any Carbuncles, purple or

A malignant Vapour, generally conceived to proceed from a Malignity in the Constitution of the Air, which seized upon the vital Spirits, Nature strove to send it forth by a steam Sweet. They that escaped dying of it in 24 Hours, were look'd upon as out of Danger. But it killed great numbers of People, before the Manner of Cure and Attendance was known. And which is most remarkable, it wrought it self chiefly upon robustious People; and spared commonly old Men, Women, and Children. Another Thing very strange of this Disease is, That it affected the English any where beyond Sea, without touching the Natives. Whence it came to be called in Latin, *Sudor Anglicus*, as being peculiar to the English.

CHAP. XIII. OF the vast Trade of ENGLAND, both at Home and Abroad.

THE Trade of England is carried on two ways, at Home and Abroad, in Britain and foreign Countries. At Home, by Land and Water. By Land, all Provisions and Commodities are convey'd in Waggons, and upon Pack-Horses; By Water, either by Sea, or upon navigable Rivers. This vast Transport of Provisions and Commodities, both by Land and Water, employs a world of Waggoners, Seamen, and Carmen. And whereas London is in a manner the Center of Trade, hence comes the great Concourse there is of Carts, Waggons by Land, of Ships and Lighters, &c. by Water. To receive what comes by Land, we may reckon 150 Inns at London, where the Country-Waggons come to unload, and whence they return at set Times, loaded with London-Commodities; By which means, a vast Number of Porters are employ'd to unload and load the Waggons, and to carry the Goods where they are directed. But among the Inns aforesaid, we do not reckon such as take in nothing but Coaches, and others that entertain only Livery-Horses. As to the Conveyance by Water, one may judge of the vast Number of Ships, Mariners, and Watermen employ'd in England, by the Sea-coal Trade only, which takes up constantly 500 Vessels, that sail to and from Newcastle almost all the Year round, and whose Seamen are counted the best in England. This Trade therefore is kept on foot, and the Coals fetched 300 Miles from the Sea, which might be had in the Neighbourhood of London, in order to encourage Navigation, and to have always a constant Supply of able Seamen, ready for the Service of the

But

But if the Carriage only employs so many People both by Sea and Land, how great must be the Number of such as are employ'd in Manufactures, both in the City and Country? Let us swarm with them, and there are many Towns in the Country full of Manufacturers of several Sorts.

The Difference between the Trade carried on at Home and Abroad, lies in this, that the first makes the Money circulate, whereas the other is carried on chiefly by bartering of Commodities.

Foreign
Trade.

If the Home-Trade be so prodigious, and of so great Benefit to the Nation, we may reasonably conclude our Foreign-Trade to be far beyond it.

Not but that *England* may very well subsist without it, for she wants for nothing, but yields all Things necessary for Life, and might make good shift without the Help of foreign Countries, which cannot be said of *Holland*, her Rival in point of Trade. But as foreign Trade is very useful to employ Artists, set the Poor to Work, and improve Manufactures; so 'tis an effectual Means to enrich the Nation, to strengthen the State, and make it formidable. *England* therefore trades in all Parts of the World, nor does any Nation whatsoever drive such a Commerce as she does with her own Commodities: This makes her strong in Shipping, multiplies the Number of her Mariners, makes the Nation rich, and procures her whatever the whole World can afford to gratify the Fancy, or please the Appetite. In short, 'tis by the foreign Trade, that *Britain* is become the Support of her Friends, and a Terror to her Enemies. Whereas the *Dutch* Trade does chiefly consist in the Transportation of foreign Commodities from one Country to another, the *English* Trade consists principally in exporting their own Commodities, not only all over *Europe*, but also to *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. Tho' the *English* make a greater Consumption of foreign Commodities than any other Nation, yet they keep only the Ballance of Trade even, by the Excellency and Quantity of their own Commodities, but also come off great Gainers in transporting what they cannot consume into other Countries. With *France* only they were formerly Losers, when that Country laid exorbitant Customs upon *English* Commodities; and *England* was so kind to *France*, as to pass it by without any Retaliation: Insomuch, that by a modest Computation, *England* remained yearly indebted to *France* in above half a Million of Pounds Sterling, and that for Sugars, and other Commodities, which *England* has made good shift without, during the Course of her late Wars with *France*.

The principal Commodities of the Growth of *England* are her Wool, of which vast Quantities of Cloth and Stuffs are made, to the Sum of Two Millions Sterling per Annum. Tin, Lead, Copper, Pit-coal, great Guns, Bombs, Carcasses, &c. for one Million. Moreover, she exports abundance of Corn, the

ed Herrings, Smoked Pheasants, and Salmon; besides abundance of Leather, and Saffron. Many of her Manufactures are also in great request, particularly her Sattin, Damask, Velvet, Luth, Locks, Pendulums, and Warches; Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Prospective-Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, and all sorts of Mathematical Instruments, &c. great Quantities of which are exported.

Besides the great Consumption *England* makes of the Products of her vast Countries in the New World, particularly Sugar, Indigo, Coco-nuts, Tobacco, &c. she spares to the Sum of half a Million a Year for other Parts of *Europe*. Her Trade with *Ireland*, and Fishery in *Newfoundland*, is also very beneficial to her. With *Ireland*, by exporting her Wool, Beef, Hides, Tallow, Butter, and Fish.

It has been already observ'd, that *Holland* has the Advantage of *England* in point of Transportation. But *Holland* being but a narrow Country, full of Water, her Merchants find there but little Land to purchase with their Wealth gotten by Trade; whereas *England* being a spacious, beautiful, and fruitful Country, her Merchants find Opportunities enough to purchase Estates for themselves and their Heirs; where they go to enjoy the Fruits of their Industry, and take their Ease, when tired and fatigued with the Hurry of Trade.

The foreign Trade is regulated chiefly at *London*, by several Companies (or Societies) of Merchants, empowered by Royal Authority, to make, from time to time, such Regulations for the Improvement of their respective Trade, as they shall think convenient. By which Companies, the Poor are set to work, many great Ships are built, and a vast Number of Seamen employed.

The principal are the *East-India* Companies, the Old and the New, not long since united together, and whose Stock is One Million and an Half. Their Trade extends from *Persia* to *China*. In *Persia* they have two Factories, one at *Ispahan*, and the other at *Gambroon*. In *India* a great many, particularly at *Fort St. George*, *Fort St. David*, *Achim* and *York* Forts in the Isle of *Sumatra*, *Callicut*, *Surat*, and *Pettipolee* on the Coast of *Coromandel*, *Calicut* in *Malabar*, and the Isle of *Bombay*, &c. And in *China*, *Canton*, and *Tunquien*.

The *Levant*, or *Turkey-Company*, settled by the famous Queen *Elizabeth*, and whose Privileges were encreased by her next Successor, *James I*.

The *Company of Merchants-Adventurers*, the ancientest of all; settled by *K. Edward I*. near 400 Years since, for the exporting of Wool; but now they are only allow'd to export Cloaths ready made.

The *Russia-Company*, established in the Reign of *Edward VI*. on the Discovery made by the *English* of the Way to *Archangel* in the Northern Ocean, which formerly was accounted unpracticable.

practicable: Which Discovery proved much to the Prejudice of Narva upon the *Baltick*, the Trade whereof turned to *Amsterdam*, to the great Benefit of the Czar and his Dominions. Therefore *John Basilovitz*, who reigned at that Time, granted great Privileges to this Company, which made it flourish in many Years: But the late Czar, *Alexey Michailovitz*, being disgusted at the Company, abolished their Privileges, and set the English in point of Custom, on the same foot with other Nations.

The Company called the *East-land Company*, whose Trade is upon the *Baltick*, in *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Poland*.

The *Royal African-Company*, settled by the late King *Charles II.* who gave 'em full Power to trade all over the *Western-coast of Africa*, from *Sally* in the South of *Barbary*, as far as the Cape of *Good Hope*, forbidding all his other Subjects to interfere with them in that Trade. This Company has built, at their own Charge, many Forts upon that Coast, for the Security of the Trade, namely, *James-Fort* upon the *River Gambo*, *Sherburne* in *York-Island*, *Sierra Leona* in the Isle of *Benue*, *Fort-Royal*, &c. but their Stock is at present extream low.

I pass by several other Companies, as the *Greenland-Company* for *Whale-fishing*, *Hudsons-Bay Company*, and others.

To shew the Advantages *Great-Britain* reaps from this foreign Trade, 'tis computed, that what is brought in only by the *East-India Companies*, as *Pepper*, *Salt-peter*, *Callicoes*, *Drugs*, *Diamonds*, and *Pearls*, &c. after we have supplied our selves, amounts to 500000 l. per Annum. And what is transported thither from the *British Plantations in America*, viz. *Sugar*, *Indigo*, *Tobacco*, *Coco-nuts*, &c. besides *Fish*, *Pipe-staves*, *Mails*, &c. from the North Parts of that Continent, 400000 l. per Annum.

Note, That some of the foresaid Companies trade in joint Stocks, as the *East-India* and *African Companies*, the *Levant Company* being part of the *Levant*, and the *Greenland-Company* and others in separate Stocks, but in common as to publick pences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

Council of
Trade.

For promoting the Trade of *Great-Britain*, and for inspecting and improving Her Majesty's Plantations in *America*, and elsewhere, there is a Council of Trade established. (A)

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Coin, Weights, and Measures, which by the Union with Scotland, ought to be the same all over Great-Britain.

Coin.

THE *British Coin* is of two Metals, *Gold* and *Silver*. *Gold* is either a *Guinea*, or *Half-Guinea*; the first for 21 s. 6 d. the *Half-Guinea* proportionably. *Tis* called *Guinea*.

Guinea, from a Country of that Name in *Africk*, whence most of the Gold is brought of which this Coin is made.

But we have besides Guinea's, two sorts of old Gold, one called a *Broad-Piece*, and the other a *Jacobus*; the first going for 6 d. and the last for 2 s. 6 d. They are both a fine sort of Gold, coined in the Reigns of King *James I.* and *Charles I.*

The Silver Coin now current in *Great-Britain*, is of the best Silver, called *Sterling*; of which there have been formerly many Species, now reduced to four, viz. Crowns, Half-Crowns, Shillings, and Six-pences. There are also Silver Groats, or pieces of Four-pence; and Silver Three-pences, Two-pences, and Pennies: But these are seldom seen in Trade. We have likewise abundance of Copper Farthings, and Half-pence, which have been allowed to be coined for the conveniency of small change: But no Man is bound to receive 'em in Pay for Rent, or Debt.

What we call a *Noble* is 6 s. 8 d. a *Mark* 13 s. 4 d. an *Angel* 10 s. but they are not to be seen in Specie.

Sometimes we call 20 s. a *Piece*; and we don't use the Word *Shilling* under 3 l. which is 60 s.

It is presumed there are in *England* Six Millions of coined Gold, and Ten Millions of Silver; in all, Sixteen Millions.

The Office of the *Mint*, where all our Money is coined, and which belong several Officers, is kept in the *Tower of London*.

But when the hammered Coin was called in to be milled; other *Mints* were erected, viz. at *Bristol*, *Chester*, *Exeter*, *Gloucester*, and *York*; both for quicker Dispatch, and for the conveniency of People in the Country to carry their Bullion to the nearest *Mint*.

That which gave Occasion to this general Reformation of our Money, was the common and gross Abuse of it by Clipping, and High Treason by Law, for which a Multitude of Clippers were executed by Death. The mischievous Trade of false Coining, being then grown to that Height, that no Nation, perhaps, was ever so hard put to it by Clippers and false Coiners, as this, when we were engaged in a burdensome War with France. But, with God's Blessing, and to the great Disappointment of France, the Nation was in a short time supplied with new Coin, the finest and most beautiful of any State in Europe.

When you were under those Distractions upon the account of your late War, I laid a French Plenipotentiary to one of ours at the Hague, to treat of the Peace of *Reswick*, we expected no less than a Convulsion in the State; but when we found how wonderfully you overcame your Difficulties that were thought insuperable at so critical a Juncture, we were amazed, and concluded nothing impossible for England to do. Thus the reforming of our hammered Coin into milled, and the Clippers Trade, and that of false Coiners is very much discouraged, milled Money being much harder to counterfeit than hammered.

Weights.

The Weights and Measures are the same all over England that is, according to the King's Standard kept in the Exchequer.

The Weights are of two Sorts, one called *Troy-weight*, and the other *Avoir-du-pois*; the first containing 12 Ounces, and the other 16 in the Pound. But then the Ounce *Avoir-du-pois* is lighter than the other by almost a 12th part, 51 Ounces of *Troy-weight* being equal to 56 of *Avoir-du-pois*; but the *Avoir-du-pois* Pound is more than the *Troy Pound*, for 14 Pound of that are equal to 17 *Troy*.

By *Troy-weight* are weighed Jewels, Gold, Silver, Bread, Corn, and Liquors; and by the other, Mercery and Groceries, Ware, Wooll, Metals, Tallow, and the like, of which a Hundred Weight comes to 112 Pound, and Half a Hundred to proportionably. In *Troy-weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-weight Sterling, 20 Penny-weight one Ounce, and 12 Ounces a Pound.

The Apothecaries and Goldsmiths have the same Pound, Ounce, and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions. Among the first, a Scruple $\mathfrak{s}$ is 20 Grains, a Drachm $\mathfrak{d}$ 3 Scruples, an Ounce $\mathfrak{z}$ 8 Drachms, and a Pound $\mathfrak{lb}$ 12 Ounces. But tho' they make up their Medicines by *Troy-weight*, they weigh their Drugs by *Avoir-du-pois*.

Measures. Measures are either applicative, or receptive; that is, Things measured outwardly, or inwardly.

Of the first sort we have a Yard, consisting of 3 Feet, this of 12 Inches. An Ell, being one Yard and a Quarter. Geometrical Pace, reckoned at 5 Foot, a Fathom at 6, a Pole, or Perch, at 16 Foot and a half.

Now 40 Rods make a Furlong, and 8 Furlongs an English Mile. By a Statute of Henry VII. an English Mile ought to be 1760 Yards, or 5280 Foot; that is, 280 Foot more than an Italian Mile.

An Acre of Land in England consists of 40 Rods (or Perches) in Length, and 4 in Breadth. A Yard-land is commonly 30 Acres, and an Hide 100.

The Receptive Measure is either for liquid, or dry Things.

Of the first, we have a Pint, of which two make a Quart, 2 Quarts a Pottle, and 2 Pottles a Gallon. Now 8 Gallons make a Firkin of Ale, and 9 a Firgin of Beer, 2 Firgins a Kilderkin, and 2 Kilderkins a Barrel. A Barrel and a half of Ale being 54 Gallons, makes a Hoghead, 2 Hogheads a Butt, 2 Butts a Tun.

Wine-Measures are shorter than those of Ale and Beer, 4 Ounces of these making five of Wine-Measure. A Rundlet of Wine holds 18 of these Gallons, a Tierce 42, a Hoghead 63, a Puncheon 84, a Pipe or Butt 126, a Tun 252.

For dry Things, such as Corn or Grain, the Gallon is of a
between the Wine and Beer-Gallon. Two of which make a
ck, 4 Pecks a Bushel, 4 Bushels a Comb or Curnock, 2 Combs
Quarter, 10 Quarters a Last or Wey.

I shall conclude this Chapter with an useful Explication of
the Terms, in the way of Trade, used for Things sold by Tale,
Weight.

1. By Tale, as speaking of Paper, a Quire is 24 or 25 Sheets, a
am 20 Quire, and a Bale 10 Ream. Of Parchment, 5 Dozen
Skins make a Roll.

Of Fish, a Hundred of Cod-fish, Ling, Haberdine, and the
e, contains 124; and of Herrings, 120. Twelve Hundred
to One Thousand, being a Barrel, and 12 Barrels to a Last.
aking of Eels, a Strike is 25, and a Bind 10 Strike, that is,
o Eels.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker, and 20 Dickers a Last. Speaking
Gloves, a Dicker is 10 Pair.

Of Furs, as Sables, Filches, Martins, Grays, Minks, and
anets, 40 Skins make a Timber. Of other Skins, 5 Score go
the Hundred.

2. By Weight. Thus a Tun is 20 Hundred Weight; except
ad, of which a Tun, or Fodder, is but 19 Hundred and a
alf.

A Stone of Beef at London is 8 Pounds, but in the Country
st commonly 14. Horse-racers do likewise reckon 14 Pounds
a Stone. A Stone of Iron, Shot, or Wooll, is also 14
unds; and the double Quantity of Iron, or Shot, is called a
arter. But a Stone of Sugar, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper,
Allum, is but 13 Pounds and a Half.

A Ferkin of Butter is 56 Pounds, of Soap 60, and a Barrel
either is 2 Ferkins.

In Essex, a Clove of Butter, or Cheese, is 8 Pounds; and a
ey, 31 Clove, or 256 Pounds. But in Suffolk, a Wey is 42
oves, or 336 Pounds.

A Clove of Wooll is 7 Pound; a Stone of the same 14, a Tod
a Wey 182, a Sack 364, a Last 4568.

A Faggot of Steel is 120 Pounds, a Burden of Gad-Steel 180.

A Barrel of Gun-Powder 100 Pounds, and a Last of the same
24 Barrels.

A Seam of Glas 24 Stone, or 120 Pounds, at 5 Pounds the
one.

A Truss of Hay 56 Pounds, and a Load of the same 36
usses.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Conveniencies for Travelling. Of the Post, and Packet-Boats, for Intercourse of Letters.

Conveni-
encies for
Travelling

BESIDES the Convenience of Travelling by Sea, or on Rivers, a Nation in the World is better accommodated, either by Horses or Coaches, for Land-Travel.

The first so common in England, as to be used even by the vulgar Sort, amongst which few will go a long Journey on foot. If a Man's Occasions require the utmost Speed, he has the Convenience of Post-Horses, to be shifted at every Post-Stage for Pence a Mile, besides the same Allowance to the Post-boy for conducting.

The Roads are also much frequented with Coaches, especially for the Neighbourhood of London; some belonging to Gentlemen, and others being either Hackney, or Stage-Coaches. These set out from London at certain Times for all the most noted Towns in England, and return from thence with so much Speed, that some will measure 60 Miles in a Summer-Day, the common Rate of 13 Pence every 5 Miles.

Since by Act of Parliament 40 l. are allowed for the apprehending of a Highway-man, the Roads have been less infested than before with those Robbers; who however are not so cruel as Germany, where they kill first at a venture, that they may live with more Security. Here they never take away one's Life, but in Case of Resistance, when their own lies at Stake. No former of them have been so generous as to return part of the Booty, rather than leave the Traveller destitute.

Post.

As to the Post, for Intercourse of Letters, there is a General Office in Lombard-Street, London, formerly managed in chief by one Post-Master General, and now in the Hands of two; who have under 'em 182 Deputy Post-Masters in England and Scotland, most of 'em keeping regular Offices in their Stages, and Sub-Post-Masters in their Branches. There is also a general Office in Ireland for that Kingdom, which is kept in Dublin.

And such is the Disposition of Postages, by the good Regulations of the Governours of the General Post-Office in London, that there is no considerable Market-Town in England, but has an easy and certain Conveyance for all Letters to and from the Office, in the due Course of the Mails every Post.

The Charge thereof is easy, and the Expedition very great and convenient. For a Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper conveyed 80 Miles for 2 Pence, if a double Letter, for 4 Pence, and an Ounce of Letters for 8. If above 80 Miles, a single Letter is 3 Pence, a double 6, and an Ounce 12.

Chap. XV. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Conveyance so expeditious, that every 24 Hours the Post does six Score Miles; and in 15 or 16 Days an Answer may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writers.

The Post-Days to send Letters from London to any part of England and Scotland, are *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.*

And the Returns certain on *Mundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.* But to *Wales and Ireland*, the Post goes only twice a Week, viz. *Tuesdays and Saturdays*; and comes from *Wales* every *Monday and Friday*. But from *Ireland* the Return is uncertain, because it depends upon Winds.

When the Court is in the Country, the Post goes every Day to the Place where it resides. The same it is with *Kent*, and the usual Stations of the Royal Fleet, as the *Docks, Spithead, &c.* To which Places one may send every Day but *Sunday*, and from whence one may also hear every Day but *Sunday*.

For Foreign Intelligence in Times of Peace, *Mundays and Thursdays* are the Post-Days for *France, Spain, and Italy*: *Tuesdays and Fridays* for *Holland, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden.*

On *Mundays and Fridays*, the Post goes also for *Flanders*, and from thence to *Germany, Denmark and Sweden.*

For the Transport of Letters and Pacquets over Sea, there are in time of Peace,

between England and	<i>France,</i>	3	} Pacquet-Boats.
	<i>Spain,</i>	2	
	<i>Flanders,</i>	2	
	<i>Holland,</i>	3	
	<i>Ireland,</i>	3	

The Pacquet-Boats for *France* go from *Dover* in *Kent* for *Calais*, 7 Leagues over, on *Tuesdays and Fridays* in the Evening, if the Wind serves. For *Spain*, one goes every Fortnight from *Falmouth* in *Cornwall* to *Corunna*, or the *Groyne*. For *Flanders*, from *Dover* to *Newport*, 30 Leagues over, on *Tuesdays and Saturdays* in the Evening. For *Holland*, from *Harwich* in *Essex* to *Halvoetshuys*, about 30 Leagues over, on *Wednesdays and Saturdays* in the Evening. And for *Ireland*, from *Holy-Head* in *Anglesey* (a *Welsh* County) to *Dublin*, about 20 Leagues over, on *Mundays and Thursdays*.

But, since our Rupture with *France* and *Spain*, the Pacquet-Boats for those 2 Kingdoms have been discontinued; and at the same time those for *Flanders*. And the Pacquet-Boats that went for *Corunna* were ordered to *Lisbon*, the Capital City of *Portugal*.

Since the Queen's happy Accession to the Crown, her Majesty was pleased, for the Incouragement of Trade and Commerce, to appoint Boats to convey Letters and Pacquets from *England* as far as the *West-Indies*, which never was done before. One of these Boats sets out from the *Thames* on the last *Thursday* of the Month, particularly for the *Isles of Barbadoes, Monserrat, Nevis,*

St. Christopher, Antego, and Jamaica. The Rate for every Letter is 9 Pence a Sheet-Letter, a double Letter 18 Pence, a Packet weighing an Ounce 2 Shillings 6 Pence, and so in Proportion.

The General Post-Office in London is managed by a Deputy, and several Officers, &c. to the Number of near 80 Persons. Some employ'd in the Inland-Office, for Inland Letters; and others in the Foreign-Office, for foreign Letters.

For the Conveniency of those who live far from the Post-Office, there are particular Post-houses appointed to take in Letters till 9 of the Clock at Night, to be sent from thence due time to the General Post-Office: Which is done gratis for inland Letters, and for foreign Letters or Pacquets they take for each but one Penny. (m)

CHAP. XVI

Of the several Orders, and Degrees, among the English
And first of the NOBILITY.

THE People of England are generally divided into Laity and Clergy; and the first sub-divided into Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty.

I begin with the Laity, not out of any Dis-respect to the Clergy; but because it seems most natural, and that the greatest Honours conferred upon the Laity are hereditary, which is not with the Clergy.

I own, the Law of England makes no Distinction of Laity but that of Nobles and Commons: So that the Gentry of England are look'd upon, by the Eye of the Law, but as the Flower of the Commonalty. However, I shall follow my Division, in several Branches, according to the Courtesy of England, and not the Rigor of the Law.

Nobility. By the NOBILITY, I mean only the Temporal Peers of the Realm, being Lords of Parliament. Of whom there are four Degrees, distinguished by the several Titles of

DUKE EARL And
MARQUIS, VISCOUNT, BARON.

Their Number. There are now 21 Dukes, 3 Marquesses, 65 Earls, 8 Viscounts, and 65 Barons. In all 162 Temporal Peers, who sit as Barons, in the House of Lords. Therefore there is no Duke, Marquis, Earl, or Viscount created, but he must be made a Baron at the same time. And when a Duke is created, besides the Title of Baron, he is commonly made Viscount, Earl, and Marquis: And when a Marquis is created, 'tis usually with

Titles of *Baron, Viscount, and Earl*; and the rest accordingly.

They take their Titles from a County, or Part of the same; *Whence* Town or City, a Castle, Park, or Mannor-house; in short, they take from Places where they have Estates, or at least some Interest: *their Ti-*

Some Peers are *Earls* of several Places. So the *Duke of Nor-* tles.
is *Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norwich*. *Thomas Herbert,*
Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; *Lionel Cranfield Sackville,*
Earl of Dorset and Middlesex; *Edward Henry Rich, Earl of*
Warwick and Holland; and *Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterbo-*
rough and Monmouth.

There are also two *Earls*, one Officiary, viz. the *Earl Mar-*
shal of England; and the other Nominal, the *Earl Rivers*; so
called from an illustrious Family.

A *Duke* is created by Patent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of *Of Dukes*
er, Imposition of a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, *in parti-*
and a Verge of Gold put into his Hand. He is girt with a *cular.*
and, to put him in mind, that he is bound to defend the King
Kingdom in time of War: And his Head is adorned with a
of Gold, as a Token that he is Counsellor to the King and
Kingdom in Time of Peace.

A *Duke's* Coronet has Leaves without Pearls, and his Man-
of State four Gards faced with Ermine. He is called, *His*
a Title formerly given to the Kings of *England*, before
assumed the Title of Majesty.

A *Duke's* Eldest Son is called *Lord Marquis*; the younger Sons
their Christen-Names, with the Title of *Lord* prefix'd, as
Thomas, Lord William, &c. and all his Daughters, *Ladies*.
note, that the *Duke of Somerset's* Eldest Son has only the
le of, *Earl of Hertford*.

A *Marquis* and an *Earl* are created as a *Duke*, by Cincture of *Marques-*
ard, &c. but with this Difference in their Coronets, that a *ses and*
Marquis's has a Pearl and a Straw-berry Leaf round, of equal *Earls.*
ight; and an *Earl's* has the Pearls raised upon Points. Their
titles of State are (as a *Duke's*) faced with Ermine; but,
ereas a *Duke's* has four Gards, a *Marquis's* Mantle has but
ee and a half, and an *Earl's* but three.

All the Sons of a *Marquis* are *Lords* by the Courtesy of Eng-
d, and all his Daughters *Ladies*. And as a *Duke's* eldest Son
s the Title of a *Marquis*, so an *Earl's* bears that of a *Vis-*
at: But the younger Sons of an *Earl* are but *Esquires*, tho
his Daughters be *Ladies*.

Viscounts and *Barons* are made by Patent, the last sometimes *Viscounts,*
Writ, when called to the House of Lords. The Difference in *& Barons.*
Coronets is, that a *Viscount's* has a Circle of Pearls with-
Number; and a *Baron's*, Six Pearls upon the Circle. Their
titles are both faced with plain white Furr.

None of their Sons bear the Title of *Lord*, nor any of their
ughters that of *Lady*: Therefore the eldest Son of the first
Vif-

Viscount is look'd upon as the first Gentleman, and his Daughter as the first Gentlewoman, without a Title in England.

In short, the Title of *Lord* is given to all the Sons of *Dukes* and *Marquesses*, and the eldest Sons of *Earls*; and the Title of *Lady*, to all their Daughters,

Here follows the Rank the Noblemen, and their Sons, among themselves.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dukes. | 8. Eldest Sons of Earls. |
| 2. Marquesses. | 9. Younger Sons of Marquesses. |
| 3. Eldest Sons of Dukes. | 10. Barons. |
| 4. Earls. | 11. Eldest Sons of Viscounts. |
| 5. Eldest Sons of Marquesses. | 12. Younger Sons of Barons. |
| 6. Younger Sons of Dukes. | 13. Eldest Son of Barons. |
| 7. Viscounts. | |

All Peers of England keep their Rank, according to Date of their Patents. Their Ladies, and their Sons, keep amongst them the Rank of their Husbands.

A Scots Nobleman takes Place next to the English of Rank; and an Irish Nobleman, after a Scots Peer of his Rank.

But there are some high Officers, who by virtue of their Office precede even all Dukes that are not of the Royal Blood, whatever be their Quality otherwise; viz. the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord Privy Seal, the Privy-Council, and the Lord Privy Seal. And others take Place only of all that are of their Degree, particularly the Lord Great Chamberlain of England, the Earl Marshal, the Lord High Admiral, and the Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

A Secretary of State, being a Baron, takes Place of all Barons that are not in any of these high Stations. But, if he be not a Baron, he only keeps the Rank his Quality gives him, according to his Creation.

The Privileges of the NOBILITY.

THE Nobility of England enjoy many great Privileges, the principal of which are these.

1. That they are free from all Arrests for Debts, as being the King's hereditary Counsellors. Therefore a Peer cannot be Outlawed in any civil Action, and no Attachment lies against a Person: But Execution may be taken upon his Lands and Goods. For the same Reason they are from all Attendance at Court, Leet, or Sheriffs Turns: Or in case of a Riot, from attending the Service of the *Posse Comitatus*.

2. In Criminal Causes, they are only tried by their Peers, who give in their Verdict, not upon Oath, as other

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only upon their Honour. And then a Court is built on purpose in the Middle of Westminster-Hall, at the King's Charge; which is pulled down again when the Trial is over.

3. To secure the Honour of, and prevent the raising of any scandal upon Peers, and any great Officers of the Realm, by false reports, there is an express Law, call'd *Scandallum Magnarum*, which any Man convicted of a false and scandalous Report against a Peer of the Realm, is condemned to an arbitrary Fine, and to remain in Prison till the same be paid.

4. Upon any great Trial in a Court of Justice, a Peer may come into the Court, and sit there covered.

They have other Privileges, which I pass by for Brevity's sake; Yet none has that of the *Grandees of Spain*, to be covered in the King's Presence. And, in case of a Poll-Tax, they bear the greatest Burden, being taxed every one according to his Degree. (n)

CHAP. XVII.

Of the KNIGHTS of the GARTER.

OF all the Secular Orders in the Christian World, this is the most noble and most ancient; for it was instituted first 350. years before the great Hero of that Age, Edward III. who conquered France and Scotland, and brought their Kings Prisoners; viz. John King of France, and David King of Scotland. 'Tis called, *the Order of the Garter*, because this was the only part of the whole Habit of the Order worn at first, as a Tie of Affection and Love for one another. And that none might believe that the Sovereign had any other Design but what was just and honourable, this Motto was order'd to be wrought on the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, Shame be to him that Evil thinks. The same was put in French, because the King being then possessed of a great Part of France, the French Tongue was very familiar with the Court of England.

This honourable Society consists of the Sovereign, the King or Queen of Great Britain, and 25 Companions, called, *Knights of the Garter*. And whereas St. George is the Patron of England, 'tis upon St. George's Day (April 23.) they are usually installed in the noble Chappel of the Castle of Windsor, with great Pomp and Magnificence.

The Garter is daily worn by the Knights on the left Leg. The same is blue, deckt with Gold, Pearls and precious Stones, with a Buckle of Gold. But, instead of it, they commonly wear but a large blue Ribbon. They also wear a broad blue Ribbon, hanging over their left Shoulder, with St. George's Picture at the Bottom of it, enamelled upon Gold, and set with Diamonds. The left side of their Cloaks or Coats, is adorned besides

besides with the Sun in its Glory, of Silver-Embroidery, commonly called the *Star*. And, at high Feasts they wear a *Coat*, a *Mantle*, a high *Black Velvet-Cap*, and a *Collar* of *Roses* enamelled red, within a *Garter* enamelled blue, with the *Motto* in Letters of Gold.

This *Society* is a *College*, or *Corporation*, having a *Seal* belonging to it, besides the *Seal* of the *Sovereign* of the *Order*. The *Bishop of Winchester* is the *Prelate* of the *Garter*, the *Bishop of Salisbury*, *Chancellor*; and the *Dean of Windsor*, *Register*. The principal *King at Arms*, called *Garter*, is the *chief Lay-Officer* of this *Society*. 'Tis he that marshals the *Solemnities* at their *Installations* and *Feasts*. There is besides an *Usher of the Garter*, the same who is *Usher of the Rod*.

The *Feast*, made at the *Charge* of the new *Installed Knights* is always magnificent; and the *Hall*, built for that purpose, is stately.

There is in the *Castle of Windsor* 26 decay'd *Gentlemen*, commonly called the *Poor Knights of Windsor*, who have a *liberal Maintenance* at the *Charge* of the *College*. They ought to be *military* and *unmarry'd Men*, that have served the *Crown* with their *Sword*; and 'tis their *Duty* to appear in the *Chappel* Morning and Evening *Prayers*, in which the *Sovereign* and *Companions* of this most noble *Order* are pray'd for particularly.

There have been of this *Order* since its *Institution*, 8 *Emperors*, above 20 *foreign Kings*, and many more *inferior Princes*; who formerly were placed according to their *Creation* but now according to their respective *Degrees*. (a)

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Gentry, and Inferior Sort of People.

NEXT to the *Peers* of the *Realm*, viz. *Dukes*, *Marquises*, *Earls*, *Viscounts*, and *Barons*, who properly are the *Peers of England*, I come to what we call the *Gentry*, consisting of *Knights*, *Esquires*, and *Gentlemen* without Title.

Besides the fore-said *Knights of the Garter*, here are 3 sorts of *Knights*, viz. *Knights Baronets*, *Knights of the Bath*, and *Knights Batchelours*, all distinguished from the Rest of the *Gentry* by the Title of *Sir*, prefix'd to their *Christian Names*. Sir Gilbert Dolben.

Baronets are the first among the *Gentry*, and the only *Knighthood* that is hereditary. This Honour was first instituted the Year 1611. by *King James I.* who limited their Number to 200: But his Successors did not tie up themselves to that Rule, so that now there are above 700 of them. To be qualify'd for one must be a *Gentleman* born of good *Reputation*, and have

rate of 1000 l. *per Annum*. He must pay to the Exchequer as much as will maintain 30 Foot-Soldiers 3 Years at 8 s. a Year, in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, which amounts to 1100 l. Sterling: So that including the Fees, the whole Charge is about 1200 l.

The *Knights of the Bath* are so called from their Bathing, usual before they were created. *Henry IV.* was the Founder of this Order, in 1399. when to grace his Coronation, he made 46 of these Knights, that were bathed in the *Tower*. There are now a few left of this Order. They wear a Scarlet-Ribbon, best.

*Knights Bachelor*s are the most common, and therefore the most esteemed: Whereas formerly this Honour was bestowed only upon Sword-men for their military Service, or upon Noblemen's Sons. Then they were Knighted, being girt with a sword, and having gilt Spurs put on, whence they came to be called in Latin *Eques Aurati*. But of later times this Honour has been so frequently conferred upon Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Painters, Mathematicians, and others, so that the Kingdom swarms with this sort of Knights. Of whom no less than 1400 are reckoned in *England*, which one with another have a yearly Income of 600 l. each. The manner of making these Knights is much alter'd from what it was formerly. The King bids the Gentleman, (calling him by his Name as a Gentleman) to *Kneel down*, upon which he lightly touches his left shoulder with a naked Sword, then bids him *Rise up* by the Title of *Sir* prefix'd to his Christian Name. Note, That all Knights Wives bear the Title of *Lady*, which gives 'em a Precedency over *Esquires* and Gentlemen's Wives.

Esquires, from the French *Escuyers*, Lat. *Scutigeri*, are properly the younger Sons of Earls, the Sons of Viscounts and Barons, the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers, the eldest Sons of Knights, and their eldest Sons for ever.

There are also *Esquires* created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of SS's, and bestowing on them a pair of Silver Spurs. And at the King's Court, there were formerly two considerable Officers, called, *Esquires of the Body*.

Those that are in publick Offices or in any eminent Station, such as Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Serjeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other noted Officers, are also reputed *Esquires*, or equal to 'em.

In the Directions of Letters sent to Persons that are *Esquires*, it is reputed to be such, the Way to express it, is thus; as, To *Thomas Whitfeld, Esquire*.

Gentlemen (Lat. *Armigeri*) are those properly who, being descended of a good Family, bear a Coat of Arms, without any particular Title.

Of these such as are of an ancient Family, and have wherewithal to live like themselves, are as much regarded as some Knights

Knights and 'Squires, tho' of an inferior Rank; for in *England* all Noblemen are Gentlemen, tho' all Gentlemen be not Noblemen.

We reckon in *England* above 6000 Gentlemen, one with another, at 400 *l.* per Annum; besides 14000 younger Brothers, having but a small Estate, get Preferments, some in the Church, others in the State.

Formerly, Trading degraded a Gentleman, and now a young Tradesman becomes a Gentleman by the happy Return of his Trade.

As to Merchants, the Founders of Trade, and of the Nation's Wealth, they deserve indeed to be ranked amongst Gentlemen. For by their Means Land is improved, and indred Commodities exported: They employ a world of Artificers and Servants, and procure a good Livelihood to a vast Number of Traders and Retailers. Therefore many Gentlemen born, some of the younger Sons of Noblemen, take upon them this Profession without any Prejudice or Blemish to their Birth, as it has been of late the Practice in *France*. Nay, 'tis common with us, Gentlemen's and Merchants Sons and Daughters, to intermarry.

In short, the Title of Gentleman is commonly given in *England* to all that distinguish themselves from the common Sort of People, by a good Garb, genteel Air, or good Education, Wealth, or Learning.

As the Gentry of *England* is very numerous, so their Wealth upon the whole, far exceeds that of the Nobility; tho' most of these have great Estates, and some of 'em beyond Sovereign Princes. Here we have many Knights, 'Squires, and Gentlemen that have each 2, 3, or 4000 *l.* a Year, more or less; and there are some of 8 or 10000 *l.* a Year.

Their Rank is thus:

1. The younger Sons of Viscounts, and Barons.
2. Knights Baronets.
3. Knights of the Bath.
4. Knights Batchelors.
5. Esquires.
6. Gentlemen without Title.

I have observed before, in the Rank of Peers, that certain great Officers (tho' of a lower Quality) have a Right of Precedency, by virtue of their Office. 'Tis the same with the Gentry, for the younger Sons of Viscounts, and Barons, are preceded by such Privy-Counsellors as are but Gentlemen, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, the Lord-Chief-Justice of the *Queen's-Bench*, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord-Chief-Justice of the Common-Pleas, the Lord-Chief-Baron of the *Exchequer*, and the other Judges.

By the inferior Sort of People, I mean properly such as get *Inferior* their Livelihood either in a mechanick, or servile way; as or-sort of many Tradesmen, Mariners, Husbandmen, inferior Servants, People, journeymen, &c.

But there is a middle Sort, between the Degree of a Gentleman and these, viz. Yeomen, and Copy-holders.

Those are called Yeomen, or Free-holders, that have Land *Yeomen* their own to a good Value, and husband it themselves. *Yeomen* But as to their Number in England, many of 'em having Land brings 'em an Income of 40 or 50 l. a Year, some 100, or 200, but, which is almost incredible, there are Yeomen in England especially, that have 1000 l. and some more, per Annum, which is not eafie to be found, amongst Men of this Rank, any where else in Europe.

The Copy-holders are much of the same Nature, a Copy-hold being a kind of Inheritance. For tho' the Hold be void at the Lord's Death, yet the next of Blood, paying the customary fine, at 2 s. more or less, for each Acre of Land, gets Possession of it.

Not to insist upon the meaner Sort of People, I shall only observe, that they are the happiest People in Europe, and (by the Laws of the Land) the least liable to Oppression from the Foreign. (P)

CHAP. XIX.

Of the English CLERGY.

And first of Bishops.

The Laity of England consist of Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty; so the Clergy is divided into Bishops, Dignities, and Inferior Clergy.

England and Wales, consisting of 26 Diocesses; there are accordingly 26 Diocesans, or Bishops. Besides the Bishop of London, which was made a Bishoprick by Pope Gregory IV. but their Diocess of the Bishop thereof is no Peer of the Realm, as the other Bishops are.

Two of those Bishops having a Superintendency over the whole Church of England, and in some measure over the other Bishops, are therefore called Archbishops, one of Canterbury, and the other of York, and their Provinces accordingly; the first of which far exceeds the last; for of 26 Diocesses it is up 22, viz. 18 in England, and 4 in Wales.

The Diocesses in the Province of Canterbury, with the
tent of each, and its Value by the King's Book, in
short of the present Income.

In ENGLAND.

Valued in the King's Book

The Ex-
tent and
Value of
each Bi-
shoprick.

Canterbury,

London,

Winchester,

Ely,

Lincoln,

Lichfield &
Coventry.

Hereford,

Worcester,

Bath & Wells,

Salisbury,

Exeter,

Chichester,

Norwich,

Glocester,

Oxford,

Peterborough,

Bristol,

Rocheſter,

Containing

Most Part of Kent, with di-
vers peculiar Churches in
other Diocesses.

Middlesex and Essex, with
Part of Hertfordshire.

Surrey and Hampshire, with
the Norman Isles of Jersey
and Guernsey.

Cambridgeshire.

The Counties of Lincoln,
Leicester, Bedford, Bucks,
Huntington, and Part of
Hartford.

Darbyshire and Staffordshire,
with Part of Warwickshire
and Shropshire.

Herefordshire, and Part of
Shropshire.

Worcestershire, and Part of
Warwickshire.

Somersetshire.

Wiltshire and Berkshire.

Devonshire and Cornwall.

Sufface.

Norfolk and Suffolk, with a
small Part of Cambridge-
shire.

Glocestershire.

Oxfordshire.

Northamptonshire, and Rut-
land.

The City of Bristol, and
County of Dorset.

(Part of Kent only.

433 08

117 08

385 03

2134 18

230 18

703 01

768 10

1049 17

517 14

1307 11

1366 14

677 01

899 08

313 07

354 16

414 19

383 08

358 03

In WALES.

Valued in the King's Books.

l. s. d.

David's,	Containing	Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen-shires.	486	05	08
Landaff,		Glamorgan, Monmouth, Breck- nock, and Radnor-shires.	154	14	01
Asaph,		The greatest Part of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery- shires, and some Part of Shropshire.	187	11	06
Angor,		Anglesey, Carnarvan, and Part of Montgomeryshire.	131	16	04

The Diocess in the Province of York.

Most Part of York-shire, and all Nottinghamshire.	Containing	1000	00	00
Durham, Northumberland, and two Parishes in Cumberland.		2821	01	03
Two Parts in three of Cumberland and Westmorland.		531	04	11
Cheshire, Lancashire, Richmond in York-shire, and one third Part of Cumberland and Westmorland.		410	01	08

To which add the Bishoprick of Man.

The Bishops are the Overseers of the Clergy and People committed to their Charge, each of them within the Bounds of his

They have in chief the Power of Ordination, tho they always perform it jointly with some other Priests. They are also empowered to grant Institutions to Benefices, and to command Institution to be given.

Thrice a Year each of them visits his Diocess, to enquire into Offences, especially against Justice, Piety, and Sobriety.

As the two Archbishops have a Superintendency over all the Church of England, and in some measure over the other Bishops, so the Archbishop of Canterbury has a kind of Superintendency over the Archbishop of York: For he has Power to summon him to a National Synod, or Convocation.

The Archbishop of York is called *Primas Angliae*, Primate of England: But the Archbishop of Canterbury is *Primas totius Angliae*, Primate of all England.

Dignity and Power of Bishops

They are both stiled *Most Reverend*, in a superlative manner and honoured (as *Dukes* are) with the Title of *Grace*.

The *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* is the first *Peer* of the Realm next to the Royal Family, and takes Place, not only of *Dukes* but also of the greatest *Officers* of the *Crown*. Nor does any of these, except the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, step between his *Grace* and the *Archbishop* of *York*.

Tho the *Archbishop* holds his Place from the *Sovereign*, in his Royal Writs to him he is stiled *Dei Gratia Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis*. And whereas other *Bishops* write *Divina Providentia Episcopus*, he writes himself *Divina Providentia*.

To him it properly belongs to Crown the *King*, to Consecrate a new-made *Bishop*, and to call *Provincial Synods*, according to the *King's Writ*, directed to him for that purpose.

The *Bishop* of *London* is accounted his *Provincial Dean*, the *Bishop* of *Winchester* his *Chancellor*, and the *Bishop* of *Rochester* his *Chaplain*.

To decide all Differences in *Ecclesiastick* Matters, he holds several *Courts*, of which in its proper Place.

The *Archbishop* of *York* has also many *Prerogatives*, and holds several *Courts*, of which in its proper Place.

The Rank of Bishops. Next to them the *Bishops* of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester* have always the *Precedence*; and all other *Bishops* according to the *Priority* of their *Consecration*. The *Bishop* of *London*, being *Bishop* of the *Capital City* of *England*, and *Provincial Dean* of *Canterbury*. The *Bishop* of *Durham*, as *Count Palatine* and *Earl of Sadberg*: and the *Bishop* of *Winchester*, as former *Earl of Southampton*: Whose *Bishoprick* is counted the richest in *England*, being yearly worth about 8000 *l.* tho valued at half that in the *King's Books*.

But, whereas some *Bishopricks* have but a small *Income*, the *Bishop* in that Case is usually provided with some good *Living* besides. The *Bishop* of *Rochester*, being *Dean* of *Winchester* has a much better *Revenue* from his *Deanry*, than his *Bishoprick*; this being reckoned but 500 *l.* a *Year*, his *Deanry* at least 800 *l.*

Their Titles, and Prerogatives. All the *Bishops* (except the *Bishop* of *Man*) are *Peers* of the *Realm*, and sit as *Barons* in the *House of Lords*. They are called the *Lords Spiritual*, and being look'd upon as the *Father* and *Guardians* of the *Church*, they are accordingly stiled, *Fathers in God*.

As the two *Archbishops* are called *Most Reverend*, and have the Title of *Grace* given them, so the inferior *Bishops* are called *Reverend*, and have the Title of *Lordship*.

These have not only the same *Privileges* as the *Temporal Lords*, but also some peculiar *Prerogatives*, and those of a *spiritual Nature*.

Tho all *Courts* be held by the *King's Authority*, yet the *Bishops Courts* are not properly accounted to be the *King's Courts*.

For a Bishop sends forth *Writts* in his own Name, *Tells* the Bishop; and not in the King's Name, as all other Courts do.

And, whereas in other Courts there are several Judges to each, a *Bishop* in his Court is the sole Judge. Nay, he may depute his Authority to another, as to a Suffragan Bishop, his Chancellor, or Commissary; which none of the Judges can do.

In a Trial of Bastardy, or Heresy, the *Bishop's Certificate* is sufficient. And if a Clergy-man kills his Bishop or Ordinary, he is looked upon as a Parricide, and is *Petty Treason* by Law.

Lastly, there is this Difference between an *Archbishop* and a *Bishop*; That the *Bishop's Authority* is confined within the Bounds of his Diocese, but that of the *Archbishop* extends it self over all his Province, he being Ordinary to all the Bishops thereof. Accordingly the *Bishop* visits his Diocese only, whereas the *Archbishop* visits the whole Province. The *Bishop* can call only Diocesan, but the *Archbishop* may convene a Provincial Synod. The *Bishop* with other Priests, may ordain a Priest; but the *Archbishop*, with other Bishops, consecrates a Bishop. (p)

CHAP. XX.

Of the Dignify'd, and Inferior Clergy. With an Account of the Ordination, the Method used to get a Living, and the Maintenance of the Inferior Clergy. Also of the Parish-Church Officers.

BY the Dignify'd Clergy, I mean, Deans, Arch-Deacons, Rural Dignify'd Deans, and Prebendaries or Canons; who are assistant to Bishops.

And for the most part Men above the common Capacity of the inferior Clergy. And, as among the Laity, the Gentry is a middle Rank between the Nobility and the Inferior sort of People; so these Dignitaries keep a middle Station between Bishops, and the lower Clergy. So great is the Harmony of the English Constitution, both in Church and State.

In all Cathedral and Collegiate Churches (except at St. David's, Deans and Landaff, in Wales) there is a Dean, who is the Head Prebendary, and makes a Chapter with such as are

Canonici actu. These Dignitaries, intended for a constant Support of able and fit Persons to govern the Church, have each a Dwelling-house near the Cathedral or Collegiate Church, and a plentiful maintenance; but the Dean has commonly a double Portion.

Both the Dean and Prebendaries ought to reside in their respective Church, to frequent publick Divine Service, to preach, and turn upon Sundays, and all Festival-Days, and at due time administer the Lord's Supper. They ought to shew a good Example to the Inferiour Clergy, direct the weakest sort of

how to preach; and when summoned by the Bishop, to assist him in some Episcopal Functions, as Ordination, Deposition, Condemnation of obstinate Hereticks, &c. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge d'eslire*, when the Bishop's See is vacant, they chuse their own Bishop, who is commonly the Person recommended to them by the King; or if not, they shew Cause to the contrary. Bishops are commonly chosen out of the Bishops of the Deans.

In the Cathedral of St. David's, and that of Landaff, the Bishop is Head of the Chapter; and in the Bishop's Absence, the Chanter at St. David's, and the Arch-Deacon at Landaff.

The Deans of the Chappel Royal, St. George's Chappel at Windsor, Rippon, and Guernsey, are only honorary Deans, without any Jurisdiction. The Deans of Croydon in Surrey, Baitel in Sussex, and a few others, are Deans without any Chapter, but with a kind of Jurisdiction.

Among the *Prebendaries* of the old Foundation, some are *Canonici actu*, such as have Right to Vote in the Chapter. Other *Canonici in herbâ*, having a Stall in the Choir, but no Vote in the Chapter.

Arch-Deacons.

The *Arch-Deacons* are so called from their Charge over the Deacons. There are of these 60 in all England, each Diocese having in it one Arch-Deaconry, or more, for Dispatch of Ecclesiastical Business: And whereas the Bishop makes the Visitation of his Diocese once in three Years, 'tis the Arch-Deacon's Office to visit the same the other two Years; and then to enquire into Reparations and Moveables belonging to the Church under his Jurisdiction; to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop. Therefore he is called *alter Episcopi Oculus*, the Dean and the other. He is also, upon the Bishop's Mandate, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and to give them Possession of all Profits thereof.

Rural Deans.

The *Rural Deans* were called of old *Archi-Presbyteri*, as having the Oversight of a certain Number of Priests. Their Office now is, upon the Bishop's Order, to convocate the Clergy, signify to them the Bishop's Pleasure. A Rural Dean may give Induction to the Arch-Deacon's Place, when the Arch-Deacon lives too far off.

Inferior Clergy.

Every Arch-Deaconry is sub-divided into *Rural Deaneries*. By the *Inferior Clergy*, I mean such as are not Dignities, whether Rectors, Vicars, Curates, or simply Deacons.

We call Rector a Clergyman possessed of a Living, the annual Tythe whereof is not Impropriated; Vicars, that officiate in those Livings which are called Impropriations; Curates, that attend the Service of the Church in the room of Incumbents disabled, or of Rectors holding several Livings. Deacons, such as are admitted into some part of the Service of the Church, till they be fit for the Priestly Office.

For the Church of England has three distinct Orders, viz. The 3 Orders of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. By the Canon-Law, to be admitted a Deacon, one must be 23 Years of Age; to be a Priest, 24; and a Bishop, 30.

The Office of Deacons is but ministerial to the Priestly Office, and to fit him for it. He may baptize, read in the Church, and assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, only by giving the Cup.

To be admitted into Holy Orders, one must have a Testimonial from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided; or under the Hands and Seals of at least 3 Divines of good Repute, who knew him well for 3 Years last past, so as to give a good Account of his Virtue, Uniformity, and Learning.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is performed four Times a Year, viz. upon the 4 Sundays in the Ember-Weeks, called *Quatuor Tempora* by the ancient Fathers, and of great Antiquity in the Church. These 4 Weeks are, by the Laws of the Church, a Time of Prayer and Fasting for the whole Nation, to recommend to God all that are to be Ordained.

The Ordination is performed in a most solemn, grave, and devout manner, by a Bishop, assisted by some of the Dignity of Clergy, or others in Priestly Orders. After Morning-Prayer, there is a Sermon preach'd, concerning the Duty and Office both of Deacons and Priests. The Sermon ended, those that are for Deacons, being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Arch-Deacon, or his Deputy, whom the Bishop asks, if he has made due Inquiry of them; and then asks the people, if they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any of them. Then follow certain Prayers, with the Collect and Epistle appointed for this Solemnity: After which, the Oath of Supremacy is administered to every one of 'em, and the Bishop puts to 'em divers godly Questions: Which being answer'd, they all kneel, and he laying his Hands upon them severally, does ordain 'em Deacons. Then he delivers the *New Testament* to every one of 'em, giving them Authority to read the same in the Church: Upon which, the Bishop appoints one of them to read the Gospel. This done, the Bishop and they proceed to the Communion; after which, they are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Priests are ordained much after the same manner. Only the Epistle and Gospel are different; and after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for 'em: Which ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God in their private Prayers; for doing of which there is a competent Time of general Silence. After this, *Veni Creator Spiritus* is sung in Meter: Then follows another Prayer, which ended, the Bishop (with one or two Divines present) lays his Hands upon the Head of every one of them severally, they

all kneeling; and so ordains 'em in a set Form of Words, different from that of Deacons.

The Method used to get a Living.

To get a Benefice or Living, a Clergy-man must fairly procure a Presentation from the true Patron of the Church, without any Agreement by himself, or any in his behalf, for any Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit or Benefit, directly or indirectly in Hand paid, or yearly to be allowed, which is called *Simony*.

Patrons of Churches are those who, by first building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs, a Right of Advowson or Patronage. Therefore, when the Church is void, the Patron is to propose a fit Clerk to the Bishop, to be by him canonically instituted.

The Presentation being in due Form signed and sealed by the Patron, the Clerk presented must carry it to the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General, or if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualty. He ought also to bring with him, and (if required) exhibit a Testimonial he had, before he was admitted into Orders.

Hereupon he is examined by the Bishop, or his Chaplain, and if he be found duly qualify'd, he must declare, in express Words, *That no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate has, or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Preeminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm. And that he will Conform to the Church of England, as it is by Law establish'd*: Which Declaration he must subscribe, and have a Certificate of it from the Bishop, or the Person appointed by him.

Before he can be admitted into the Benefice, he must take this solemn Oath against *Simony*, viz. *That he is not himself, or indirectly privy to any such Agreement; and if any one hath made any such Simonaical Contract in his behalf, that he will in no wise stand by it.*

These Things being done, the Bishop, or his Surrogate, give him the Institution in these, or the like Words; *Instituimus te in hanc Ecclesiam Parochialis de C. & habere Curam Animarum Accipe Curam tuam & meam.*

Upon which a *Mandate* is issued out under the Bishop's Seal to the Arch-Deacon of the Place, to give the Clerk *Induction* into his Living; which is done either by the Arch-Deacon himself, or some Clergy-man appointed by him, by Delivering of the *Bell-robe*: Then the new-instituted Clerk, being left alone in the Church, tolls the Bell, which compleats the induction.

The Duties of a new Incumbent.

Within two Months after, upon some Lord's Day, he must read in the Church the 39 Articles, being the Confession of Faith of the Church of England, and declare aloud his *unfeigned Assent and Consent* to all the Contents thereof. And with

the same Space of Time he must read also the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon, and declare his *Assent* and *Consent* to all Things contained and prescribed in the Book of Common-Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, according to the Use of the Church of England.

Within three Months after his Institution, he must likewise, upon some Lord's Day, during divine Service, publicly read his Certificate from the Bishop (or his Deputy) of his Subscription to the Declaration aforesaid; and at the same time the Declaration it self.

All which must be *Attested* by some of the most intelligent Parishioners, under their own Hands. And if he fails in any of those Duties, he thereby forfeits his Living.

As to the Maintenance of the inferior Clergy, some have very good Livings, yielding 200, or 300*l. per Annum*. But many hold but 100*l.* and too many short of that; which, besides the Glebe Land, is raised by way of Tythes, and the Duties paid for Christenings, Marriages, and Funerals.

The Plurality of Benefices, allowed by the Church of England, for the Incouragement of worthy and eminent Divines, makes room for many Curates to officiate for them in those Churches where they do not keep their Residence. For which they have such an Allowance as they think fit to agree upon.

The Condition of Vicars was much the same with that of Curates, if not worse, till Her present Majesty parted with the Tenth, a good Branch of the Revenues of the Crown, for the Relief of the poor Clergy.

The Parish Church Officers are chosen by the Vestry-Men, *Vestry* called from the *Vestry*, a Room adjoining to the Church, for Men. The Parson and Parish Officers Ule. They are a Select Number of the chief Parishioners in every Parish, to whom a great Power is by Law committed, as to the Parish Concerns, both civil and Ecclesiastical. They yearly chuse Officers for the Parish, as Church-Wardens, Scavengers, Collectors for the Poor, &c. As for the Beadle, who attends the Parish, 'tis a standing Office.

The Church-Wardens are to see the Church kept in good Repair, and want nothing for divine Service; That the Church-Wardens, be well inclosed; and an exact *Terrier* of the Glebe-Land be kept. They are to sue for any Thing kept from the Church, which of Right belongs to it; to declare, and execute the Bishop's Orders; to collect the Parishioner's Charity; to enquire after, and present to the Bishop scandalous Livers. In some great Parishes, they are allowed *Sidesmen*, to assist them in this part of their Office. *Easter-Week* is the Time when the two Church-Wardens are chosen, who commonly serve two Years in that Station. In some Parishes, the Parson chuses one, and the Parishioners the other.

Clerk.

The Clerk is the next Officer, whose Business is to attend Church the Parson and the Church-Wardens, to tune Psalms, to answer audibly at Prayers, and say Amen to every Collect. He ought to be at least 20 Years old, and is commonly chosen by the Parson only.

Vergers
and Sextons.

In Cathedral and Collegiate Churches they have Vergers, called from a Silver Verge which they carry in their Hands. Their Office is to lead the Bishop, Dean, and Canons to Church, the Preacher to the Pulpit, and let the Gentry into Church. Which last part of their Office is performed in Parish-Churches by Sextons. (q)

C H A P. XXI

Of the several Parties that are now in England.

IF anything can allay the Happiness of England's Constitution, 'tis its being divided into Parties, when nothing but Peace and Union can secure it from Distractions at Home, or Invasions from Abroad. How narrowly we lately escaped returning into former Confusions, by the Heat of Parties, and trying Experiments, is sufficiently known.

But, Thanks to Heaven, Things are now brought into a better Temper, and 'tis hoped all Parties will lay aside their private Animosities, to advance the publick Good jointly, as they did in the late happy Revolution. The best Way to bring us to it, is, for Judah to vex no more Ephraim, and for Ephraim to envy no more Judah. This was the hearty Wish of the late King William, in his last Immortal Speech to the Parliament, which witness these Words in it, which deserve to be written in Letters of Gold. "I should think it, says he, as great a Blessing, could befall England, if I could observe you as much inclined to lay aside those unhappy fatal Animosities which divide and weaken you, as I am disposed to make all my Subjects as easy, as to any (even the highest) Offences committed against me. Let me conjure you to disappoint the Hopes of your Enemies, by your Unanimity. I have shewn, and always shew, how desirous I am to be the common Father of all my People. Do you in like manner lay aside Parties, Divisions. Let there be no other Distinction heard of among us for the future, but of those who are for the Protestant Religion, and the present Establishment; and of those who are for a Popish Prince, and a French Government."

"We are all of one Blood, says an ingenious Divine, the same Hands have fashioned us. We walk on the same Earth, breathe in the same Air, are lighted with the same Sun, are covered with the same Canopy, depend on the same Providence."

and are all Sheep of the same Pasture. What therefore God hath thus Joined together, let neither Folly nor Malice, Men nor Devils, put asunder. Our Enemies Maxim is, *Divide & Impera*, Divide and Subdue; let ours be *Quos Deus conjunxit nemo separet*, Those whom God has joined together, let no Man attempt to put asunder.

As to those Gentlemen who are so fond of *Arbitrary Power*, they have not taken an absolute Resolution not to be convinced, the following Arguments of a learned Author, who writes an *Enquiry into the Measures of Submission to the Supreme Authority*, cannot fail of convincing them. The Measures of Power, says he, and consequently of Obedience, must be taken from the express Laws of the State, or from immemorial Customs, or from particular Oaths which the Subjects swear to their Princes. And in all Disputes between Power and Liberty, Power must always be proved, for Liberty proves it self; that being founded only upon a positive Law, this upon the Law of Nature.

The Question is, In case of a Difference betwixt the King and his People, Who is a competent Judge? In this Case, says my Author, 'tis to be considered, That some Points are equally disputable and doubtful; and others so manifest, that any Objections made against them, are rather forced Pretences, than so much as plausible Colours. If the Case be doubtful, the Interest of the publick Peace and Order ought to carry it. But the Case is quite different, when the Invasions that are made upon Liberty and Property are plain and visible to all that consider them.

The main Difficulty lies here, how, upon such an Invasion, the Subjects of *England* can take up Arms against their King, when the Militia is by several express Laws lodged singly in the King; and those Laws have been put in the form of an Oath, which all that have born any Employment, either in Church or State, have sworn. So that, tho' the Subjects have a Right to their Property by many positive Laws, yet they seem now to have no Right or Means left to preserve it. And here seems to be a Contradiction in the *English* Government, viz. a publick Liberty challenged by the Nation, and grounded upon Law; and yet a Renouncing of all Resistance, when that Liberty is invaded, and that also grounded upon Law.

To clear this Point, and bring it to its true Light, we must take this for a general Rule, when there seems to be a Contradiction between two Articles in the Constitution, that we ought to examine which of the two is the most evident, and the most important, and so fix upon it. Then we must give such an accommodating Sense to that which seems to contradict it, that we may reconcile 'em together.

'Tis plain, that our Liberty is only a Thing that we leave
 at the King's Discretion, and during his Pleasure, if the
 other against all Resistance is to be understood according to the
 utmost extent of the Words. Since therefore the chief De-
 sign of our whole Law, and of all the several Rules of our
 Constitution, is to secure and maintain our Liberty, we ought
 to lay that down for a Conclusion, that it is both the most plain
 and the most important of the two. And the other Argument
 against Resistance ought to be so fostered, as that it does not
 destroy us.

If the Law never designed to lodge the Legislative Power
 in the King, as it is self-evident, 'tis plain it did not intend to
 secure him in it, in case he should go about to assume it.
 Therefore the not resisting the King can only be applied to
 the Executive Power, that so upon no Pretence of ill Admin-
 istrations in the Execution of the Law, it should be lawful to
 resist him. Another Proof that the Law only designed to se-
 cure the King in the Executive Power, is the Words of the
 Oath, which makes it unlawful to bear Arms against the King
 or any Commissioned by him. For, if the Commission is
 not according to Law, 'tis no Commission; and consequently
 those who act by Virtue of it, are not Commissioned by the
 King in the Sense of the Law.

Besides, all general Words, how comprehensive soever, are
 still supposed to have a tacit Exception and Reserve in them
 if the Matter seem to require it. Thus Children are com-
 manded to obey their Parents in all Things; and Wives are
 declared by the Scripture to be subject to their Husbands in
 all Things, as the Church is unto Christ. For odious Things
 ought not to be suspected, and therefore not named upon such
 Occasions; but when they fall out, they carry still their own
 Force with them. So by our Form of Marriage, the Parties
 swear to one another, *till Death them do part*; and yet we
 doubt but that this Bond is dissolved by Adultery, tho' it is
 named.

In short, when a King of England strikes at the very Foun-
 dations of the Government, as the late King did, and that his
 Maleversations are not only the Effect of humane Frailty, of
 Ignorance, Inadvertencies, or Passions, (to which all Princes
 may be subject, as well as other Men) in such Cases, the
 King may fall from his Power, or at least from the Exercise
 of it; and such his Attempts (in the very Judgment of the
 greatest Asserters of Monarchy) naturally divest him of his
 whole Authority. To this Purpose we have still fresh before
 us the Example of the late King of Portugal, who, for
 a few Acts of Rage fatal to very few Persons, was put under
 Guardianship, and kept a Prisoner till he died, and his Son
 ther, the late King, made Regent in his Place. Which, it
 seems, was (at least secretly) approv'd by most of the Crown
 'Heads.

Heads of *Europe*, and even our Court gave the first Countenance to it. Tho', of all others, King *Charles II.* had the least Reason to do it, since it justified a Younger Brother's supplanting the Elder. But the Evidence of the Thing carried it even against Interest.

It may be objected from our frequent Divisions, That *Britain* is a hard Kingdom to Govern. But the Objection, in the main, is frivolous. For, when a Prince is wise and moderate, maintaining the Laws, and makes himself easy to his Subjects, the great part of 'em think nothing too much by way of Gratitude; but when a King tramples upon the Laws, aims at Arbitrary Power, 'tis no Matter of Amazement if they bestir themselves in Defence of their Liberty. 'Tis an invaluable Treasure, and no man can blame 'em for being Jealous of it. The Favourites of Kings have very often occasioned their Fall. When they keep a Medium betwixt the King and his Subjects, they make themselves the Favourites of both; but when they advise the King to Extremes, and oppress the People to enrich themselves with their Spoils, they draw upon themselves an universal Hatred, and the Prince loses the Love of his Subjects, which is his greatest Treasure.

When Parties fall out, it has been always the best Way for the Sovereign to support the Party which is most conformable to the Laws of the Land. The Court is always strong enough, in such a Case, to keep the Ballance even. Hot Men are dangerous in trying Experiments. We have had lately, and in the last Century, a sad Experience of it. Therefore they are now discarded, discountenanced, and left to bite upon the Bridle, without any further Mark of Royal Indignation; which makes many of 'em come to themselves again, who grow tired, at last, with swimming against the Stream. The Truth is, an almost Severity (except in desperate Cases) is improper for this mild Climate. 'Tis fitter for a French, than a British Government. At the Coronation, a pointless Sword, called *Curtona*, appears amongst the Regalia, as an Emblem of Mercy. 'Tis by his merciful Temper the late King *Charles* gain'd the Love of his Subjects; and had not his Nephew, King *William*, spared the Blood of his Enemies at Home, (tho' he did it perhaps to Fault) I question whether his Throne had not been too hot for him. 'Tis plain, it was so with King *James*, on Account of his too great Zeal for Popery.

But some will have it, that *England* does best preserve herself by Parties. I own, that there is a Contrariety in the Elements, and yet a mutual Agreement; that Fermentation is useful in several Respects, and boisterous Winds are apt to purify the Air. Nay, some are of Opinion, that if the Sea did stagnate long, and were not tossed by the Winds, 'twould come to putrefaction, notwithstanding the Saltness of it. But, on the other Hand, it must be granted, that when those Motions are too

too violent, and go beyond certain Bounds, they generally prove fatal.

However, if Men did truly govern themselves by Christian Principles, not by Piques, Humour, or Self-interest, and promote and carry on the publick Good, I don't see but *Unity of Affection*, and *Diversity of Opinion*, might very well exist together. That there should be a perfect Agreement of Opinion, as to exclude all Difference, is neither possible in this imperfect State, nor necessary, says an eminent Bishop *our Church*. In Matters of small Consequence, in Things different, or in speculative Subjects, wise and good Men differ without Prejudice to themselves, to each other, or to the Publick: But in Matters of greater Weight, wherein publick Welfare is concerned, an Union of Judgment or Opinion is to be preserved. Tho' even in those Matters, an universal Harmony in Judgment, among all the Members of any Society, is a Thing to be wished, rather than hoped for. Scripture it self, fore-seeing a Disagreement of Opinions, even among Christians, gives Directions for the Behaviour of differing Parties, both the strong and the weak, towards another. But there is no Dispensation for the Want of Union of Hearts and Affections. This must be had, where the other cannot be obtained; and there can be no Reason assigned, why it may not.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Government of ENGLAND. And first of the Laws of the Land.

THE Laws of England are the Foundation of its Government, by which a King ought to rule, and the People submit to.

Common-Law.

I begin with the *Common-Law*, that is, the common Custom of the Nation, which in process of Time have obtained Force of Laws. 'Tis a Summary of the Laws of the Saxons and Danes, to which William the Conqueror having added some of the good Customs of Normandy, he caused them all to be written in his own Norman Dialect, and so they have continued hitherto.

Statute-Law.

Besides the Common-Law, we have the *Statute-Law*, that is, the Laws made from time to time, by King and Parliament. On Occasion requires, and where the Common-Law is deficient, it is thought to be so.

Martial-Law.

The *Martial-Law*, which concerns only Soldiers and Marines in Time of actual War.

The *Forest-Law*, concerning Forests: By which the Will is Forest-Law.
 put for the Fact, so that a Man found hunting of a Deer, may
 be Arrested, as if he had taken it.

The *Civil Law*, made use of particularly in the Court of Ad-
 miralty, the two Universities, all Spiritual Courts, the Earl
 Marshal's Court, and in Treaties with foreign Princes. This is
 the *Law of Nations*, look'd upon as the Product of the common
 Reason of Mankind, and made use of where Common and Sta-
 re-Law takes no Cognisance.

The *Laws of Rhodes and Oleron*, concerning Maritime Af- Civil-
 fairs, have been long since incorporated into the Volumes of Law.

The *Civil-Law*. *Rhodes* is an Island in the *Mediterranean*, not
 far from *Anatolia*, and now belonging to the *Turks*: Whose an-
 cient Inhabitants, being great Traders at Sea, made such Regu-
 lations in all Maritime Concerns, that the very *Romans*, who
 were famous in making good Laws, left their Sea-Affairs, and refer-
 red all Debates and Differences of that kind, to the Decision of
 the *Rhodian Laws*.

Oleron, an Island of *Aquitain*, not far from *Roche*, where
 Richard I. caused such excellent Laws to be made, relating to
 Sea-Affairs, that they were almost in as great Repute, in these
 Western Parts of *Europe*, as the *Rhodian Laws* were in the *Me-
 diterranean*.

There have been Maritime Laws made by King *Edward III.*
Queenborough, and by other Princes and States in *France*, *Ita-
 ly*, and *Spain*. But the *Rhodian Laws* still extant, have the Pre-
 eminence.

The *Canon-Law*, which takes place in things relating meely Canon-
 Religion, and is so called from such Canons (or Rules) of Law.
 General Councils, and of *English Synods*, &c. as are received by
 the Church of *England*: By which she proceeds in the Exer-
 cise of her Jurisdiction, so far as the said Canons are consonant
 to the Holy Writ, and not repugnant to the Laws of the Land.

But there are other Laws, called *Municipal*, or *By-Laws*, By-Laws.
 proper to Corporations, such as the Magistrates of a Town or
 City may make, by Virtue of the King's Charter, for the Benefit
 of their Corporation, provided they be not inconsistent with the
 Laws of the Land.

By the Laws of *England*, the *English* are a free People, be-
 cause no Law can be made or abrogated, without their Consent
 by their Representatives in Parliament; so that their Subjection
 to Laws is not forced, but voluntary.

By the same Law, no *English* Subject ought to be imprisoned,
 without Cause shewn; Nor may he be denied a *Writ of Habeas
 Corpus*, if desired, to bring him speedily to his Trial. And, if
 on an *Habeas Corpus*, no Cause of Imprisonment be alledged, the
 Prisoner must be set at Liberty.

No Racks are used to force a Confession of Guilt from the Pri-
 soner; and nothing but clear Evidence, upon Oath, can bring
 a Person Guilty.

None

None can be tried but by a Jury of his Peers, nor condemned but by the Laws of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament, nor bought any to be Fined for any Offence, but according to the Merit of it.

No Taxes, Loans, or Benevolences, can be imposed upon English Subjects, but with their own Consent by their Representatives in Parliament. Nor is any one to be pressed for a Soldier, but such, as Acts of Parliament (made for that purpose in great Emergencies) direct.

In times of Peace, or War (unless upon an Invasion) no Soldiers can be quartered in the House of a private Housekeeper against his Will, tho they pay for their Quarters.

Laws relating to Wives.

As to *Women*, when a Woman marries, she gives her self, her name, and what she brings with her, to her Husband's Power. She parts with her very Surname, and assumes her Husband's. If she has any Tenure, it is all in *Capite*, that is, she holds it by her Husband, who is the Head of his Wife. She cannot make no Contract, nor give away, or alienate any Thing, without her Husband's Consent. In short, a marry'd Woman cannot call nothing her own, unless it be otherwise settled before Marriage.

If she offends, her Husband may correct her. But if she wrong another by her Tongue or Trespas, her Husband answers for the Fault, and must make Satisfaction, because the Law makes her subject to him. If she takes Things upon Trust unknown to her Husband, and so runs him into Debt, he is liable to pay it, unless he has cry'd her down in the Market.

A Woman that has killed her Husband, is, by Law, to be *Burnt alive*: for the Offence is accounted *Petty Treason*, that is, as great a Crime as *Patricide*.

If a Wife brings forth a Child begotten before Marriage by another Man, the Husband is bound to own it as his Child, and the Child shall be his Heir at Law, according to this *Adem, Pater est, quem Nuptia demonstrant*.

If she brings forth a Child after a long Absence of her Husband, and he lived all the while *inter quatuor Mœnia*, within the Four Seas, he must Father that Child. And if it be her first born Son, and the Husband's Estate entailed, or left without Will, that Child shall be Heir to it.

A Wife that has no *Foyntive* settled before Marriage, may challenge after her Husband's Death, the Third Part of his Yearly Rents, (if Land) during her Life; and within the City of London, a Third Part of her Husband's Personal Estate for ever.

If a Wife, being an Heiress, brings to her Husband an Estate in Land, that Land descends to her eldest Son; and if she has no Son, but only Daughters, it is divided amongst them. But if she dies without Issue, the Land goes immediately to the next Heir at Law. Only the Husband shall enjoy the Profits thereof.

of during his Life, by the County of England, provided he had a Child alive of her Body.

As to Contracts or Covenants made before Marriage, they are of Force according to the Tenor thereof.

In short, as the Husband and Wife are accounted but One, so they cannot be produced as a Witness for, or against him. Nor can they be wholly separated by Law, but upon a Nullity of Marriage, Pre-contract, Consanguinity within the Degrees forbidden, Impotency, or such like; in which Cases this is called Separation à *Vinculo Matrimonii*, from the Bond of Matrimony, which each Party is free to Re-marry. But in Case of Adultery, the Law of England does not allow of this plenary Divorce, only a Separation à *Mensa & Thoro*; that is, a Living Divorce, without a Liberty to Re-marry, while either Party is alive. Yet it has been allowed of for good Reasons, in several Cases, by Act of Parliament.

Now come to *Noblemen*, who are so by Descent, Creation, or Marriage. We call them *Noble by Descent*, or *Birthright*, on whom the Honour of Peerage is devolved for want of a male, as it falls out sometimes, according to the Settlement of the Title in the Patent. Others are *Noble by Creation*, such as by the King's Favour have been created *Duchesses*, *Countesses*, or *Baronesses*.

But the greatest Part of *English Noblemen* are so by Marriage, all Women being accounted Noble that are Noblemens Wives. *Uxor fulget Radius Mariti*.

A Noblewoman by Descent, or Creation, marrying another Husband not Noble, after the Decease of the first, keeps her Honour by Law nevertheless, and is still called by her Title. So her new Husband becomes, by Marriage, Master of her Goods and Chattels, yet she adds no Honour to him: But both her Honour and Estate descend to the next Heir.

A Noblewoman by Marriage, who marries another Husband of a lower Estate, loses her Honour by Law. However she is still the Courtesy of England, still look'd upon and respected as Noble, and called by the Name of her former Husband.

A Noblewoman by Birth, married to a Baron, takes place on as *Baroness*, tho she be a Duke's Daughter. But, if she marry under a Nobleman, the Courtesy of England gives her place according to her Birth, and not her Husband's Condition. A Knight's Widow marrying below her self, is still called by the Courtesy of England, with the Surname of her first Husband.

Titular Honour, without Means, being but an empty Shadow, the Eldest Son of a Family, is, by the Custom of England, commonly provided for beyond all other Children, and succeeds in the Title and Estate, that he may be the better able to support the Honour of the Family. He inherits all Lands, and younger Children the Personal Estate. But, if there be no Son, both

both the real and personal Estate are equally divided among Daughters.

To Children.

When the Estate is not intailed, the Father may leave it to what Child he pleases, or give it away from his Children: who keeps 'em in awe, and within the Bounds of Filial Obedience. A Son at the Age of 14, his Father being dead, may, with his Guardian's consent, to Marriage, and by Will dispose Goods and Chattels. At 21 he is of Age, and then free to make Contracts.

A Daughter may consent to Marriage at 7 Years of Age; and at 12 may retract or confirm it.

To Servants.

Servants are commonly hired for one Year, at the end whereof they may leave their Masters, after a fair Warning, which commonly a Month. 'Tis unlawful to take another Man's servant without his Leave, or Certificate, and the Penalty is 5

The Law considering the Condition of a Servant, how by going to Service, he loses his Liberty, and subjects his Will to another, has wisely provided for the Payment of his Wages. For, if a Servant's Wages be not paid, 'tis but his bringing a Complaint to a Justice of Peace upon Oath; and if the Justice be an upright Magistrate, he will take Care to see Justice done him.

But on the other Hand, a Master may by Law correct a Servant, when he gives him just Cause, and Resistance in a servant is liable to a severe Penalty. If he kills his Master, 'tis called Petty-Treason, that is, a Crime next to High-Treason.

Apprentices.

Apprentices, are another sort of Servants in England, who (to learn a Trade) are bound to serve seven Years, and all the Time bare-headed in open Shops: Whereas in Foreign Countries they are bound only for three Years, and learn their Trade as well as in seven: Which way, I confess, is not so much to the Master's Advantage.

An Apprentice is bound, by his Indenture, not to marry during the Time of his Apprenticeship. But, if a Maiden Apprentice do marry, she is, *ipso facto*, free, and may go to her Husband.

No Slaves in England.

Since Christianity prevailed in England, a Foreign Slave brought over, is, upon Landing, free from Slavery, tho' he is from common Service.

'Tis not my Business to find Fault with the Laws of England, which in the main are grounded upon sound Reason. But I could wish, they were more severe on Perjurers, and less cruel to Insolvent Prisoners. Perjury would be less common, and the Jails of England would not be crowded as they are with Men buried alive in most noisom Prisons. For the Law making no Provision for Insolvent Prisoners, but leaving them a Sacrifice to their merciless Creditors, contrary to the Practice of all other Nations, Innocency and Knavery lie equally under the Law: A Practice too frequent in England, unprofitable

the Creditor, ruinous to the Debtor, pernicious to the State, the Blemish of a free Nation, and a Scandal to Christianity.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of the KING. *His Greatness, tho he be not Absolute. The Inconveniencies of an Arbitrary Power.*

THIS undeniable, that the Preservation, Welfare, and Happiness of the People, is the End of Government. For which end the Monarchy of Great Britain is admirably well framed, being limited in such a manner as secures the People's Liberty, without making the King Little. 'Tis an Instrument of three Strings, which being well sorted, yields an admirable Harmony to the Benefit and Glory of the Kingdom. A mix'd Government of Monarchy in the King, Aristocracy in the Lords, and Democracy in the Commons. Here the King makes the Figure of a great Monarch, the Lords keep up their State, and the Commons their Liberty; and they are all three a Check upon one another.

The King has all the Ensigns of Royalty, as the Crown, Scepter, Purple-Robe, Golden-Globe, and Holy-Union. At his Accession to the Crown, he is Proclaimed with great Solemnity; and his Coronation performed with great Pomp and Magnificence. He has likewise all the Marks of Sovereignty, as the Power of making Treaties and Leagues with foreign States, of making Peace and War, sending and receiving Embassadors, creating of Magistrates; of Calling, adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving the Parliament; of conferring Titles of Honour, Coining, Pardon of Criminals, &c.

To make War, the King may raise Men and Arms, both for Sea and Land; press Sea-men and Ships for the Sea-Service, and Magazons for either. He has alone the Choice and Nomination of the Superior Officers, the principal Direction and Command of his Armies, of all Magazines and Ammunition, Castles, Forts, Ports, Havens, and Ships of War. The Militia is likewise wholly at his Command, and the publick Monies at his Disposal.

Without his Royal Assent, no Bill in Parliament can pass into a Law: And he may increase the Number of Peers, by creating more Barons, or calling to their House whom he thinks fit to Writ.

All Counsellors, Officers of State, and Judges are nominated by him. None but the King has the Sovereign Power in the Administration of Justice; and no Subject has here, as in France, a mean, or low Jurisdiction. The King only is Judge in his own

own Cause, tho he deliver his Judgment by the Mouth of the Judges.

In point of Punishments, he may either *Pardon* the Offence, or *Alleviate* the Punishment, after Sentence given according to Law.

The King is the *supream Head* of the Church, as he is of the State, and is look'd upon as her Guardian and nursing Father : So that there lies no *Appeal* from him, as from some other States and Kingdoms beyond Sea, either to the *Pope of Rome*, or to the *Emperor*.

At his Coronation he is Anointed with Oil, as were the Kings of *Israel*, to intimate that his Person is Sacred and Spiritual ; and has the *Dalmatica*, and other *Priestly Vestments* put upon him.

As He is the *Lord Paramount*, or *supream Landlord* of all the Lands in his Dominions, so he has the *supream Right* of Patronage in the Church, called *Patronage-Paramount*. So that if the mean *Patron*, or the *Ordinary*, or the *Metropolitan* present not in due time, the Right of *Presentation* comes to the King.

He alone has the *Patronage* of all Bishopricks, for none can be chosen *Bishop*, but whom he nominates in his *Congé d'essire*. Nor can a Bishop Elect be Consecrated, or take Possession of the Revenues of the Bishoprick, without the King's special *Writ* of Assent.

These are the principal Branches of the King's *Prerogative* the lesser I pass by for Brevity sake. Only I shall take notice here of the King's Claim to the Gift of *Curing* that stubborn Disease, called the *King's Evil*, which began with King Edward the Confessor. However it is, the late King William did not pretend to it.

In short, this *Monarchy* is Free and Independent, and acknowledges no Superior upon Earth. 'Tis true, the *Roman Emperors* were anciently possess'd of this Country ; but, upon their quitting it, the Right (by the Law of Nations) returned to the former Owners *pro derelicto*, as the *Civilians* speak. And the *Crown* has been long since declared in Parliament to be an *Imperial Crown*. Therefore its Kings never yielded *Precedence* to any Monarch, but only to the *Emperor*, on the Score of Antiquity.

So tender is the Law for the Preservation of the King's Person, that the very imagining or intending his Death, prov'd any Overt-Act, is *High Treason* by Law. And tho a Lunatick Idiot, or one *non compos Mentis*, cannot commit Felony, nor any Treason by Law ; yet if, during his Idiocy or Lunacy, shall kill, or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished a Traytor.

Such is the Honour and Respect paid to the King by his Subjects, that they all stand bare, not only in his Presence, but even in his Absence, where he has a Chair of State. All Peo

Chap. XXIII. GREAT BRITAIN.

at their first Address kneel to him, and he is at all times served upon the Knees.

To support the Honour of the Crown, the Kings of England have always kept a great and splendid Court, consisting of a noble and numerous Train of Officers and Servants of all Ranks and Degrees, with large Salaries, beyond any Court in Europe, France not excepted.

By what has been said, 'tis plain, that a *British Monarch*, notwithstanding his limited Power, has enough to satisfy the Ambition of any reasonable Prince, who makes the Happiness of his People the End of his Government.

'Tis true, He cannot raise Money upon his Subjects, repeal Laws, or make new ones, without his Subjects Concurrence in Parliament: And, by his Coronation Oath, he is bound to govern according to the Laws of the Kingdom. Whereas *Arbitrary Princes*, who make their Will the Measure of Government, seldom keep within any Bounds of Justice or Equity; but instead of being the Fathers of their Country, become their Executioners. 'Tis therefore a vulgar Error among Foreigners, to entertain a mean Opinion of this *Monarchy*, because limited, and not arbitrary. So deplorable is the Condition of Subjects, that are Slaves to the Despotick Power and Will of their Sovereign, that if he proves a *Tyrant*, their Lives and Fortunes lie at his Mercy, right or wrong. And if the Freak takes him, he may sell his Subjects like so many Head of Cattle, and make Money of them when he pleases.

To Conquer, or Rob his Neighbours, 'tis granted, a Despotick (or Absolute) Prince is fittest for that purpose. Who, to satisfy his covetous, or ambitious Temper, raises what Taxes, and what Men he pleases. But the *British Monarchy* is more honourable, than to squeeze her Subjects for any unlawful Attempts or Conquests. Her main Business is to keep the Ballance of Europe, to preserve her self intire, and her injured Neighbours from open Invasion.

'Tis well known, that in all lawful and necessary Wars, the Parliament of England never fails to raise such Subsidies, as with good Management, may enable the Sovereign to prosecute the same with Success. But then the Subsidies are neither forced, nor voluntary; nor above the Subjects Ability.

Notwithstanding this limited Power, England has yielded as great Princes as any Kingdom; particularly Richard I. Edward I. Edward III. Henry V. Queen Elizabeth, and our present Queen, whose Accession to the Crown, the World has seen with amazement, what a Curb Her Majesty has been to the excessive Power of France. So infallible is the Rule, *Qui per Mare imperat, Terra imperat*, He commands the Land, that beats the Sea.

Those Gentlemen who are so fond of *Arbitrary Power*, and so much against *Limited*, do not consider, that the Power of all

Popish Princes falls much short of the *British Kings*. If the fact have an absolute Power over their Subjects in the State, the *Pope of Rome* comes in with his Power in the Church: Whereas the *Monarch of Britain* is the Supreme Head, both in Church and State, without any Subjection to the See of *Rome*. The *French King* himself has a Co-partner in his Monarchy, the *Pope*, who reigns in *France* in *Spiritual* Matters, as the *King* does in *Temporal*.

Divisum Imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet.

I have often wondered to see Princes of that Communion suffer that *Interloper* in their Dominions, and let him suck the Blood and Substance of their Subjects, by *Popish Indulgences*, by *Taxes* paid to that Bishop, by *Provisions* and *Dispensations* in several Cases to be procured from the Court of *Rome*, and by *Appeals* thither in Ecclesiastical Suits. 'Tis plain, the *Spiritual* Power has always encroached upon the *Temporal*. Yet none of them dares shake off this heavy Yoke, as did our *Henry VIII*. The Truth is, *Papery* and *Arbitrary Power* go hand in hand, and are a Support to each other. Thus the *Popish Princes* and the *Pope*, playing Booty together, the Subjects of the first are double Slaves, and have the Misfortune to serve two Masters.

BRITAIN, Thanks be to God, is free both from *Spiritual* and *Temporal Slavery*. No Laws can bind the People, but what they make themselves by their Representatives in Parliament. No Tax can be raised upon 'em, without their free Consent. For the *Legislative Power* is lodged in the King, Lords and Commons; but the *Executive Power* is lodged solely in the King: Who alone appoints the Judges, being the Interpreter of the Law; and 'tis in his Name only, that all the Proceedings of the Courts of Justice run.

C H A P. XXIV.

How the Kingdom is governed during a King's Minority, Absence, or Incapacity. Of the Royal Family in general, and the Succession to the Crown.

WHEN the King is in his *Minority*, that is, Under Years of Age, then a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian* is appointed, either by the King his Predecessor, or by the Parliament: In which Case a *Nobleman* is usually chosen, whose private Interest is to preserve the King's Life and Authority. So was the Duke of Somerset, Uncle to *Edward VI.* by his Mother's side. And, when this Rule has not been observed, as

the Minority of *Edward V.* it has prov'd of very ill Consequence. But when the King comes to be 14 Years of Age, He may by Letters Pattents under the Great Seal (according to a Statute made in the Reign of *Henry VIII.*) Revoke and utterly Null what Acts he thinks fit, that have pass'd during his *Minority*.

In the King's Absence upon any foreign Expedition, 'twas usual formerly to appoint a *Vice-gerent*, by Commission under the Great Seal, with the Title of *Lord-Warden*, or *Lord-keeper* of the Realm, and sometimes that of *Protector*, with a Power as great as the King's, except the wearing of a Crown. Whilst *Henry VIII.* was in *France*, the Queen governed with the Title of *Regent*. In the late Reign, the Queen took upon her the Administration, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made for that purpose. But, after her Decese, the Nation was yearly governed, during the King's Absence, by Seven or Nine Lords Justices, all Persons of eminent Quality and Worth.

In case of Incapacity, either through Age or Weakness, or by reason of some incurable Disease, a Guardian or Regent has been constituted to govern the Kingdom. Such was *John Duke of Lancaster*, in the latter Days of *Edward III.* appointed by the King himself, who was then much decay'd both in Body and Mind, with Age, Weakness, and Grief, for the untimely Death of his dear Son, the *Black Prince*.

I come now to the Royal Family, and begin with the Queen Consort, that is, the Wife of a marry'd King sitting upon the Throne.

Her Majesty is reputed the second Person in the Kingdom, and respected accordingly. She has her Court and Officers apart, with a large Dower to maintain her Greatness. Tho an Alien born, She may without Denization or Naturalization purchase Lands in Fee-simple, make Leases and Grants, and sue in her own Name, which is not in the Power of any other Feme covert, or marry'd Woman to do. To conspire her Death, or violate her Chastity, is *High Treason* by Law.

If She survives the King, She is called *Queen Dowager*, is still respected as a Queen, and keeps a Court accordingly. If the next King be unmarried, her Rank is next to him; and if marry'd, She is next to the Queen, as She is also under a Sovereign Queen. Nor does She lose her Dignity, tho She marries a private Gentleman, as did Queen *Catharine*, the Widow of *Henry V.*

As for the King's Children, I mean his lawful Issue, they are to be called the Sons and Daughters of Great Britain, because all Subjects thereof have a special Interest in Them, tho their Education, and the Disposing of Them, be only in the King.

While *Normandy* continued subject to *England* (which was about 100 Years, from the Reign of *Henry I.* till the Beginning of the fatal Reign of King *John*) the King's eldest Son was stiled Duke of *Normandy*. But *Edward I.* Grandson to King *John*, changed that Title, and made his eldest Son *Prince of Wales*, which

which happen'd at the latter end of the 13th Age. In Imitation thereof John I. King of Castile and Leon, made his Son Henry Prince of the *Asturias*; a Country so craggy and mountainous, that it may not improperly be called the *Wales of Spain*; and all the Spanish Princes ever since have born that Title.

The Prince of *Wales* is by Birth Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*, and Duke of *Cornwall*, but Prince of *Wales* by Creation. His yearly Revenue is about 20000 *L.*

He is invested in this Principality by the Imposition of a Cap of State, and a Coronet on his Head; by delivering a *Verge of Gold* into his Hand, as the Emblem of Government; by putting a *Gold-Ring* on his Finger; in Token that he must be a Husband to his Country, and a Father to his Children; and by giving him a *Patent*, to hold the said Principality to Him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*.

The Device of his Coronet, beautify'd with 3 *Ostrich Feathers*, is, ICH DIEN, which in *Welsh* signifies, *Here's the Man*. The Words said to be used by King *Edward*, when he shewed the *Welsh* Lords his eldest Son, born in *Wales*. Others derive this Motto from the *Dutch*, in which Language *Ich Dien* signifies *I Serve*.

The Prince of *Wales*, tho' a Subject, is so Sacred in the Eye of the Law, that it is *High Treason* to imagine his Death, or violate his Wife.

The Younger Sons of *England* have no *Appenages*, as the Younger Sons of *France*, but depend altogether upon the King's Favour, for Honour and Revenues. They are, indeed, by Birth-right Counsellors of State, as well as the Prince of *Wales*, to make 'em fit to manage the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

The Daughters are called *Princesses*, and to attempt their Chastity is *High-Treason*.

The Title of *Royal Highness* is common to all the King's Children. All other Subjects ought to be uncovered in their Presence, and to Kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands. They are served on the Knee at Table, unless the King be present.

Lastly, all Persons of the Blood Royal, being lawful Issues, have the Precedency of all others in *England*.

I conclude with the *Succession*, which has been most commonly in a lineal Course of Descent. Thus the Crown falls from Father to Son, and his Heirs; for want of Son, to the eldest Daughter, and her Heirs; for want of Daughter, to the Brother, and his Heirs; and for want of a Brother, to the Sister, and her Heirs.

Upon this Score the Monarchy of *England* is accounted *Hereditary*, and without an *Interregnum*; the next of Kin to the deceased Sovereign, either King or Queen, (tho' born out of the Dominions of the King of *England*) taking Possession of the Crown, before any Proclamation or Coronation.

'Tis true, the *Succession* in a right Line has often been interrupted, not only in the Time of the *Saxon*, but also in the Reigns of the *Norman Kings*. And at this very Time the *Popish Line* stands excluded from the Crown by the *Act of Settlement*, passed in the late Reign upon King *James* his Abdication; and the Crown settled by another *Act* upon the Protestant Line of *Hanover*, after the present *Queen's* Decease, if Her Majesty dies without Issue.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the Nine Great Officers of State.

NEXT to the Princes of the Blood, we commonly reckon the Great Officers of State, viz.

Lord High Steward,	Lord President of the Council.
Lord High Chancellor, or	Lord Great Chamberlain of
Lord Keeper of the	England.
Great Seal.	Lord High Constable.
Lord High Treasurer.	Earl Marshal.
Lord Privy Seal.	Lord High Admiral.

Of which, the first Five precede all other Lay-men, and the other Four all that are of their Degree of Nobility.

The Lord High Steward, called by our common Lawyers *Mag. Angliæ Seneschallus*, is the first Great Officer of the Crown, and as it were the King's Lord Lieutenant; whose Power, much like that of the ancient *Mayors of the Palace of France*, was so great and exorbitant, that it was thought fit at last to trust it no longer in the Hands of any Subject. *Henry of Bullingbrook*, son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and afterwards King of England, by the Name of *Henry IV.* was the last that had the State of Inheritance in this Office, which was in the 14th Age.

Lord High Steward.

Since that time there has been no Lord High Steward made, but only to officiate *pro hac vice*, either at a Coronation, or for the Arraignment of a Peer or Peere's for a Capital Crime. At a Coronation he sitteth Judicially, and keeps his Court at the King's Palace at *Westminster*; where he receives the Bills and Petitions of all Noblemen and others, who by Reason of their Tenure, or otherwise, claim to do Services at the King's Coronation, and to receive the accustomed Fee. In the solemn Procession upon the Coronation-Day, he marches immediately before the King, bearing in his Hand *St. Edward's Crown*. Which Office his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire* performed at the present Queen's Coronation, marching in the Middle between the Duke

of *Richmond* bearing the Queen's Scepter with the Dove, and the Duke of *Somerset* bearing the Orb.

In case of a Trial of a Peer or Peereſs for a Capital Crime he judges and gives Sentence, as the ancient *High Stewards* were wont to do; and his Commission is to proceed, *secundum Leges & Consuetudinem Angliae*. Neither He, nor the Jury of the Lords are sworn: But tho' he be sole Judge, yet he calls all the 12 Judges of the Land to assist him. During the Trial, he sits under a *Cloth of State*, bearing a *white Staff* in his Hand which is presented to him by the Usher of the black Rod kneeling. The *Heralds* and *Sergeants at Arms*, with their Maces, attend at this Solemnity. In short, he is respected like a King, called by the Title of *Grace*, formerly given to the Kings of *England*; and they that speak to him, say, *May it please your Grace, my Lord High Steward of England*. The Trial being over, he openly breaks his *white Staff*; and so ends his Office.

Lord High Chancellor. The *Lord High Chancellor*, or *Keeper of the Great Seal*, now there is no *Lord High Steward*, is look'd upon as the prime Minister of State, and the highest Person in the Kingdom in Civil Affairs, after the King and Princes of the Blood, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

His Place is of great Trust: For he keeps a Court called the *Court of Chancery*, or the *Court of Equity*, wherein he is sole Judge, tho' the *Master of the Rolls* be his Assistant. And there he is to judge according to Conscience and Equity, and not according to the Rigour of the Law. 'Tis he that keeps the *Great Seal of England*, without which, and the Mace, he never appears abroad. All Patents, Commissions, and Warrants coming from the King, are perused by him. If they be lawful, he signs them; if not, he cancels them. By Virtue of his Office, he is one of the King's Privy-Council, and ought to have a tender Regard for the Preservation of the Rights of the Crown. He also bestows all Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 *l.* yearly in the King's Books. His Office is only *durante Beneficatio*, and its yearly Incomes are about 7000 *l.*

The *Lord Chancellor*, and *Lord Keeper*, is the same in Authority, Power, and Precedence. All the Difference is, that the *Lord Chancellor* is created by Patent, which the *Lord Keeper* is not; and that the Title of *Chancellor* is a particular Mark of the King's Favour.

Lord High Treasurer. The *Lord High Treasurer* has under his Charge and Government all the King's Revenue, which is kept in the *Exchequer*, and consequently the Check of all Officers any way employ'd in collecting the same, whose Offices are also for the most part in his Gift.

This Office was formerly conferred, by the Delivery of the golden Keys of the Treasury, and now by the Delivery of a white Staff to him by the King. His Salary is 8000 *l.* per Annum, and he holds his Place during the King's Pleasure.

The *Lord Privy Seal* is the fourth great Officer, and his Place *Lord Pri-*
is also of great Trust: For all Charters and Grants of the King, *vy Seal*
all Pardons signed by His Majesty, and divers other Matters
of less Concernment, which do not pass the Great Seal, pass
through his Hands. But first they must pass the *Signet* in the
Secretaries Office, which being directed to the *Lord Privy Seal*,
he has his Warrant for affixing the *Privy Seal* to the Grant; and the
Privy Seal is an Authority to the Lord Chancellor (or Lord
Keeper) to pass the *Great Seal*, when the Nature of the Grant
requires it.

Thus what passes from the King, has these several Ways of
being considered, before it can be perfected: For neither the
Lord Privy Seal, nor the *Lord Chancellor*, (or *Lord Keeper*)
ought to affix his Seal, if the Warrant be against Law or
Custom, and the King ought first to be acquainted with the
matter.

The *Lord Privy Seal* is by his Place of the Privy Council, and
therefore sworn twice, as Privy Seal, and Privy Counsellor.
His Salary is 3000 l. *per Annum*, and his Office is also *durante*
Reis Beneplacito.

The same it is with the *Lord President*, an Officer as ancient *Lord Pre-*
King John's Time, and usually called *Consiliarius Capitalis fident*.
This Office was discontinued after the Death of the first Earl of
Manchester in the Reign of King Charles I. and supply'd by the
Lord Chancellor, till it came to be reviv'd by King Charles II.
to the Person of the Earl of Shafisbury. 'Tis by the *Lord Presi-*
ent that Matters are propos'd to the Privy Council, and the Re-
port made to the King of their several Transactions, when His
Majesty has been absent from the Council.

This Office has been always granted by Letters under the
Great Seal, and is rather a Post of Honour than Profit.

Next is the *Lord Great Chamberlain of England*, an Officer of *Lord*
great Antiquity, and of special Service at the Coronation of *Great*
our Kings: Upon which Day, before the King rises, he is to *Chamber-*
bring his Shirt, Coif, and wearing Cloaths; he dresses the King, *lain of*
puts on his Royal Robes, and serves His Majesty that Day be- *England.*
fore and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands. In the
procession he marches with his Coronet, and a white Staff in
his Hand.

He disposes of the *Sword of State* to what Lord he pleases,
to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament:
at which time he goes himself on the right Hand of the
Sword next to the King's Person, and the Earl-Marshal on
the left.

The whole Palace of *Westminster* being under his Govern-
ment, he issues out his Warrants for the sitting and furnishing
of *Westminster-Hall* against Coronations, and Trials of Peers in
Parliament-time. He provides all Things in the House of
Peers in the Time of Parliament; and to that end, he has an
Apartment.

Apartment near this House, with the Gentleman-Usher of the black Rod, the Yeoman-Usher, and Door-Keepers, under his Command. Upon all solemn Occasions, the Keys of Westminster-Hall, of the Court of Wards, and the Court of Requests are delivered to him.

At the Coronation he has 40 Ells of Crimson Velvet allowed him for his own Robes. After the King is dressed by him and gone forth, his Majesty's Night Apparel, his Bed, and the Furniture of his Chamber are his Fees. The very Basin the King has washed his Hands in, and the Towels he has wiped them with, fall likewise to his Share.

There are also certain Fees due to him from all Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or when they do their Homage; and from all Bishops, when they do their Homage to the King.

Lord High Constable.

This Office is Hereditary in the Marquis of Lindsey. The Lord High Constable is also a Great Officer, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so exorbitant, that it was thought too great for any Subject. In short, this Office has been discontinued ever since the Reign of Henry VII. Edward IV. (or Stafford) then Duke of Buckingham, having been the last High Constable of England.

However, upon a Coronation, a Lord High Constable is created *pro illa vice*, as was the Duke of Bedford at Queen Anne's Coronation; who marched in his Robes, with his Staff and Coronet in his Hand.

In the Marshal's Court he sat as Judge, and took Place of the Earl-Marshal.

Earl-Marshal.

Next to the Lord High Constable, is the Earl-Marshal of England; who takes Cognizance, as the High Constable, of all Matters of War and Arms, wherein he is commonly guided by the Civil-Law. 'Tis the Earl-Marshal, who, with the Assistance of the Kings at Arms and Heralds, marshals the orders the Proclamation and Coronation of our Kings, the Marriages, Funerals, Cavalcades, Royal Interviews, and Feasts &c. The same it is when either Peace or War with a foreign Power is proclaimed. He is also the Judge of the Controversies of Arms, and of the Pedigrees of the Nobility and Gentry. He therefore keeps a Court of Chivalry in the common Hall of the College of Heralds, London, whose Office is subordinate to him, and where they sit as his Council or Assistants in the rich Coats of Arms. So that whoever desires a Coat of Arms must first apply himself to the Earl-Marshal by Petition, with a Certificate annex'd as to his being qualified for it. Which being approved of by the Earl-Marshal, an Order is directed to him to Garter King at Arms, and another of the Kings at Arms being of that Province where the Petitioner resides, to deliver Arms for him, and prepare him a Grant, with the Coat blazoned in Colours in the Margin thereof. In which Grant 'tis expressly said, that none at his Peril do presume to bear the same Coat.

At the Coronation, the Earl-Marshal appears in his Robes with his Coronet in his Hand, and the Earl-Marshal's Staff. This Office has continued a long time Hereditary in the Duke of Norfolk's Family, descended by the Mother's side from a Montbray Earl of Nottingham, the first Earl-Marshal of England.

The last Great Officer is the *Lord High Admiral*, who has the Management of all Maritime Affairs, and the Government of the Royal Navy, with Power of Decision in all maritime Cases, both civil and criminal. He judges of all Things done upon, beyond the Sea, in any part of the World, upon the Sea-coasts, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge from the Sea. By him Vice-Admirals, Rear-Admirals, and all Sea-Captains are commissioned, all Depu- ties for particular Coasts, and Coroners to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-coasts or at Sea. He also appoints the Judges for the Court of Admiralty, and may Imprison, Release, &c. The Sea being reckoned without the Limits of the Common-Law, and under the Jurisdiction of the *Lord High Admiral*, therefore the *Civil-Law* is made use of in the Courts of Admiralty. The Proceedings, in all Civil Matters, are according to the *Civil-Law*, that is, by Libel to the Action, both Parties giving Surety, that they shall stand to the Judgment of the Court, and he that shall fail in the Suit, pay to the other what he shall be condemned to.

But in criminal Matters, such as Piracy chiefly, the case is alter'd. For whereas the Proceeding in this Court was of old according to the *Civil-Law*, there were two Statutes made by Henry VIII. That Criminal Affairs should be try'd in this Court by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by a special Commission of the King to the *Lord High Admiral*, whereof some of the Judges are to be Commissioners. In which case, the Trial is by the Common-Law, as directed by those Statutes.

The Customs and former Decrees of this Court are there of use, for deciding of Controversies. And there is a Court of Admiralty under it, for determining Differences between Merchants.

Tho' the Common-Law reaches as far as the Low-water Mark, being counted *intra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and Cases there arising are determinable by the Common-Law; yet when the Sea flows over the Low-water Mark, the Admiral has also a Jurisdiction there, over Matters done (while the Sea flows) between the Low-water Mark and the Land.

To the *Lord High Admiral* belong all Penalties and Amercements of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-Shore, in Ports and Havens, and all Rivers below the first Bridge from the Sea, the Goods of Pirates and Felons condemned, or outlawed, Sea-wrecks, and floating on the Sea, or cast away on the Shore, not granted to Lords of Mannors adjoining to the Sea, and a Share of all lawful

lawful Prizes: Also, all great *Fishes*, commonly called *Fishes*, except Whales and Sturgeons. To which add, a Sum of 7000 l. a Year.

In short, this is so great an Office, in point of Trust, Honour and Profit, that it has usually been given to Princes of the Blood or the most eminent Persons among the Nobility (q).

CHAP. XXVI.

A Short History of the Kings and Queens of England. From the first of the Saxon and Danish Kings, till William the Conqueror.

THE *English* History is so full of Variety, of such surprising Turns and Revolutions, that I think none can parallel it: But the Bounds of this Volume not allowing me to enlarge upon it, I shall only give a short View of the Succession of the Monarchs of *England*, with the Time of their Accession to the Crown, their Characters, and most memorable Passages of their respective Reigns.

Their SUCCESSION.

SAXON Kings.

- 819 EGBERT.
- 836 ETHELWOLF.
- 855 ETHELBALD.
- 860 ETHELBERT.
- 872 ALFRED.
- 901 EDWARD the Elder.
- 924 ETHELSTAN.
- 940 EDMUND.
- 946 EDRED.
- 955 EDWIN.
- 959 EDGAR.
- 975 EDWARD the Martyr.
- 978 ETHELRED.
- 1016 EDMUND IRON-SIDE.

DANISH Kings.

- 1017 CANUTE.
- 1035 HAROLD.
- 1040 HARDI CANUTE.

The SAXONS Re-throned.

- 1042 EDWARD the Confessor.
- 1066 HAROLD.

NORMAN Kings

- 1066 WILLIAM the Conqueror.
- 1087 WILLIAM II.
- 1100 HENRY I.
- 1135 STEPHEN.

The SAXON and NORMAN Blood United.

- 1154 HENRY II.
- 1189 RICHARD I.
- 1199 JOHN.
- 1216 HENRY III.
- 1272 EDWARD I.

107 EDWARD II.
127 EDWARD III.
137 RICHARD II.

The Line of LANCASTER.

139 HENRY IV.
141 HENRY V.
142 HENRY VI.

The Line of YORK.

146 EDWARD IV.
148 EDWARD V.
148 RICHARD III.

LANCASTER and
YORK United.

148 HENRY VII.

1509 HENRY VIII.
1547 EDWARD VI.
1553 MARY I.
1558 ELIZABETH.

KINGS and QUEENS of
GREAT-BRITAIN.

1602 JAMES I.
1625 CHARLES I.
1648 CHARLES II.
1684 JAMES II.
1688 WILLIAM III.
and MARY II.
1701 ANNE, the present
QUEEN.

The SAXON Kings of ENGLAND.

1. **EGBERT**, a warlike Prince, King of the *West-Saxons*, and the Founder of the *English Monarchy*, having reduced the other Kings of the *Heptarchy*, was crowned King of *Engel-lond* (afterwards turned into *England*) at *Winchester*, the Royal-Seat of the *West-Saxon Kings*; but continued for some Years the conquered Kings as *Viceroy*s, or *Tributaries*. In his Reign, *England* was invaded by an Army of 23000 *Danes*: But he kept his Ground, and forced them, at last, to leave him in full Possession. After a Reign of 17 Years he died, and was inhumed at *Winchester*.
2. **ETHELWOLF**, *Egbert's* Son, was Bishop of *Winchester* when the Crown fell to him, and was hardly prevailed upon to accept it: Such was the *Bigotry* of most of the *Saxon Kings*, as to prefer a Cowl to a Crown. He was a great Votary to the *Papal See*, a mighty Friend to the *Clergy*, and a most uxorious Prince. He went in *Pilgrimage* to *Rome*, confirmed *Peter-pence*, and made part of *England* Tributary to the *Pope*. His Reign was also disturbed by the *Danes*, but he gave 'em a great Overthrow at *Okely*. 'Twas in his Time the Kingdom of the *Picts* was destroy'd by the *Scots*. He reigned 19 Years, and left 4 Sons, who all succeeded to the Crown, viz. *Ethelbald*, *Ethelbert*, *Ethelred*, and *Alfred*.
3. **ETHELBALD**, who married *Judith*, his Mother-in-law. His Reign lasted but 5 Years, but he had the good Fortune to be too hard for the *Danes*. He was buried at *Salisbury*.
4. **ETHELBERT**, his Brother, was a very vertuous Prince, much harrass'd by the *Danes*, tho' often victorious over

over 'em. He reigned but 6 Years, and was buried at *Winchester*.

866. V. **ETHELRED**, *Ethelbert's* Brother, fought nice battles in one Year's time with the *Danes*, who exercised a manner of Cruelty, sparing neither Age nor Sex. Heathens they were, and like Heathens they acted. They burnt and abundance of Monasteries. This King's Reign lasted 6 Years, and he was buried at *Winburn* in *Dorsetshire*.

872. VI. **ALFRED**, his Brother, was born at *Wantage* in *Dorsetshire*. He proved a most excellent Prince, and a great Lover of Learning. Being hard put to it by the *Danes*, he sought himself a Musician, and so went frequently into the *Danish* Camp. When he found a proper Time to strike a Blow, he got his Scattered Forces together, fell upon them near *Abington*, and gave them a great Overthrow. *Alfred* one of their Generals, was killed; and their Banner, *East* taken. Thus having rid himself of those troublesome *Gentles*, he made Justice and Learning flourish in the Land. He divided *England* into Shires, and founded the University of *Oxford*. He reigned 29 Years, and was interred at *Winchester*.

901. VII. **EDWARD**, surnamed the *Elder*, was *Alfred's* Son. He had a Sister, *Elfrada* by Name, a martial Princess, who was a great Help to him in all his Scuffles with the *Danes*, whom he master'd at last. He reigned 23 Years, and was interred at *Winchester*.

924. VIII. **ETHELSTAN**, Son of *Edward*, proved a magnificent King, and was courted by most Princes of *Europe*. He vanquished the *Danes*, and drove 'em to *Northumberland*. He subdued *Wales*, and made it Tributary. *Cornwall*, and the *Isle of Scilly*, were also by him annexed to the Crown. 'Twas in his Reign that *Guy of Warwick* lived, who slew *Colbron*, the *Danish* Goliath. In his time also the Bible was, by his Command, translated into *English*. He reigned 18 Years, died at *Glocester*, and was buried at *Malmesbury*.

940. IX. **EDMUND**, *Ethelstan's* Brother, in whose Reign the *Danes* grew troublesome again. But, with the Assistance of the King of *Scots*, they were entirely defeated. *Edmund* therefore recompensed that King with the Counties of *Gloucester* and *Westmorland*, which remained in the Hands of the *Danes* till the Reign of *Henry II.* He died after a Reign of 6 Years, and was interred at *Glastenbury*, leaving two Sons in the Nonage, *Edwin* and *Edgar*, who were both set aside, to make room for their Uncle.

946. X. **EDRED**, King *Edmund's* Brother, who usurping the Crown from *Edwin*, his Nephew, made a Breach to the Succession. He was governed by *Dunstan*, Abbot of *Glastenbury*, and opposed by *Wolstan* Archbishop of *York*. He reigned 5 Years, and was buried at *Winchester*.

99. XI. **EDWIN**, King **Edmund's** eldest Son, succeeded his Uncle **Edred**, but proved a bad Prince. His Hatred against the Monks made him lose his Crown. He banished **Dunstan**, and **Dunstan** got him deposed. This broke his Heart, and he was buried at **Winebester**, after a Reign of 4 Years.

99. XII. **EDGAR**, surnamed the Peaceable, was **Edmund's** Son, and **Edwin's** younger Brother. He proved the greatest of the Saxon Monarchs, but a lustful Prince. He recalled **Dunstan** from his Banishment, advanced him to the See of **Canterbury**, and at his Instigation turned out the married Priests. He converted into a Tribute of Wolves, the Tribute paid by the **Welsh** in Gold, Silver, and Cattle, ever since **Ethelstan's** Reign; which made that People so active in Wolf-hunting, that in a few Years they cleared the Kingdom of 'em. This King had the Honour to be rowed over the River **Dee** to **Chester**, by 8 Tributary Princes. Having reigned 16 Years, he died, and was buried at **Glastenbury**.

99. XIII. **EDWARD**, surnamed the Martyr, a natural Son of **Edgar**, made a new Breach to the Succession, by usurping the Crown from his Brother **Ethelred**, a lawful Son of **Edgar**, by **Elfreda** his Queen. The secular Priests, and the Monks, fell out again in this Reign, but **Dunstan** supporting the Monks, made these triumph, at last, over the Priests. The King reigned but 3 Years, and was assassinated at **Corfe-Castle**, by the Queen's Order, his Mother-in-law, which got him the Name of Martyr. This was to make way for

99. XIV. **ETHELRED**, surnamed Unready, the lawful Son of **Edgar**, by **Elfreda** the Queen. He proved a weak and unfortunate Prince, and was so harrassed by the Danes, that to make 'em easie, he paid them a yearly Tribute of 40000 *l.* called *Danegelt*. In short, the Danes grew at last so imperious and burdenson, living upon free Quarter, that **Ethelred** (to be rid of 'em) privately ordered his Subjects to Massacre 'em in the Night; which was done accordingly, Nov. 13th, 1002. killing 24000 in one Night. This bloody Scene was so highly resented by **Sueno**, King of **Denmark**, that in order to revenge it, he came over in Person, with a mighty Fleet and Land-Forces; and was soon after, follow'd by **Canute**, his second Son, with a great Re-inforcement: Upon which, King **Ethelred** fled beyond Sea, and left his Subjects to the Mercy of the cruel Invader. Being returned home upon **Sueno's** Death, he died himself soon after, and was buried at **Glastenbury**.

99. XV. **EDMUND**, for his great Strength surnamed Ironside, was **Ethelred's** Son, and a valiant Prince. He contended for the Crown against **Canute** the Dane, Son to **Sueno** deceased; and after great shedding of Blood on both sides, they agreed to decide the Matter by single Combat, in the Face of their Armies, at **Alney**, an Isle in the **Severn**, near **Glocester**. *Canute*

mutt being over-matched, and wounded by *Edmund*, they embraced each other, and agreed to divide the Kingdom between them, the South of *England* falling to *Edmund's* Share, and the North to *Canute*. But *Edmund* being soon after assassinated by treacherous *Edrick*, *Canute* seized upon the Whole; and *Edmund*, having reigned but 7 Months, was buried at *Glastenbury*. He left two Sons, *Edward* and *Edmund*.

The DANISH Kings of ENGLAND.

1017. XVI. **CANUTE**, Son of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*, having obtained the whole Kingdom upon the Death of *Edmund*, caused *Edrick* his Murderer to be beheaded, and his Head to be set up on the highest Tower in *London*. But he banished the Sons of *Edmund*, and married *Emma*, the Widow of King *Ethelred*; by whom he had two Sons, viz. *Sueno* and *Canute*; the first being his Successor in the Kingdoms of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the other supplanted by

1035. XVII. **HAROLD I.** surnamed *Harefoot*, a base Son of *Canute*. He proved a Tyrant, and cruel to *Q. Emma*, whose Son *Alfred* by *Ethelred* he killed treacherously. He reigned but 5 Years, and was buried at *Westminster*.

1040. XVIII. **HARDI-CANUTE**, *Canute's* and *Q. Emma's* Son, succeeded to *Harold*, his Supplanter; whose Corps he caused to be dug out of the Grave, and thrown into the *Thames*. He was kind to *Q. Emma*, and her Son *Edward*; but was a great Epicure, and died at a Wedding. He reigned but 3 Years, and was buried at *Winchester*. Thus ended with him the Tyranny of the *Danes* in *England*, who for above 40 Years had grievously oppress'd it; and the *Saxon* Blood being Re-inthroned, the *Danes* that remained here mixed with the *English*, and became one Nation with them.

The SAXONS Re-inthroned.

1042. XIX. **EDWARD** the Confessor, *Ethelred's* and *Emma's* seventh Son, succeeded *Hardi-Canute*, and by his Person the Crown returned to the *Saxon*-Line, but with a Breach to the Succession, his Nephews *Edward* and *Edmund* both Sons of *Edmund Ironside* his Brother, being laid aside who had a precedent Right. He made his Mother *Emma* undergo the *Ordeal*, and denied his Wife *Editba* the Rights of the Marriage-bed. His Contineny and great Affection to *William* Duke of *Normandy*, made way for the *Norman* Conquest. He banished Earl *Godwin*, a great Man in his Reign, but soon recalled him, who was at last choaked with a piece of Bread. *Harold*, *Godwin's* Son, conquered *Wales*. The

King remitted the Tax called *Danegelt*, and first-cused of the King's Evil. He rebuilt *Westminster Abbey*, died without Issue, having reigned 24 Years, and was buried in the said Abbey. Being afterwards canonized for a Saint, he was called *St. Edward*.

666. XX. *HAROLD II.* Son of *Earl Godwin* by *Thyra*, a base Daughter of *Cnut*, the first of that Name, succeeded *Edward*, to the Prejudice of *Edgar Atheling*, Grandchild of *Edmund Ironside*. But he did not long enjoy his Usurpation, being slain 8 Months after in a Field-Battle by *William* the Conqueror, Duke of *Normandy*. This Nation was then infatuated with the *French* Language and Fashions, which introduced at last *French* Government. The fatal Battle was fought October 14, 1066, 9 Miles from *Hastings* in *Sussex*, when the *English* fell upon the *Normans* with great Fury, but were disordered by the Duke's seeming Retreat, and *Harold* slain in the Fight. His Body was Royally interred at *Waltham*, in *Essex*.

CHAP. XXVII.

of the Norman Kings of England, from *William the Conqueror*, to *James the first Monarch of Great-Britain*.

666. XXI. *WILLIAM I.* surnamed the Conqueror, the seventh Duke of *Normandy*, and Son of *Robert* by *Harlot*, a *Tanner's* Daughter, laid a Claim to the Crown of England, as a Donation from his Cousin *Edward the Confessor*. To get Possession of it, he came over with a Land-Force, and landed at *Pevensey* in *Sussex*; where he set his Fleet on Fire, to let his Men understand, they must either conquer, or die. He fought King *Harold*, slew him, defeated his Army, and with one single Victory got the Crown of *England*, which had cost innumerable Battles to the *Danes*. He came in a Conqueror, and reigned like a Tyrant. He disarmed the *English*, allowed them no Fire nor Candle after 8 a Clock at Night; built the Tower of *London*, with several other Fortresses, to curb them; and seized upon all Offices of Honour and Profit, and gave 'em to his *Normans*. However, he confirmed the Laws of *Edward the Confessor*, to which he added some Customs of *Normandy*, and caus'd them all to be written in the *Norman* Tongue; and tho' the *English* did not understand it, yet they paid dear for transgressing them. The *Sentish* Men, by a Stratagem, obtained from him some special Privileges. He seized abundance of Church-Lands, and levelled with the Ground 36 Towns and Villages, with as many

ny Churches in *Hampshire*, to make the *New Forest*, in which two of his Sons were killed, as they were Hunting. He built *Battel Abbey* in the Place where King *Harold* was slain, and made the *Doomsday-Book*. In this King's Reign, the Archbishop of *York* was made *Primate of England*; and the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Primate of all England*. The Service of his Reign made it very turbulent, and uneasy to him. When he was here, *Normandy* rebelled; when he was there, *England* did the same. *Scotland* and *Ireland* gave him some Disturbance; and in short, neither his Subjects could love him, nor his Neighbours endure him. At last he died at *Caen* in *Normandy*, after a Reign of 21 Years; and, after his Burial, was there interred without any thing of a Funeral Pomp. He left three Sons, *Robert*, *William*, and *Henry*; *Robert* succeeding his Father in the Dukedom of *Normandy*, *William* in the Crown of *England*, and *Henry* next to *William*.

1087. XXII. *WILLIAM II.* surnamed *Rufus*, seized upon the Crown, in Prejudice of *Robert*, his elder Brother, who was then beyond Sea; and got it by the powerful Influence of *Lanfrank*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Robert* came over, and Matters were adjusted, upon Condition that *William* should pay him 300 Marks per Annum, and *Robert* should succeed him, if he outlived him. This King proved milder to the English, than his Father. He built *Westminster Hall*, but did not think it big enough. He banished *Anselm*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for checking his Authority; and kept that See vacant 4 Years together, during which he enjoyed the Revenue of it. He also banished Bishop *Oddo*, his Uncle, for stirring up his Brother *Robert* against him. He made *Maelcolm*, King of *Scott*, Tributary, and quelled several Rebellions in *Wales*. In this Reign Earl *Godwin's* Lands, being 30 Acres, were overflown. *William* was killed in *New Forest* with an Arrow levelled at a Deer, by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*. His Reign lasted 13 Years, and he was buried at *Winchester*.

1100. XXIII. *HENRY I.* for his Learning, surnamed *Beauclerk*, the youngest Son of *William the Conqueror*, succeeded next to Duke *Robert* being in the Holy Land. Who being come home from thence, *Henry* agreed with him on *William Rufus's* Terms. King *Henry* restored the free Use of Fire and Cannon, forgave all Debts to the Crown before his coming to it, confirmed the Laws of *Edward the Confessor*, and established the Yard-Measure. To please the Clergy, he recalled *Anselm*; who refusing to consecrate some Bishops he preferred, fell into Disgrace, and was banished again, the King keeping that, and other Sees vacant. The greatest Blow of his Reign, was his Cruelty to *Robert*, his eldest Brother, whom he stripp'd of his Dukedom of *Normandy*, and brought him Prisoner over into *England*, confined him in *Canis Castle*.

Wales, and kept him there Prisoner, with hard Usage, the Space of 25 Years. He married *Maud*, descended from *Edmund Ironside*; and got by her *William*, his eldest Son, who was married to the Duke of *Norman*'s Daughter. But coming over from *France* in great State, they had the Misfortune to be cast away, with two more of the King's Children, and a great many Persons of Quality. As *Oxford-University* was restored by *Alfred*, so was *Cambridge* by *Henry*. Some will have him also to be the Founder of our High Court of Parliament. He gave the *Welch* a great Overthrow, and died at last in *France*; but was brought over, and buried in the Abbey of *Reading*. About the latter end of his Reign, there happen'd so great an Eclipse of the Sun; that the Stars were seen at Noon-Day. He reigned 25 Years, and *Maud* his Daughter, his only Issue left alive, was laid aside by the Power of the Clergy, to make room for

35. XXIV. **STEPHEN**, a Grandson of the Conqueror, by *Alice* his Daughter, and *Stephen* her Husband, Earl of *Champagne* and *Blou*, succeeded *Henry* by the Power of the Clergy, contrary to his Oath, and in Prejudice of *Maud* the Empress, Daughter of King *Henry*. To oblige the Clergy, he promised, that he would not seize upon Church-Dignities, and exempted them from the secular Power, tho' never so criminal. But as he was an Usurper, so his Reign proved troublesome, especially upon the Account of *Maud*, the right Heir to the Crown; who in pursuance of her Right, spun her self, and King *Stephen*, a long Thread of Troubles. The Empress narrowly escaped being taken several times, once particularly, when to save her, she was put into a Coffin. The King was taken Prisoner, but released upon the Death of *Eustace* his Son, and his adopting *Henry* the Son of *Maud*, to succeed him after his Decease. Thus he reigned 19 Years, died at *Dover*, and was buried at *Fetersham*. He was a valiant Prince.

The NORMAN and SAXON Line United.

34. XXV. **HENRY II.** Grandson of *Henry I.* and Son of *Maud* the Empress, his Daughter, by *Plantagenet* her Husband, succeeded next to King *Stephen*. *Henry I.* his Grandfather, being a *Norman*, and his Mother descended from the *Saxon* King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood were united in him, and runs still in the Veins of our present Queen. He was commonly called *Henry Fitz-Empress*, his Mother *Maud* having been first married to *Henry V.* Emperor of *Germany*; and he was, by the Mother's side, descended from *Maud*, the first Wife of *Henry I.* Daughter of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, by *Margaret* Daughter of *Ed-*

ward, eldest Son of Edmund Ironside. His Father, *Geoffrey Plantagenet*, was Earl of *Anjou*, *Touraine*, and *Maine*; which *French* Provinces became, in his own Right, subject to the Crown of *England*: To which was added the Dukedom of *Aquitain*, including *Poitou*, *Xaintonge*, *Guienne*, and *Gascogne*, in the Right of *Eleanor* his Wife. He also recovered *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* from the *Scots*, to whom those two Counties had been subject above 200 Years. He subdued the *Welsh*, and conquered *Ireland*. A great Prince, but unhappy in his Jealous Queen, and undutiful Sons, whom she stirred up against him. He had a Concubine, called *Rosamond*, whom he kept in his Palace of *Woodstock*, in *Oxfordshire*. *Henry* being gone to *Normandy*, the Queen took that Opportunity to gratify her Revenge, by poisoning *Rosamond*; for which the Queen was imprisoned, till the King departed this Life. *Tho. Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, proved also a great Thorn in his Side. Several Rapes and Murders being committed by the Clergy, and *Becket* refusing to punish 'em, he was banished by the King. Being recalled from his Banishment, but continuing still Refractory, he was murdered by four Courtiers on *Christmas-Day*. The King submitted to grievous Penance inflicted upon him for it: Which was, to walk three Miles on his bare Feet, and to receive 80 Lashes on the Back, from the Monks of *Canterbury*. Thus he owed to *Becket's* Ghost; and here is a Thing unaccountable *Passive-Obedience* from an humble King, to an insolent Clergy. 'Twas in his Reign the famous Abbey of *Glastenbury* was burnt by Lightning, and that 30 *Vaudois*, who fled into *England*, were starved to Death. He reigned 35 Years, died at *Chinon* in *Normandy*, and was buried at *Font-Everard*.

1189. XXVI. *RICHARD I.* for his Valour surnamed *Car-Lion*, succeeded his Father *Henry*, being his eldest Son at the Time of his Death. He signalized himself in the *Holy War*, and where-ever he went, Terror was his Fore-runner. Insomuch that the *Saracens* used his Name to quiet the Children, as I am credibly informed the *French* do now the Name of *Marlborough*, to the same purpose. He took the Isle of *Cyprus*; but being deserted by the *French*, he returned home, without taking *Jerusalem*. Being separated from his Fleet, and coming home by Land, through *Germany*, he was taken Prisoner in the Emperor's Dominions, who imposed on him a grievous Ransom. Soon after his Return, a War broke out with *France*, in which he got a signal Victory over the *French* at *Gisors*: But soon after besieging the Castle *Chalus*, he was killed by an Arrow, and was inhumed at *Font-Everard*, at his Father's Feet, after a Reign of 10 Years. In his Time lived *Robin Hood*, and *Little John*, two general Robbers, who robbed the Rich, and relieved the Poor.

1199. XXVII. *JOHN*, surnamed *Lackland*, succeeded his Brother *Richard*, in Prejudice of *Lionel* his Nephew, his elder Brother *Geofry's* Son, who being taken, was murdered. After which the King never prospered, and *England* was brought to the brink of Ruin. For his preferring one to the See of *Canterbury*, against the Pope's Order, he was excommunicated; the Kingdom interdicted; and all Subjects absolved from their Allegiance: So that for above 6 Years the People lived like Heathens, by his Holiness's Command. Mean while, King *Philip* of *France*, surnamed *Augustus*, seized upon the *English* Possessions in *France*, Anno 1202, and prepared to invade *England*. The Barons, who hated the King, rose up in Arms against him, and called in *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, to be their King: But, upon some Disguist, he was fain to return home. King *John*, to extricate himself, did basely submit to the Pope; subjected the Crown of *England* to his Holiness, and engaged to pay him a Tribute for it of 10000 Marks a Year. Upon this Submission, the *French* King fell short of his Design upon *England*, and King *John* proved too hard for him. This unhappy Reign, however, is memorable for the *Magna Charta* the King granted to his Subjects, which has been ever since esteemed the Measure of the *English* Government; wherein 'tis expressly provided, That if the King should violate any Part of it, and should refuse to rectify what he had done amiss, it should be lawful for the Barons, and the whole People of *England*, to distress him by all the Ways they could think on; such as the Seizing on his Castles, Lands, and Possessions; Provision being only made for the Safety of the Persons of the King and Queen, and of their Children. This King granted *London* to chuse yearly a Mayor; and in his Reign *London-Bridge* was finished of Stone. He reigned 17 Years, was poisoned by a Monk at *Swinstead-Abbey* in *Lincolnshire*, and buried at *Worcester*.

1216. XXVIII. *HENRY III.* King *John's* Son, succeeded his Father, and proved but a weak Prince. *Mali Corui malum Oviu*. His exorbitant Kindness to Foreigners, and Neglect of his own Subjects, incensed the Barons against him; who took him and his Brother *Richard* Prisoners at *Nottingham*. But the potent Earl of *Leicester* embracing his Interest, procured his Liberty. Such was this King's Lavishness, that it brought him to Want, this to Contempt. For 300000 l. he for ever renounced his Right to *Normandy*, and the other *French* Provinces: Four Mock-Suns appeared in this Reign, and a Famine followed. This King reigned 36 Years, the longest of any King or Queen of *England*. He was buried at *Westminster*.

1272. XXIX. *EDWARD I.* *Henry's* Son, surnamed *Longshanks*, was in the Holy Land, with *Eleanor* his Wife, when his Father died. Being returned from thence, he owed *France*,

subdued *Wales*; and conquered *Scotland*, notwithstanding the Pope's Inhibition. He reigned 35 Years, and was interred at *Westminster*.

1307. XXX. EDWARD II. commonly called from his Birth-place *Edward of Carnarvon*, succeeded next to his Father *Edward*; but proved an unfortunate Prince, hated by the Nobles, and slighted by the Commons. First debauched by *Pierce Gaveston* his Favourite, and next by the *Spencers*, Father and Son; whose intolerable Oppressions he countenanced, to the hazard of his Crown. *Gaveston* was beheaded, and the *Spencers* were cut in pieces; the old Strugglers against Tyranny, the Barons, having taken up Arms against the King. In his Reign the *Scots* recovered their Liberty, and made *Robert Bruce* their King, to maintain it; which he did so successfully, that the *English* were forced to quit their Hold in that Kingdom. And when *Edward* went in Person to reduce *Scotland* with a most gallant Army, his Forces were entirely defeated at *Banocks-burn*; and, with great Difficulty, he made his Escape from the victorious *Scots*. At last the Barons forced him to resign his Crown to Prince *Edward* his Son, and he was soon after murdered at *Brackley-Castle*, by *Mortimer's* Means, who was the Queen's Favourite. Her Name was *Isabella*, and she was Sister to *Charles IV.* of *France*. King *Edward* reigned 20 Years, and was buried at *Glocester*.

1327. XXXI. EDWARD III. commonly called from his Birth-place *Edward of Windsor*, was Son of *Edward*, by *Isabella* his Queen, Sister to *Charles IV.* King of *France*. By the prevailing Interest of *Mortimer*, his Mother's Favourite, he made a dishonourable Peace with *Scotland*; for which *Mortimer* lost his Life not long after. But King *Edward* made a new Conquest of *Scotland*, and *Robert Bruce* (their King) being dead, he forced the *Scots* to receive *Edward Baliol* for their King, from whom he received Homage. Notwithstanding the pretended *Salique Law* in *France*, by which all Females are excluded from the Succession to that Crown, he pursued his Title to it with Success, in his Mother's Right, upon the Death of her Brother *Charles IV.* of *France*. *Edward*, surnamed the *Black Prince*, King *Edward's* eldest Son, got two signal Victories, one at *Cressy*, the other at *Poitiers*. In which last he took King *John* Prisoner, with *Philip* his youngest Son. The Queen, on the other hand, routed the *Scots* at *Neils-Croft*, near *Durham*, and took Prisoner *David Bruce* their King, who had tripp'd down *Baliol* by the Influence of a strong Party. Thus *England* had the Glory, at the same time to have two foreign Kings Prisoners, a noble Subject of Triumph! This Reign is also memorable for the Institution of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and for the Title of Duke of *Cornwall*, first conferred upon the famous *Edward*, the *Black*

Black Prince, and ever since continued as a Birth-right to the eldest Son of *England*. This Prince died in 1376, very much lamented; and his untimely Death hastened that of his Father, who departed this Life not long after, at *Sheen* in *Surry*, having reigned 30 Years, and was buried at *Westminster*. In this Reign lived *John Wickliff*, who strenuously opposed the Errors of the *Roman Church*; *Peter-pence* was denied to *Rome*, and the Manufacture of Cloth first brought into *England*. King *Edward* had 7 Sons and 5 Daughters, by his Heroick Queen *Philippa*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Hainaut* and *Holland*. His Sons were the foresaid *Edward* the *Black Prince*, *William* of *Hatfield*, *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, *John* of *Gaut* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Edmund* of *Langley* Duke of *York*, *William* of *Windsor*, and *Thomas* of *Woodstock* Duke of *Glocester*.

1377. XXXII. *RICHARD II.* Son to *Edward* the *Black Prince*, who was the eldest Son of *Edward III.* inherited his Grandfather's Crown; but had neither his Wisdom, nor good Fortune. He was born at *Bordeaux* in *France*. His Mismanagements in *England* made his Reign very uneasy, and, at last, shook off his Crown from his Head. He raised a Tax of 4 d. a Head, which occasioned an Insurrection by *Wat Tyler*; who being stabb'd by *Sir William Walworth*, Lord-Mayor of *London*, the Storm was laid; and a Dagger added to the City-Arms. The Duke of *Glocester's* being smothered, and the Duke of *Lancaster's* Goods unjustly seized, with a Design to banish his Son, did, at last, compleat the King's Ruin. In short, he was forced to resign his Crown, and was confined in *Pontefract* or *Ponifret-Castle* in *Yorkshire*, where he was barbarously murdered; No little a Distance there is between a Prince's Prison, and his Death. He reigned 22 Years, and was interred at *Langley*. *Chaucer*, the famous Poet, flourished in this Reign.

The Line of *Lancaster*, commonly called, The RED ROSE

1399. XXXIII. *HENRY IV.* from his Birth-place in *Yorkshire*, called *Henry* of *Bullingbrook*, was Son of *John* of *Gaut* Duke of *Lancaster*, the fourth Son of *Edward III.* He came to the Crown by the Power of the Sword, but with the Consent of the People. Thus the Issue of *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*, third Son to *Edward III.* that had a precedent Right, was set aside. As *Henry* got the Crown, so he kept it by the Sword; most part of his Reign being spent in suppressing Factions, quelling the *Scots*, and reducing the *Welch*, then up in Arms under their notable Leader, *Owen Glendower*. He reigned but 13 Years, died at *London*, and was buried at *Canterbury*. In his Reign there passed an

Act, for burning the *Lollards*, or *Wickliffites*, who separated from the Church of *Rome*.

1412. XXXIV. HENRY V. commonly called *Henry of Monmouth*, eldest Son of *Henry IV.* was a loose Prince in his Youth, but proved a religious and magnanimous King. First, he banished from Court all his lewd Companions. Then he revived the *English* Title to the Crown of *France*; and pursued it so effectually, that with 13000 Men he defeated the *French* at *Agincourt*, above 50000 strong. In this Battle great *Beauchamp* did Wonders. Then reigned in *France* *Charles VI.* a weak Prince, who was prevailed upon, by his Queen, to dis-inherit the *Dauphin*, and to give *Catharine* his Daughter to *Henry*: Upon which *Henry* was declared Heir to the Crown of *France*, and Regent during the King's Life, which was ratified by the States of that Kingdom; but he did not live to sit on the Throne of *France*. He reigned but 10 Years, died at *Vincennes*, a Royal Palace near *Paris*, and was buried at *Westminster*. He left no Issue but a new-born Son, *Henry* his Successor, for whose Education he appointed the Cardinal of *Winchester*. The Government of *England*, till the young Prince were of Age, he left to *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*, and the Regency of *France* to *John* Duke of *Bedford*, both the King's Brothers.

1422. XXXV. HENRY VI. the only Issue of *Henry V.* succeeded next. He was born at *Windsor*, and proved a weak and unfortunate Prince, fitter for a Cowl than a Crown. The old King of *France* dying soon after *Henry V.* *Henry VI.* was crowned at *Paris* King of *France*, Anno 1431; and Things had a good Aspect there, till the Siege of *Orleans* was raised by *Joan* the Shepherdess, after which the *English* Interest declined apace. This *Joan* being taken afterwards Prisoner by the *English*, was condemned for a Witch, and burnt alive at *Rouen* in *Normandy*. Nothing contributed more to our Loss of *France*, than our Distractions in *England*, by *Richard* Duke of *York*'s Claim to the Crown; being descended from *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, third Son of *Edward III.* and elder Brother of *John* Duke of *Lancaster*: Which occasioned such Civil Wars in *England*, as made her bleed many Years; no less than 13 set Battles being fought, with various Success. Mean while, the *French* shook off the *English* Yoke, and in 5 Years time recovered their Liberty, setting the *Dauphin* upon the Throne of *France*, who was then *Charles VII.* At home, *England* became a Field of Blood, one Party being for the King in Possession, and the other for the House of *York*; the first distinguished by the Name of *Red-Rose*, and the last by that of *White-Rose*. *Henry* had a Queen of martial and imperious Spirit, *Margaret* of *Anjou*, who to maintain him on the Throne, and secure the Succession to her Son, the young Prince *Edward*, left no Stone unturned.

Richard

Richard was killed at the Battle of *Wakefield*, and left 3 Sons, viz. *Edward*, *Clarence*, and *Richard Duke of Gloucester*. *Edward* laid his Claim to the Crown, fought *Henry's* Forces near *Ludlow*, came off victorious, and was proclaimed King.

The Line of York, commonly called The WHITE ROSE, it being the ancient Bearing of that House.

XXXVI. **E**DWARD IV. eldest Son of *Richard Duke of York*, proved a martial Prince in War, but effeminate in Peace. Wonderful were the Changes and Revolutions of his Reign, before it came to be settled; *Q. Margaret*, *Henry the VI's* Wife, being resolved to dethrone him, or perish in the Attempt. The potent Earl of *Warwick*, commonly called the *Make-King*, being disgusted at *Edward*, for under-marrying himself by a Frolick to the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, Sir *John Grey's* Widow, and Sir *Richard Woodville's* Daughter, *Queen Margaret* got him over to her Interest. But, unhappily for her, that Earl lost his Life soon after in *Gladmore* Fight. The Queen, however, went on, and cut still more Work for *Edward*. Sometimes one Party prevailed, sometimes the other, and the Parliament was always for the strongest Side. In short, such were the Revolutions of this Reign, that *Edward* was forced to fly into *France*, *Henry* deposed, and *Edward* re-established; *Henry* being twice made a Prisoner to *Edward*, and *Edward* once to *Henry*. At length, *Tewksbury* Fight decided the Quarrel, in Favour of *Edward*, in which *Queen Margaret*, and Prince *Edward* her Son, were taken Prisoners. The Prince was killed by bloody *Richard Duke of Gloucester*; and his Father, King *Henry*, was murdered not long after in the *Tower*, by the same cruel Hand; but the Queen was ransomed. This *Richard* aiming at the Crown, got his elder Brother *Clarence* out of the way, and procured his Death by an Impeachment of High Treason. And King *Edward* leaving two young Sons when he died, *Richard* found Means to remove these two Stumbling-blocks, and clear his Way to the Throne. At last *Edward* died, having reigned 22 Years, and was buried at *Windfor*. 'Twas in his Reign the ART of PRINTING was brought into England; and that the King of Spain was presented with some *Weswood Sheep*, from whose Breed came the finest *Spanish Wool*, to the Prejudice of *England*.

XXXVII. **E**DWARD V. eldest Son of *Edward IV.* succeeded his Father, but was soon cut off, with his Brother *Richard*, by their Uncle *Richard* afore said, who got them smothered in their Beds, so that this young King reigned only 2 Months.

1483. XXXVIII. **RICHARD III.** surnamed *Crook-back*, young Brother to *Edward IV.* and Uncle to *Edward V.* succeeded next; having made away his Nephews, that he might reign without Competition: Which Cruelty so incensed the Duke of *Buckingham*, his Favourite, that he immediately projected his Ruin. The Crown was offered, by his Means, to *Henry Earl of Richmond*, of the Line of *Lancaster*, then at the Court of *Bretagne* in *France*, provided he would engage to marry *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of King *Edward IV.* whereby the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* should be united into one. Of which *K. Richard* having Intelligence, he ordered the Duke to be apprehended, and forthwith to be put to Death, without any Trial. *Henry*, accepting the Offer, came over with a small Force, and landed at *Milford-Haven* in *Wales*, where he was soon reinforced by the *Welch*, he being born in *Herebroke-shire*. As he advanced forward, his Army still increased till both Armies coming in Sight, there happen'd, at last, Battle at *Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*. *Richard* fought valiantly till he was killed in the Fight, and so made way for *Henry* the Crown of *England*.

The two Contending Families of **YORK** and **LANCASTER**
United, in the Person of

1485. XXXIX. **HENRY VII.** who succeeded next to *Richard* upon his Victory at *Bosworth*. He was by his Mother's side, of the House of *Lancaster*, the Great Grand-Daughter of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth Son of *Edward III.* By his Accession to the Crown the Prophecy of *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Britain*, came to be fulfilled, That the British Blood should reign again in *Britain*. *Henry* being born in *Pembroke-Castle*, in *Wales*; and his marrying *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Edward IV.* the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* became united into one, tho' he assumed the Crown in his own Name, being crowned before his Marriage. He was a Prince of great Wisdom and Sagacity, but not without Blemish, nor his Reign free from Troubles: To which the Queen's own Sister, the Dutch Dowager of *Burgundy*, a professed Enemy to the House of *Lancaster*, did mainly contribute, by her two Impostors, *John Warbeck*, and *Lambert Simnel*, who personated *Edward* and *Richard* his Brother, both pretended to be living. The End thereof proved comical in *Lambert*, and tragical in *Perkin*. The first having been crowned King in the Cathedral of *Dublin*, was afterwards taken, and made by King *Henry* Turn-spit in his Kitchen; but *Perkin*, after great Honours done him in several Courts, as a Prince of the Blood of *England*, was at last hanged at *Tyburn*. *Edward Plantagenet*

Earl of *Warwick*, the last of his Race, was beheaded in this Reign, for attempting to make his Escape, after a long Imprisonment in the *Tower*. Two notable Rebellions, one in the North, managed by *John a Chamber*; and the other in the West, headed by the Lord *Audley*, were suppress'd by the King; who, to ballance the Power of the Lords, found out a Way to raise the Credit of the Commons. As he grew old, he grew covetous. He hoarded up the Subsidies granted him to prevent *Bretagne* from falling to the Crown of *France*, and did nothing in the Business. To increase his Treasures, he caused all *Penal Laws* to be strictly put in Execution; and the chief Instruments therein were *Empson* and *Dudley*, who paid dear afterwards for their Extorsions. However, he was at the Charge of building that noble Chappel adjoining to the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, which is called to this day, *K. Henry the VII's Chappel*: In which he was buried, having lived 52 Years, and reigned 24. He died at his Royal Palace of *Richmond*, and left in ready Money 1800000 *l.* to his Successor. He had two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Mary*. The first he wisely married to *James IV.* of *Scotland*, and *Mary* to *Lewis XII.* of *France*, contrary to the Advice of his Privy-Council, who were for bestowing the eldest upon the greater King. But he took a contrary Course, foreseeing, that if the Crown of *England* should fall to *France* by Right of Inheritance, *England* must wait upon *France*, as the greater Kingdom of the two. But falling to *Scotland*, as it did actually in the Person of King *James I.* *Scotland* must wait upon *England*, as the greater Kingdom. The 48 Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and the Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners, were first establish'd by this King.

109. XL. HENRY VIII. born at *Greenwich* in 1491, was the only surviving Son of *Henry VII.* He reigned for some Years with great Applause, till being viciated by Cardinal *Wolsey*, Luxury and Cruelty obscured his Virtues, and stained his former Glory. Of six Wives he had, (viz. *Catharine of Spain*, *Anne of Bullen*, *Jane Seymour*, *Anne of Cleve*, *Catharine Howard*, and *Catharine Parre*) he repudiated two, viz. *Catharine of Spain*, and *Anne of Cleve*: The first as an incestuous Match, she being the Widow of *Arthur* his elder Brother. 'Tis true, he had a Dispensation from the Pope, but he questioned afterwards the Validity of it. As for *Anne of Cleve*, he cast her off for some natural Defects. He also beheaded *Anne of Bullen* for pretended, and *Catharine Howard* for real Adultery. Thus he dispatched four Wives out of six. Upon his Divorce from *Catharine of Spain*, wherein he had the Advice of the greatest Men for Learning in *Europe*, he married *Anne of Bullen*; for which he was Excommunicated by the Pope, and the Realm interdicted. But *Henry* being Proof against the Thunderbolts of *Rome*, shook off the Pope's Supremacy, and re-assumed the

the ancient Power of his Predecessors, the *British Kings*, who had reigned independently from the Papal See. The Pope's Supremacy being thus disannulled, a Foundation was laid for a Reformation, from the Abuses and Errors of the Church of *Rome*, to which *Tho. Cranmer* did very much contribute who was therefore preferred to the See of *Canterbury*. Meanwhile, all the Monasteries in *England* were dissolved, and new Bishopricks erected, viz. at *Westminster*, *Oxford*, *Exeter*, *Bristol*, *Chester*, and *Glocester*, all which (except *Westminster*) have ever since continued Episcopal Sees. Before the King fell off from the Pope, he had writ a Book against *Luther* in Defence of the *Romish Church*; for which Pope *Leo* honoured him with the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, made since Hereditary to the Kings of *England*, by Act of Parliament. After he shook off the Pope, he retained still, to the last, many Errors of the Church of *Rome*, and became a two edged Sword, that spared neither the Opposers of his Supremacy, nor those who declared themselves against the Belief of *Transubstantiation*, hanging the first, and burning the last. The great Cardinal *Wolfey*, a Butcher's Son, who lived in the greatest State of any Prelate next to the Pope, fell under his Displeasure; and *Cromwel*, Earl of *Essex*, his great Favourite was beheaded. The same Fate had Sir *Tho. Moor*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and *John Fisher* Bishop of *Rockester*, for disowning the King's Supremacy. He happily suppress'd two Rebellions, one in *Lincolnshire*, the other in *Yorkshire*, besides another in *Ireland*. *Wales* was in this Reign incorporated with *England*, and *Ireland* made a Kingdom. *Henry* was also successful, both against *France* and *Scotland*, taking from the first *Teroënne*, and other Places; and beating the last at the Battle of *Flodden-Field*, in which *James IV.* (his Brother-in-law) was slain. After this, *Henry's* Friendship was earnestly sought after by *Charles V.* Emperor, and *Francis I.* King of *France*, then at War one against another. The Emperor carried it at first, who came in Person twice over into *England*. But Cardinal *Wolfey* aiming at the Papal Chair, and finding the Emperor thwarted him in his Design, got the King over at last, to the *French* Interest. To unite *Scotland* with *England*, a Match was concluded between Prince *Edward* his Son and *Mary* the young Queen of *Scots*; but afterwards broke off by the Power of the *Hamiltons*, influenced by the *French*. Which occasioned a new War, both with *France* and *Scotland* in which *Henry* took *Bologne* from the *French*, and destroyed with Fire *Leith* and *Edenburgh* in *Scotland*. Thus reigned *Henry* about 38 Years, a Prince at first of great Virtues, and at last of great Vices; who being grown Boisterous and Arbitrary, became a Terror to all his Subjects, and kept his Parliament in Awe. He died *January 8, 1547*, and was interred in *Windfor Chappel*. All the Issue he left alive at his Death

were his three next Successors, who all died without Issue, viz. *Edward* by *Jane Seymour*; *Mary* by *Catharine of Spain*, and *Elizabeth* by *Anne of Bullen*.

147. XLI. *EDWARD VI.* only Son of *Henry VIII.* by *Jane Seymour* his third Wife; was about 10 Years old when he ascended the Throne of his Father; but of a Pregnancy of Judgment, and such Improvement of Learning, as was much above his Years. His Reign begun with a prosperous War against the *Scots*, to whom the Duke of *Somerset* (his Uncle and Protector) gave a great Overthrow at *Musselburg*. But we lost Ground in *France*, by restoring to it *le Boulenois*. In this King's Reign (tho' but short) great Progress was made in the Reformation, by the Zeal of Archbishop *Cranmer*, and that of the Protector; notwithstanding the strong Opposition of *Gardiner* Bishop of *Winchester*, and *Bonner* Bishop of *London*. This Reign is also memorable for the Discovery made by *Richard Chancellor*, of the North-East Passage to *Archangel* in *Moscow*, till then unknown by Sea, and become since the great Thorow-fare of *Europe* for the *Russian-Trade*: Also, for the Fall of the Lord High Admiral, *Tho. Seymour*, the Lord Protector's Brother; and not long after, of the Protector himself, by the great Power of the Duke of *Northumberland*, a Man of great Ambition; who seeing the King in a Consumption, and contriving to settle the Crown in his Family, made first a Match with the Lord *Guilford* (his fourth Son) with the Lady *Jane Gray*, of the Royal Blood of *England*, by the Mother's side. For she was Daughter to *Henry Gray* Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, Sister to *Henry VIII.* Then he got King *Edward* to declare her his Successor by Will, to the Prejudice of his Sister; and this Will was confirmed by the Privy Council, and the Judges. The King lived but 16 Years, reigned but 6, and was buried at *Westminster*.

153. XLII. *MARY I.* eldest Daughter of *Henry VIII.* by his first Wife *Catharine*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, succeeded her half Brother *Edward*. 'Tis true, the Lady *Jane Gray*, mentioned in the former Reign, was proclaimed Queen before her, according to King *Edward's* Will. But the Will being look'd upon as forced upon the King, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* were the first Counties that opposed the Establishment of the said Lady upon the Throne of *England*, and stood out for *Q. Mary*; who having got the Crown, made it her Business to explode the Reformation, and to restore Popery with a Vengeance; which she compassed in the Space of 18 Months, but with so much Cruelty, that the Kingdom blazed every where with humane Sacrifices. Four Bishops, and at last Archbishop *Cranmer*, ended their Lives in those Popish Flames. The two Popish Bishops committed in the late Reign, viz. *Gardiner*, now the Queen's Favourite, and Lord Chancellor of

of England, and Bonner Bishop of London, Men of a revengeful Spirit, and cruelly imbittered against Protestantism, were the great Promoters of those extreme Violences. Upon civil Account, the Lady *Jane Gray*, the Duke of *Northumberland* her Father-in-law, the Duke of *Suffolk* her own Father, the Lord *Guilford* her Husband, and his Brother the Lord *Tho. Gray*, lost their Lives upon the Scaffold. The Lady *Jane Gray*, then about 17 Years of Age, was beheaded in the Tower two Hours after her Husband, and died a standing Monument in History, of Piety, Constancy, Wisdom, Wit, and Learning above her Age, and beyond her Sex. She was a Sacrifice to her Friends Ambition, by whose Prevalency she assumed the Crown with Tears. But the Lady *Elizabeth*, called by the Popish Party, *The Hope of Hereticks*, remains still a Stumbling-block. She was committed, under a false Pretence of Treason; and suffered above a Twelve-month Confinement, before her Innocence could procure her Liberty. At last, Queen *Mary*, being near 40 Years of Age, married King *Philip* of *Spain*; and this Marriage occasioned an Insurrection, headed by Sir *Francis Wyatt*, but it proved unsuccessful. 'Twas in this Reign we lost *Calais* in *France*, after it had been in our Possession above 200 Years. The Queen died upon it, and with her Life expired a Reign begun, continued, and ended in Blood; happy in nothing but the Shortness of it. She was buried at *Westminster*.

1558. XLIII. ELIZABETH, Daughter of *Henry VIII.* by Anne of *Bullen*, his second Wife, born at *Greenwich*, succeeded next to Queen *Mary*, her half Sister. She proved an excellent Queen, the Glory of her Sex, and Admiration of the Age she lived in. She restored the Reformation, and brought it to that Perfection, in which it has continued ever since in the Church of *England*: For which she was Excommunicated by the Pope, and her Subjects absolved from their Allegiance; which occasioned Plot upon Plot, and Rebellion upon Rebellion. The *Roman* Party was powerful in her Time, and strove hard to cut her off by Treachery, or dethrone her by Force: But it pleased God to preserve her, during the whole Course of her Reign, from all her Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. Memorable is the Year 1588, for the Spanish Invasion, attempted by King *Philip* with his invincible Armada, but disappointed by God's Providence: Whereupon Queen *Elizabeth* pursuing her Blow, carried on the War with Spain so successfully, both in *Europe* and *America*, that the English became every where a Terror to the *Spaniards*, and the Names of our chief Commanders, *Howard*, *Essex*, *Norris*, *Drake*, and *Raleigh*, struck an Awe upon them. These English Worthies took and burnt several Places in *Spain*, particularly *Cadiz* and the *Groyn*, intercepted their Plate Fleets, and brought that proud Monarchy so low, that it could never

cover it self from that Time to this. In *Ireland* this great Queen quelled two *Rebellions*, one headed by *O-Neale*, and the other by *Tir-Oon*. The new-sprung States of *Holland* she cherished, and protected, as she did the Protestants of *France*. The whole Ocean she commanded, which spread her Fame all over the World, and made it respected in all Parts. Unhappily, but with much Reluctancy, she consented to the Death of *Mary Queen of Scots*, charged with High Treason in *England*; where she was fled for Shelter, from a potent Faction in *Scotland*. The Queen did also very much lament the Death of the Earl of *Essex*, whose Fall was occasioned more by her Favour, than his Crimes. She lived but two Years after, and died a Maiden (but a *Herbick Queen*) aged 69, and having reigned 44 Years. *Westminster-Abbey* is the Place of her Sepulture. 'Twas in her Reign the Inquisition of *England* was set up, I mean the *Star-Chamber*, and the *High Commission Court*; which grew so very Grievous, and the Judges thereof so Arbitrary, that they were both suppressed in the Reign of *King Charles. I.*

C H A P. XXVIII.

the Monarchs of Great-Britain, from *King JAMES I.* to our present *Queen ANNE.*

THE UNION of *England* and *Scotland* under one Head, immediately after the Decease of famous *Queen Elizabeth*, open'd in the Person of *JAMES I.* the first King of *Great-Britain*, and the sixth 1602. that Name in *Scotland*; who succeeded *Queen Elizabeth* in *England*, as next Heir to the Crown, being descended from *Margaret*, eldest Daughter of *Henry VIII.* For he was Son of *Mary Queen of Scots*, beheaded in the late Reign; and she was Daughter of *James V.* of *Scotland*, Son of *James IV.* by the forelaid *Margaret*. His Father was the Lord *Darnley*, eldest Son of *Matthew Earl of Lenox*, descended from *Robert Stuart*, the next Successor to *David Bruce King of Scots*. Upon his Succession to the Crown of *England*, he quitted the lesser Kingdom for the greater, and made *London* the Royal Seat of his three Kingdoms. But, before he left *Scotland*, he narrowly escaped a conspiracy, managed against him by the Earl of *Gowry*, and his others; and soon after his Arrival here, he was wonderfully delivered from the Gunpowder-Treason, hatched by the Popish Party; both Church and State being to be destroy'd at once, by blowing up the King and Parliament: The Memory whereof has been hitherto religiously and solemnly kept on the 5th of November. In this Reign was held a Conference at *Hampton-Court*,

Court, upon a Petition of the Dissenters for a further Reformation; but it came to nothing. A Peace was made with Spain and the King quitted, for a Sum of Money, the Caution Towns we had in *Holland*, viz. the *Brill*, *Flushing*, and others. Amongst other memorable Things of this Reign, I mention the two Royal Visits his Majesty received from *Christian* King of *Denmark*, whose Sister *Anne* was King *James* his Royal Consort; which Frankness, unusual with crown'd Heads, the King acknowledg'd with all sense of Gratitude. The Creation of a new sort of Knights, called *Baronets*, next to a Baron and made hereditary: The Fall of the Lord *Bacon*, a Man of wonderful Parts; who, from the high Station of Lord High Chancellor, was reduced to a degree of Poverty, little short of Beggary: And that of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, a great Man in a late Reign; who by the Prevalency of *Gundamore* the Spanish Ambassador, then in great Favour at Court, lost his Head upon a Scaffold. The King's Issue by Queen *Anne*, was *Henry*, his eldest Son, and the People's Darling, who died in his Father's Life-time, very much lamented; *Charles*, his next Successor, *Elizabeth*, married to the unfortunate *Frederick*, Elector-Palatine of the *Rhine*; *Mary* and *Sophia*, who died young. *Frederick* being chosen King of *Bohemia*, and crowned with his Wife *Prague*, had a Competitor, *Ferdinand* the Emperor. *Charles* less concern'd than he ought to have been for his Daughter, could not be prevail'd upon to engage in the Quarrel; and to want of his Help, not only *Bohemia*, but the Electorate was lost to the Emperor. Thus his Daughter's Family was ruined, and a Protestant Kingdom added to the Popish Party, by the countable Neglect of King *James*; which might have been prevented by natural Affection, and a proportionable Zeal for the Protestant Religion. The Truth is, King *James* was too much a Scholar, and too little a Soldier; and his Motto, *Beati Pauperes*, was the most of any suitable to his Temper; for he talked much of Religion, but never cared to draw Sword in its Quarrel. Tho' he was bred and born in Presbitery, according to the Reformation of the Kirk of *Scotland*, yet he took so great a Part to the Episcopal Government of the Church, as a great Support of the Crown, that he often used this Saying, *No Bishop, No King*. The Office of *Master of the Ceremonies*, for the Reception and Entertainment of foreign Princes and Ambassadors, was first established by this King: Who having reigned 23 Years, died at *Theobalds*, his Royal Palace in *Hertsfordshire*, aged 69 Years, and was buried in *Henry VII's* Chappel. Thus ended a peaceable, but inglorious; a plentiful, but luxurious Reign; which made way for a turbulent, tragical, and bloody one.

1625.

II. *CHARLES I.* the only surviving Son of King *James*, succeeded next. He was born at *Dumferling* in *Scotland*, Nov. 27, 1600. and crowned at *Westminster*, Febr. 2, 1625. But the Crown proved a Crown of Thorns, and his Reign bloody and tragical.

He had a bigotted Queen, *Henrietta*, Daughter to King *Henry IV.* of *France*, who pushed on very hard to bring in Popery and Arbitrary Power; and he had a High-Church Ministry, ready moulded for it. His wonderful Uxoriousness made him comply with the Queen in many Things that were disagreeable to the Laws of the Kingdom; and he would never give Ear to his Ministers, than follow the Advice of his Parliament. His unbounded Favour to the Duke of *Backingham*, a Man obnoxious to the State, increased the Disgust of the People. After the fruitless Attempts of three several Parliaments against the Life of that Duke, the King chose rather to part with them, than with so great a Favourite, who was afterwards assassinated by *Felton*. In short, the Nation was, for the space of 12 Years, without a Parliament; and the King ventured, against Law, to raise Money by his own Authority, which put the whole Nation into a Ferment. The *Barrington* Massacre in *Ireland* of 200000 *English*, which the King was falsely charged with, by his Enemies, was a great Aggravation. The *Scots*, on their side, entered into a Covenant against Episcopacy, which he forced upon them. This drew on a Remonstrance from the Dissenters in *England*, and the Remonstrance occasioned the long Parliament, convened by the King, for the Redressing of Grievances. The Houses proceeded in that Affair in a regular and parliamentary Way, till some ill men blowing the Coals, Things grew to that excessive Heat, which set the Nation in a Flame. The King was fain to part with his two grand Ministers, Archbishop *Laud*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, Men without Moderation, who lost their Heads on the Scaffold. At last the Sword was drawn, several Battles fought; but the King fell at last into the Hands of the worst of Enemies; who, to take away his Life by Methods pretended Justice, erected a *Judicial Court*, by which he was sentenced to Death, as the Occasion, Author, and Contriver of that late intestine War; and the Sentence was executed upon him before *Whitehall-Gate*, Jan. 30, 1648. by severing his Head from his Body; which was done in the Name of the whole People of *England*, when the better Part look'd upon it with Mourning and Indignation. For, supposing the King had ungratefully changed the Government, the most they could do with some show of Reason or Justice, was, to declare the Government dissolved, and in a State of Anarchy. In which State all are equal, and none can pretend to have a legal Power over another; therefore they could pretend none over the King. And, to re-establish the Government, the whole People of *England* should have had a Hand in it; whereas it was done by a Cabal, and a Party which awed the Nation. The King was privately buried at *Windfor-Chappel*, leaving three Sons, and three Daughters, viz. *Charles* his next Successor, *James* Duke of *York*, and *Henry* Duke of *Glocester*. The Daughters, *Mary*, who married

William Prince of Orange, the late King *William's* Father; *Elizabeth*, who died a Prisoner in the *Isle of Wight*, soon after her Father's Death; and *Henrietta*, married to the late Duke of *Orleans*, the *French King's* only Brother.

1648.

III. *CHARLES II.* eldest Son of *Charles I.* succeeded his Father, but was kept from the Crown the Space of 12 Years, before the Restoration. During which Time *England* was reduced to a Commonwealth, but moulded into various Shapes, till at last *Oliver Cromwel* assuming the Government, with the Title of *Lord Protector*, kept *England* in Awe, curbed *Scotland*, reduced *Ireland*, beat the *Hollanders*, got *Dunkirk* and *Jamaica* from *Spain*, and became a Terror to *Europe* in general. King *Charles* yielding to some Conditions impos'd upon him by the Kirk of *Scotland*, was received by the *Scots*; and being crowned at *Stirling*, they sent an Army with him into *England*, to possess himself of it: But being entirely defeated at *Worcester*, and the King hardly escaping, he was fain to wander about in a Disguise, for the Space of six Weeks, till at last he made his Escape into *France*. From whence he was forced to fly into the *Spanish* Dominions, upon a League concluded by *Cromwel* with *France* against *Spain*. Several Attempts were made in the mean while, by the Royal Party, but none that could take Effect: Nor was there any Hopes of a Restoration till *Cromwel's* Death, which happen'd on the 3d of *September*, 1658, and gave Life to the loyal Party, who he left two Sons, *Richard* who succeeded him in the Protectorship, and *Henry* in the Government of *Ireland*. But *Richard* was soon turned out by the Army, as being lukewarm in the Cause; and the *Rump-Parliament* restored, under the Name of *Juncto*, consisting only of such Members as were entirely devoted to the Cause, the rest having been secluded. This *Juncto* was soon after dissolved, to make way for a new Model of Government, called the *Committee of Safety*, and consisting of 41 Members. During these Transactions, General *Monk*, who had an Army in *Scotland* to keep it in Awe, quitted that Kingdom, and with his Forces came up to *London*, where a new Session was opened in Favour of the exiled King. He presently forc'd open the Gates of the City, and took Possession of it. Then done, he caused the *Juncto* to meet again, and made way for the secluded Members to sit with them. In short, they came to this Resolve, that a free Parliament should be called, to sit on the 20th of *April*, 1660. and having appointed a Council of State to govern till the Sitting of the Parliament, they broke up. The Parliament being met at the Day appointed, voted the Return of King *Charles*, as lawful Heir to the Crown. And he was accordingly proclaimed at *London*, *May 8*, where he made most magnificent Entrance the 20th, being his Birth-Day; and on the 23d of *April* following (being *St. George's Day*) was crowned at *Westminster*, with greater State and Solemnity, than any King before or after him: So universal was the Joy of

Subjects, upon the Restoration of the Crown to the lawful Heir. Thus the Laws of England were revived, the Church re-established, and all Things restored to their proper Channel. The next Year the King married *Catharina*, Infanta of Portugal, whose Barrenness made England very uneasy. The Queen-Mother came over from France, but returned thither, and died few Years after. Prince *Henry*, Duke of Gloucester, (a hopeful Prince, and the People's Darling) died soon after the Restoration. But the Duke of York, his Brother, had but too great a Share in the Government during the Reign of King Charles. The standing Army was disbanded, but General *Monk* had both Honour and Riches heaped upon him. He was created Duke of Albemarle, and buried like a Prince after his Death. Several of the late King's Judges were brought to their Trial as Traitors, condemned, and executed; who died without any Sense of their Crime. As for the King, he proved a Prince of a most excellent Temper, Affable, and easy of Access, of acute and excellent Parts, of great Insight into Men and Manners, and generally beloved of all Parties, for his innate Clemency. The best Prince in the World for the English Government, had not his over-indulgence to Ease and Pleasure, made him averse to himself. *Mary* had reigned long enough in the late Reign, to make way for *Venus*; and King Charles, who had been so great a sufferer in his Exile, was willing to make himself amends in his Reign, with the Pleasures of Love. To enjoy 'em quietly, he indulged all Parties, and secured himself at Home, however Things went Abroad. *Henry VIII.* had the Art to keep his Subjects in Awe, but *Charles II.* had that of getting their Hearts. *John* was, said a great Statesman, well qualified to Reign, but could not bear the Fatigue of it; and his Brother, the Duke of York, was indefatigable, but wanted Capacity. Whenever King Charles persecuted the Dissenters, he did it to be Quiet; for he could have no Rest from the hot Party of the Church, till he put the old Laws in Execution. And yet he ventured once to put out a Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, but it was quashed by the ruling Parliament. His Voluptuousness proved fatal to the Nation; for his Subjects following his Example, sunk to such a Degree of Softness and Effeminacy, as if the Business of this Nation had been only to breed Heroes for Ladies, and to melt his Courage into Voluptuousness. Another mischievous Thing, for which all Europe has smarted sufficiently, was his going too far into the French Interest, and laying the Foundation of the French Greatness; when he had the greatest Opportunity, upon his Restoration, of making England formidable to France, and indeed to all Europe; this Nation swarming with Soldiers, flushed by the Civil Wars. But France prevailed. Her Gold and Promises, offering her Assistance against all who should envy his Happiness, or disturb his Government. As for other memorable Things of this Reign, we may reckon

his parting with *Dunkirk* to *France*, for a Sum much short of the Worth of it; and his blowing up *Tangier* in the *Strait*, after vast Sums had been expended for the Improvement and Keeping of so important a Place. The vast Subsidies he received from his long Parliament, which were strangely misapplied; his shutting up the Exchequer, after it was filled with Loans, to the Ruin of several Families; the two *Dutch Wars*, which ended with no great Advantage on either side, but served so far the *French Interest*, as to teach 'em the Way of our Sea-Fights, and gave 'em the Satisfaction to see the Two most potent Protestant States Weaken one another; the dreadful Plague this Nation was visited with five Years after the Restoration, when we were engaged in the first War with the *Dutch*; the dismal Burning of *London*, which happen'd Sept. 2. 1666; and the Popish Plot, that startled the Nation, and for which many suffered Death, are remarkable Events in this Reign. The Duke of *York*, then strongly (and not without Ground) suspected of Popery, was forced, by the King's Command, to withdraw, first into *Flanders*, and next into *Scotland*: Till this Plot growing out of date, another broke out, called the *Presbyterian Plot*; which smother'd the former, and revived the Popish Faction. Then the D. of *York*, whom the House of Commons had voted incapable of inheriting the Crown, became more Powerful than ever; and so disposed Things for his Succession to the Crown, that when his Brother died, he should have nothing to do but ascend the Throne. And no sooner were all Things ready for this fatal Change, but the King was seized with an odd kind of Fit, which in few Days put a Period to his Life and Reign. He died Febr. 6, 1684. in the 45th Year of his Age, and eight Days after was privately buried at *Westminster*. Tho' K. *Charles* was a Prince of loose Principles, and who did not trouble much his Head with Religion; yet his meek Temper to all Men, and so much with his Protestant Subjects, that he died universally lamented; and only those whole Interests and Hearts were wrapt up in the Duke of *York*, rejoiced at it. He had no lawful Issue, but he left a great many Sons, whom he owned. The first were the Duke of *Monmouth*, his Favourite, who was beheaded in the next Reign; and *Don Carlos*, Earl of *Blyth*, who died at *Tangier*. Those two were the first Fruits of his Amours, before his Restoration. After which he had 3 Sons by the Countess of *Castlemain*, afterwards made *Duchess of Cleveland*, viz. the Duke of *Southampton*, the Duke of *Griffin*, Father of the present Duke, and the Duke of *Northumberland*. By Madam *Gwyn*, two Sons, of which one died young, and the other bears, to this day, the Title of Duke of *St. Albans*. And by the *Duchess of Portsmouth*, he had the Duke of *Richmond*.

1684-

IV. JAMES II. succeeded his Brother *Charles*, and proved an unfortunate Prince. As soon as he came to the Crown, he first

the World, that he was really a Roman Catholick, and made no longer a Mystery of it. However, by his first Declaration, he promised great Matters to his Subjects, particularly to the Church of *England*, which had struggled so hard in the late Reign (especially in the House of *Peers*) to secure his Succession. But when he found the Church bent against Popery and Slavery, then he withdrew his Favour from her, and courted the Dissenting Party, by granting them a Liberty of Conscience, contrary to Law. 'Tis true, the Dissenters, fearing a Snake in the Grass, did not much depend upon it; and what Addresses were presented to the King, were signed but by few of 'em. The King having had the Fortune to suppress the Insurrection of *Argile* in *Scotland*, and that of *Monmouth* in *England*, (who were both beheaded) and having a brave Army on Foot, he presently broke loose upon the Laws, and made his Will the Measure of his Government. To do it with the better Gloss, he set up a Dispensing Power, by virtue whereof he might supersede any Law, and Roman Catholicks were admitted into publick Offices, without taking the Oaths required by Law. The Rights of the Universities he invaded, and made *St. Magdalen* College, at *Oxford*, a Prey to his Violence. No less than 7 Bishops were sent together as Criminals to the *Tower*, and brought to their Trial, for refusing to do what they could not justify. But they were acquitted by Law. The Kingdom swarmed with Papists from all Parts, and the Streets of *London* with Priests and Jesuits. Popish Schools, Chappels, and Monasteries, were set up against Law. Father *Petre*, a Jesuit, besides several Popish Lords, sat in the Privy Council, and some Popish Judges on the Bench. A solemn Embassy was sent to the Court of *Rome*, and a Nuncio sent from *Rome* hither; who made a solemn Entrance, in Disfiance of our Laws. In short, to leave us without Hopes, a Prince of *Wales* was said to be juggled into the World: Then was high time for the Protestant Party to check the growing Power of the Roman Catholicks, and to request the Prince of *Orange* to vindicate his Consort the Princess's Right, and that of these three Nations. The Prince being come over with a Land-Army, revived the Hopes of all good Protestants, and sunk those of the Papists. King *James* had a gallant Army, of about 30000 Men, which by his Orders marched to *Salisbury*. Soon after, as he heard of the Prince's Landing at *Torbay*. Not finding the Nation in general declared for the Prince, and that part of his Forces went over to his Highness, he did not think it convenient to stand a Battle. Mean while the Prince marched up to him, and the King, upon his Approach, returned to *London*. This made his Army break up, and march off in great Confusion, some one Way, some another. Dec. 10, 1688, he sent away his Queen into *France*, with the pretended Prince of *Wales*; and on the 11th, late at Night, he withdrew himself from *Whitehall*, steering his Course the same Way. At

Faversham, in *Kent*, he happen'd to be stopp'd by some *Scottish* Fellows, then *Jesuit*-hunting. But being known by some *Country* Gentlemen, who got him out of their Hands, he was prevail'd upon to return to *Whitehall*, which he did on the 16th. The next Day he went off again, and few Days after got over into *France*, where his Queen was already landed. Mean while the *Parliament* came up to *St James's Palace*, where he kept his Court. At some time after, he had both the Civil and Military Power lodged in him by the Convention of the States; which he met, Jan. 22, at *Westminster*, voted the Abdication of *King James* and the Throne to be Vacant. The King, in the mean time, took Sanctuary in the *French Court*, with his Queen, and the pretended Prince of *Wales*. He lived there above 12 Years, and died at *St. Germain en Laye*, his usual Place of Residence, Sept. 5, 1701. Thus ended the Life of *King James* in Obscurity, under the unhappy Loss of three Crowns; who, following his true Interest, might have lived and died a great Monarch. But, for want of Moderation, he lost himself, and sunk the Interest of the Popish Faction in these Kingdoms, which by a wise Government might have grown upon him. His first Wife, when Duke of *York*, was *Ann*, eldest Daughter of *Edward Hyde* Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, upon the Restoration of the Royal Family: by whom he had Issue our late Queen *Mary*, and Princess *Ann*, now our Gracious Queen. By his second Wife, *Mary*, an *Italian* Princess, he had several, but short-lived Children. As to the pretended Prince and Princess at *St. Germain*, they are nothing to us; and the first is dead in Law, by a late Act of *Parliament*.

1688.

V. *WILLIAM III.* and *MARY II.* Prince and Princess of *Orange*, succeeded jointly *King James* her Father, upon the Vote of the Convention, That *King James* had abdicated the Government, and that the Throne was Vacant: After which the Convention voted an Offer of the Crown to the Prince of *Orange*, and to demonstrate further their Gratitude and Generosity, together with the great Value they had for the Princess of *Orange*, notwithstanding the Male-Administration of her unhappy Father, they raised her jointly with the Prince to the Degree of a Sovereign; the public Acts to run in the Name of both, the Executive Power to be solely in the King: So that the Prince and Princess were equal in Dignity, but not in Authority. The Princess, upon this, set out from *Holland*, and arrived at *Whitehall*, Febr. 12th. The next Day, being the 13th, the Crown, with the Settlement thereof, was offered to Them Highnesses, in the Name of both Houses: Which being accepted, They were both solemnly Proclaimed on that Day, and upon the 11th of *April* following Crowned with great Pomp and Magnificence. The Settlement of the Crown was thus, To be enjoyed by Them during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them.

them, and after their Deceases, to be to the Heirs of the Princess; and for Default of such Issue, to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the Heirs of her Body; and for Default of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the said Prince of Orange. In Scotland the same Course was taken, for settling the Government there. And, to prevent all Divisions from any pretended Title to the Crown, and to preserve a Certainty in the Succession thereof, this Settlement was confirmed by an Act of Parliament, which passed December 16th, 1689. with this excellent Proviso, That all and every Person reconciled to, or holding Communion with the Church of Rome, or professing the Popish Religion, or that shall marry a Papist, shall be excluded, and be for ever incapable to enjoy the Crown of England and Ireland, or any Part of the same; That in such a Case, the People shall be absolved of their Allegiance; and the Crown shall descend to the next Person being Protestant, that should have inherited the same, in case the said Person or Persons so reconciled, &c. as *fore said*, were naturally dead. By which Act, further confirmed and asserted by the Act of Recognition, passed in the next Session of Parliament, the Crown is, by Law, for ever insured into Protestants Hands, and all Pre-
 tence of Popish Succession null and invalidated. Mean while the Parliament voted a War against France, which was carried on with various Success on both Sides, the French King being at that Time in his flourishing Condition. Ireland was then up in Arms for King James, powerfully assisted by France, both with Men and Money, to secure that Kingdom for him, and make Way by it for his Restoration here, but all to little Purpose. Two Campaignes made an entire Conquest of that Kingdom, the first famous for King William's signal Victory at the Boyne, in which fell that great General, the Duke of Schomberg, Father to the present Duke; the other for the English Victory at Aghrim, under the principal Conduct of Lieutenant-General Ginckle; the Consequence of which was the Taking of Limerick, and the total Reduction of Ireland. Immediately after the Battle at the Boyne, King James (who saw it only at a Distance) not thinking himself safe in Ireland, went back again into France. The Taking of Cork and Kinsale, by the Earl of Marlborough; the wonderful Resistance of London-Derry, and the great Vigour and Courage of the Muskilling-Men in the North of Ireland, deserve to be recorded. Scotland had also a Party for King James, which appeared in open Arms, under the Command of Viscount Dundee, while the Castle of Edinburgh held out for the said King, under the Duke of Gordon. But Dundee being slain in Fight, August 1689, and his Forces routed, the Duke of Gordon soon after surrendered the Castle to the Government. In England King William had the most malignant Party to keep under; some plotting against his Life, others betraying his Counsels, all of 'em endeavouring to work the Nation into a general Disgust. In short, he struggled with

such Difficulties, that he scarce knew whom to trust; betray'd by his Friends, undermined by his Enemies, insomuch that the Crown proved but a *Crown of Thorns*. Whilst some that were in Places of Trust heaped up Riches, and made a Prey of *England*, the People groaned under the Burden of Taxes, want of Trade, great Losses at Sea, and Dearth of Provisions. But nothing was more like to distract us at once, under those Calamities, than the Abuse of our hammered Coin, (the great Cash of the Nation) most part of which was clipp'd to half the Value; and the Mismanagement of the publick Monies, a good part whereof went into private Purses. All Engines were set on work to cause a Civil War at home, while we could hardly struggle with our War against *France*: For the prosecuting whereof, King *William* crossed the Sea twice a Year, going early in the Spring to the *Low-Countries*, and coming home when the Campaign was ended. In his Absence, the Regency was left to the Queen. During this Bloody War, of 9 Years Continuance, several great Battles were fought, particularly at *Flerus*, *Stenink*, and *Landen*, in which the *French* got the Advantage by their Superiority; but their Victories cost them excessive dear. The two Sieges of *Namur* are also very remarkable, the first successful to the *French*, the last to the Allies, who carried it with the utmost Bravery, from an Army within, commanded by *Mareschal Boufflers*, and in the Sight of a *French* Army without, consisting of 100000 Men, under the Command of *Mareschal Villeroy*. At Sea we had two general Fights, both in the Channel. In the first the *French* came off Victorious, and kept the Sea, but made no Advantage of it. In the last, fought at the *Hogue*, we got an entire Victory, destroy'd about one third part of their Fleet, and the best of their Ships, while the rest made their Escape: From which Time the *French* Royal Fleet never durst appear before the *English* in this Reign, so that King *William's* Fleet sailed Triumphantly ever since, both over the Ocean, and the *Mediterranean*. But I cannot, without a grieved Heart, call to mind our Attempt upon *Brest*; to baffle which, *France* had a timely Warning from her Friends in *England*. Queen *Mary's* Death, which happen'd Dec. 28, 1694. was no small Addition to the Grief both of King and People: A Princess admired all over *Europe*, for her Perfections both of Body and Mind. Her Funeral was performed with great Pomp and Solemnity, a stately *Mausoleum* being erected and kept up a long time in *Westminster-Abbey*, (the Place of her Sepulture) as a Monument of the great Love and Respect his Majesty had for a Princess who was the Glory of her Sex, and whose Virtues will shine in After-ages. The War with *France* went on still, till at last all Parties grew weary of it, and *France* her self sought for Peace; not (I confess) in a precarious manner, but under the lofty Notion of giving Peace to *Europe*. *Reswick*, near the *Hague*, was the Place appointed for the Treaty in 1697, and the

the Peace was concluded in *September* that Year, by which *France* gave up most part of her Conquests. To secure this Peace, and prevent a new Breach upon Account of the Succession to the Crown of *Spain*, whose King was in a dying Condition, and without Issue, King *William* made a *Partition Treaty* with the *French King*: Who being tied by this Treaty, to be contented with some Limbs of that Monarchy, and to leave the Main to the House of *Austria*, broke all those Ties upon the Death of the King of *Spain*. The Pretence was a *Will* made by that King in behalf of the Duke of *Anjou*, one of the *French King's* Grandsons. To make which good, he sent his Grandson into *Spain*, with an Army ready on the Borders to awe the Spaniards, if they offered to decline this new King put upon them. Presently after, with the Concurrence of the then Elector of *Bavaria*, Governor of the *Spanish Netherlands*, he seiz'd upon 'em, and by this means awed the *Hollanders* into a Recognition of the new King. He also took upon him to direct the Council of *Spain*, and nothing must be done there contrary to his Advice. July 29, 1700. *William Duke of Gloucester*, the only surviving Issue of Princess *Anne of Denmark*, departed this Life at *Windsor*, while the King was in the *Netherlands*, the Duke being then but 11 Years of Age. His Majesty upon his Return, thought it very proper to put his Parliament upon considering what further effectual Means might be used for securing the Succession in the Protestant Line, and extinguishing the Hopes of all Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors. Accordingly, the Parliament passed a Bill for the further Limitation of the Crown, &c. and with the Royal Assent it was enacted, That after King *William* and the Princess *Anne of Denmark*, both dying without Issue, the Crown should fall next in Succession in the Protestant Line to the Princess *Sophia, Electress and Duchess-Dowager of Hanover, Daughter of the Princess Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, Daughter of King James I. and after her Decease, to the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants.* Thus King *William*, like a true Hero, not only rescued these Kingdoms from Popish Slavery, but provided as much as possible for their future Security. Sept. 5, 1701. King *James* died at *St. Germain*. Upon whose Decease the *French King* provoked these Kingdoms in the highest Manner, and drew upon him an universal Resentment and Indignation, by presuming to Proclaim the pretended Prince of *Wales*, King of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, after he had owned King *William*, by the Treaty of *Reswick*, as King of *Great-Britain, and Ireland.* This false Step provoked King *William* in the highest degree, and indeed the whole Nation, it being the highest Indignity he could offer to him, and his good Subjects. In short, all Things concurred for a new Breach with France, towards which the Parliament voted great Subsidies, and the King, in the mean while, made great Alliances against France. But when the Time for Action drew near, it pleased God

God to take this Royal Hero to himself, *March 8, 1702*, after a Reign of 13 Years, and some Weeks. He died at *Whitehall Palace*, and his Body was buried at *Westminster*. He was the only Issue of *William of Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, and the *Lady Mary*, eldest Daughter of King *Charles I.* The *Hague*, *Holland*, gave him his first Breath, *Nov. 4, 1650*. ten Days after his Father's Death, and two Months before his Time, which made him weak and infirm. Queen *Mary* was his Cousin German, whom he married, *Nov. 4, 1677*. but had no Issue by her. Thus died a Prince; who, like a true *Nassau*, made it his Business to secure Liberty and Property, and rescue *Europe* from the incroaching Power of *France*. To save *Holland*, his native Country, he went through Fire and Sword, and recovered last her Liberty. To save us here, he exposed his Life by Sea and Land. By this Means *England* and *Holland* became united into one Interest, which *France* always endeavoured to divide, and this Union may be look'd upon as a sufficient Barrier against all Pretenders to Universal Monarchy. He revived the martial Spirit of the *British Nation*, shook the Foundation of the *French King's* Greatness, and left it to Queen *ANNE* to pull down.

1702.

VI. *ANNE*, the late Queen *Mary's* only Sister, and second Daughter to the late King *James*, succeeded King *William* whose Death was a great Joy to *France*, and as great a Trouble to *England*, and her Allies. But the Queen check'd the immediately, and banished the Fears of the last. The very Day of Her Accession to the Crown, She made a Gracious Declaration to Her Privy Council; in which Her Majesty expressed Her deep Sense of the unspeakable Loss of the King, and the great Burden it brought upon Her self, and declared her Opinion of carrying on all the Preparations to oppose the Power of *France*, and losing no Time in assuring her Allies that nothing should be wanting on Her Part for the Support of the Common Cause. Her Speech to both Houses of Parliament, which Her Majesty made 3 Days after, was to the same purpose. *April 23d*, She was crowned with the usual Solemnity, and the 4th of *May* next the War was proclaimed at *London*, *Vienna*, and the *Hague*, against *France* and *Spain*. Soon after the same was done by the Empire, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the King of *Portugal*, who came into the Grand Alliance. From the Empire, I except the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Elector of *Cologne* his Brother, both Uncles to the Duke of *Anjou*, the Usurper of *Spain*; who declar'd themselves against *France* and *Spain*, and lost themselves by it. What has passed since, is worthy our Admiration, and almost incredible. The rapid Conquest of the *Spanish Guelderland*, the Electorate of *Cologne*, and Bishoprick of *Liege*: The prodigious Victory of the *French* and *Bavarians*, totally routed at *Blenheim* on the *Danube*, after their Lines were forced at *Schellenberg*, by

great Conduct and Bravery of the Duke of *Marlborough*; the
 re-taking the strong Fortresses of *Landau* from the *French*, and
 conquering from the Duke of *Bavaria* (an unfortunate Friend
 to *France*) all his Estates in *Germany*: The forcing the *French*
 and *Bavarians* out of their Lines in *Brabant*, which was thought
 impracticable. The Battle of *Ramillies*, so fatal to *France*, and
 glorious to *England*, attended by an extraordinary Desertion of
 the *French* and *Spanish* Troops, and the Surrender of *Brabant*,
 and most part of *Flanders* to their lawful Sovereign. The Vi-
 ctory at *Oudenarde*; the Taking of *Lille*, and *Tournay*; the De-
 feat of the *French* Army at *Blaregniss*, and the Conquest of
Mons; are such Events as will render Her Majesty's Reign fa-
 mous to all succeeding Ages. If we turn our Eyes on the side
 of *Spain*, how bold and successful was our Attempt at *Vigo*,
 where we took and destroy'd the whole *Spanish* Fleet, Men of
 War and others, in all 38 Sail, of which not one of 'em escap-
 ed? What can be greater than our Taking *Gibraltar* in a trice,
 by a Handful of Men; and keeping the same afterwards against a
 whole Army of *French* and *Spaniards*, who attempting to reco-
 ver it, were at last forced to quit their Enterprize? The same
 fate the *French* had before *Barcelona*, which being taken by the
English and *Dutch* (in which the Earl of *Peterborough* gave signal
 proofs of his great Courage and Conduct) was soon after be-
 sieged by the Duke of *Anjou*, at the Head of a great Army,
 and after a sharp Siege, he and his Troops forced to a shameful
 retreat into *France*. Upon which all *Catalonia*, *Aragon*, *Valen-*
cia, and other Parts of *Spain*, shook off the *French* Yoke. And
 were the *Spaniards* as Zealous every where to recover their Li-
 berty, as the Queen has been to assist them in it, that Monarchy
 had been long before now rid of *French* Slavery. In *Italy*, who
 could have expected such a dismal Turn in the Affairs of *France*,
 to happen'd in the Year 1707, by the powerful Influence of *En-*
gland? A numerous Army of *French* and *Spaniards* dashed in
 pieces against the Walls of *Turin*, by those two great Heroes,
 the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene* his Cousin. The Duke
 of *Savoy*, then stripp'd of all his Dominion by the Power of
France, forced to quit his Capital City, hunted from Place to
 Place by his Enemies; now beating the *French*, much superior
 in Number, forcing them out of their Intrenchments, and dri-
 ving them before him from the very Gates of *Turin* into *Dau-*
phine, leaving behind them all their Artillery, Ammunition,
 Baggage, &c. with the Loss of 20000 Men at least, from
 the beginning of the Siege of *Turin*. Thus *Piedmont* was aban-
 doned, the *Milanese*, *Mantuan*, *Modenese*, *Parmaisan*, and *Mont-*
errat yielded up. At Home, by the prudent Choice Her Ma-
 jesty has made of the present Ministry, she has defeated the
 malicious Designs of a dangerous Faction; and to make this
 and happy beyond all former Reigns, and secure the Succes-
 sion in a Protestant Line, Her Majesty has made it Her Business
 to

to Unite *England* and *Scotland* into one Kingdom, notwithstanding such Difficulties as were thought insuperable, the fruitless Attempts of this kind, for above a Century past, and the strong Opposition She expected both from Her Enemies; and another sort of Men that must be courted into their own Interest, Under those great Discouragements Her Majesty proceeded in the Attempt; God blessed Her with Success, and one Year compleated what a whole Age could not bring to pass. While Her victorious Arms triumph Abroad, Her Love to Her Subjects triumphs at Home, by a compleat Union. She has united the *Rose* with the *Thistle*, the Fragrancy of the first with the Sharpness of the last; *Armat Spina Rosas*. Nothing is too great for **QUEEN ANNE**, and all Things combine as it were to raise Her above the most triumphant Monarchs of former Ages. By this Union Her Majesty has made us all but one People, has put us all into the same Interest, and has secured the Protestant Succession in this Island. An Union that has already extinguished, in a great measure, those unhappy Feuds, which made so often, both Kingdoms swim in Blood, and will, in all probability, make *Great-Britain*, by a joint Commerce, roll in Wealth. If *England* alone has made so great a Figure in the World, what may we not expect from *Great-Britain* United. How Formidable this Island must be to Foreigners, and how safe in it self, with such an Addition of Strength, I leave the World to judge. An Island, which being separate from the rest of the Universe, seems therefore to have been design'd by Nature for a most intimate Union within it self; Long therefore may live that **GREAT QUEEN**, who has procured so great a Blessing to this Island. Her Majesty was born at Her Royal Palace of *St. James's*, Feb. 6, 1664. and having had Princely and Pious Education, She was, by the provident Care of Her Uncle King *Charles II.* for the Security of the Protestant Religion in *Great-Britain*, disposed in Marriage, *Anna* 1683, to his late Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Uncle to the present *Danish* Majesty; by whom She had several Princes and Princesses, who were all unhappily snatch'd away by Death.

C H A P. XXIX.

Of the present Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal ENGLAND; And the Settlement of the Succession to the Crown, in the Protestant Line.

THOUGH the late King *William* died without Issue, and the present Queen has none to succeed Her, since the Decease of the hopeful young Prince, *William Duke of Gloucester*; yet there are a great many Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal,

most of 'em of the *Roman* Communion, and consequently excluded from the Crown by the Act of Settlement.

It shall divide them into two several Branches, one of *Savoy*, the nearest in Blood; and the other, the *Palatine* Branch. The first altogether of the *Roman* Religion, and the last for the most part.

The Branch of *Savoy* begins with *Anna Maria*, Dutches of *Savoy*, and Daughter of *Henrietta Maria*, Sister to *Charles* and *James II.* Which Princess *Henrietta* was married to *Philip* late Duke of *Orleans*, and only Brother of the *French* King. She had two Daughters, *Maria*, and *Anna Maria*. The first was married in *December* 1670, to the late King of *Spain*, and died without Issue; and the younger Sister to *Victor Amadeus*, the present Duke of *Savoy*.

His Issue by her, are two Sons, and two Daughters. The first, *Victor Amadeus*, Prince of *Piemont*, born in 1698; and the second, *Charles Emanuel Victor*, Duke of *Aosta*, born in 1701. The Daughters, *Maria Adelheida*, born in 1685. and *Maria Louisa*, born in 1688. The first married the Duke of *Burgundy* 1698, and the last his Brother the Duke of *Anjou*, both Sons to the Dauphine of *France*, and Grandsons to *Lewis XIV.*

The *Palatine* Branch, if we go to the Root of it, contains a numerous Issue. The Root is in the Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter of King *James I.* who married *Frederick V.* Elector and Count Palatine of the *Rhine*. In 1619, he was crowned King of *Böhmia*, but lost his Crown and Palatinate upon the Defeat of his Forces near *Prague*, by *Ferdinand* the Emperor, and died at *Wentz* in 1632, leaving three Sons and one Daughter living, *Charles Lodovick*, *Rupert*, and *Edward*, and the Lady *Sophia*, the present Electress and Dutches Dowager of *Han-*

over. *Charles Lodovick* succeeded his Father in the Palatinate, by the Treaty of *Münster*, and left one Son and a Daughter by *Charlotte* his Wife, Daughter to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*. *Rupert* settled in *England*, where he died a Bachelor: And *Edward* lived in *France*, where he turned Roman Catholick, and married *Anne de Gonzague*, from which Match came a numerous Offspring, as we shall see presently.

The Son of *Charles Lodovick* aforesaid, succeeded also by that Name in the Palatinate; but dying without Issue, the Palatinate fell to the Popish Family of *Newburg*, now possessed of it. The Daughter, *Charlotte Elizabeth* by Name, was the second Wife of the late Duke of *Orleans*; who had Issue by her, the Duke of *Chartres*, now Duke of *Orleans*, and *Mademoiselle de Chartres*. The first married to *Mademoiselle de Blois*, by whom he has got four Daughters; and the last to *Leopold*, the present Duke of *Lorraine*, by whom he has one Daughter living, and a

Edward,

Edward, the youngest Son of the unfortunate *Frederick*, Com Palatine of the *Rhine*, married, as I said before, *Anna de Coudé* in France. By whom he got three Daughters, *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, and *Louisa Maria*, which he never married.

Anna, the eldest Daughter, married in 1663, to the late Prince of *Condé*, of the House of *Bourbon*, and consequently of the Royal Blood of *France*. Which Prince got Issue by her one Son, called *Lewis de Bourbon*, the present Prince of *Condé* and four Daughters, viz. 1. *Maria Theresia*, *Mademoiselle de Bourbon*; 2. *Anna Louisa de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle d'Enguien*; 3. *Louisa Benedicta de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Condé*; 4. *Maria Anna de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Montmorency*.

Lewis de Bourbon, the present Prince of *Condé*, married *Mademoiselle de Nantes*, a natural Daughter of the *French King* in 1685. and got Issue by her, one Son and four Daughters, viz. *Lewis Henry Duke of Enguien*, born in 1692. *Mademoiselle de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Charolois*, *Mademoiselle de Sens*, and *Mademoiselle de Clermont*.

Amongst the late Prince of *Condé's* Daughters, the eldest *Maria Theresia*, married to *Francis Lewis*, the late Prince of *Conti*; who got Issue by her two Sons, one called Prince of *la Roche sur Ion*, and the other *Comte de la Marche*. Besides two Daughters, *Mademoiselle de Conti*, and *Mademoiselle d'Alais*.

Louisa Benedicta de Bourbon, third Daughter of the late Prince of *Condé*, married to the Duke of *Maine*, in 1692, who got Issue by her the Prince of *Dombes*, and *Mademoiselle d'Artois* male.

Edward's second Daughter, viz. *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, married to *John Frederick*, the Popish Duke of *Hanover*, Uncle to the present Elector of that Name; by whom he got three Daughters, viz. *Charlotta Felicita*, *Anna*, and *Williamina Amelia*.

The first married to *Charles Ferdinand*, the present Duke of *Mantua*, who had no Issue by her. The second married to the present Duke of *Modena*, who have a Son and a Daughter. And the third to the present Emperor of *Germany*; to whom she has born three Children, of which none survives but *Maria Amelia*, born in 1701.

I conclude with the Protestant Branch of the Royal Family in the House of *Hanover*, which begins with the Most Illustrious Princess *Sophia*, the youngest Daughter of the Lady *Elizabeth* Queen of *Bohemia*, and Sister to *Charles Lodewick*, *Rupert*, and *Edward* aforesaid, whose Off-spring we have seen.

This Princess was Grand-daughter to King *James I.* Niece to *Charles I.* Cousin German to King *Charles* and *James II.* with their Sisters, *Mary* Princess of *Orange*, and *Henrietta Maria* Dutchess of *Orleans*, and is the nearest Relation now living to the Protestant Religion to Her present Majesty. She was born

the Hague, Octob. 12th, 1639. and in 1658, wedded to *Ernest Augustus* Bishop of *Osnabrug*, and Duke of *Hanover*, who in 1692, was created an Elector of the Empire, and died about six years after. He was the youngest Brother of *George William*, Duke of *Zell*, and of *John Frederick* aforesaid, Duke of *Hanover*, who turned Roman Catholic.

Ernest had Issue by this Princess six Sons, and one Daughter, viz.

George Lewis,
Frederick Augustus,
Maximilian William,

Charles Philip,
Christian,
Ernest Augustus,

And *Sophia Charlotte*.

The eldest Son, *George Lewis*, the present Elector and Duke of *Hanover*, was born May 28, 1668. and married Nov. 1, 1682, his Cousin-German, *Sophia Dorothea*, the only Daughter of the late Duke of *Zell* his Uncle; by whom he has a Son, *George Augustus*, born October 30, 1683. and a Daughter, *Sophia Charlotte*, born in 1685, and married to her Cousin-German, the Royal Prince of *Prussia*.

Of the other five Sons of *Ernest*, by the Princess *Sophia*, the second and fourth were honourably slain, one in *Transylvania*, the other in *Hungary*. The fifth was few Years since unfortunately drowned in the *Danube*; so that the first, third, and sixth, are only surviving; *Maximilian* being now in the Emperor's Service, who formerly served the *Venetians* in the *Moravia*, and the *French* in *Italy*.

Their Sister, the Princess *Sophia Charlotte*, was born Oct. 20, 1688. married in 1684, to *Frederick*, now King of *Prussia*, and lately, to the unpeakable Grief of that Court. She left one Son living, the Prince Royal, *Frederick William*, born April 4, 1688. a remarkable Year for the Revolution in *Great-Britain*.

The Inconsistence of a Popish Head over a Protestant Kingdom, with the Peace and Welfare of the Nation, which is the end of Government, has plainly appear'd in the short Reign of the late King *James*, when the Popish Party turned every Stone to overthrow our Constitution, to set aside the Protestant Line, and intail upon us Popery and Slavery. The Prince of *Orange* came over from *Holland* to restore Things to their proper channel, and to see Justice done both to Himself, and the People of *Great-Britain*. King *James* chose rather to abdicate the Government. The Throne being thus vacant, the Rights of the Crown returned to the People of *England*; who, being met in a Convention by their Representatives, settled the Crown, as was said before, on *William* and *Mary*, Prince and Princess of *Orange*. These dying without Issue, and Princess *Anne*, their daughter, being left Issueless upon the decease of her Son the Duke of

of Gloucester, a further Provision was made for continuing the Crown in the Protestant Line, by an Act of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.* By which was enacted, 'That after King William and the Princess Anne of Denmark, both dying without Issue, the Crown shall fall in Succession, in the Protestant Line, to the Princess Sophia, Electress, and Dutches Dowager of Hanover; and after her Death, to the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants.

'That every King or Queen of this Realm, who by virtue of this Act shall succeed to the Crown, shall have the Coronation Oath administered unto Him or Her, according to the Act establishing the said Oath; and shall make, subscribe, and repeat the Declaration in the Manner and Form thereby prescribed.

'That whoever shall hereafter come to the Possession of the Crown, shall join in Communion with the Church of England as by Law establish'd.

'If the Crown shall come to any one not born in England, this Nation shall not be obliged to engage in any War for the Defence of any Dominions not belonging to England, without Consent of Parliament.

'After the further Limitation of the Crown shall take effect, all Matters relating to the well-governing of this Kingdom which are properly cognizable in the Privy-Council, by the Laws and Customs of this Realm, shall be transacted there, and all Resolutions taken thereupon, shall be signed by such of the Privy-Council as shall advise and consent to the same. Nor shall any Person, born out of the Kingdom of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the Dominions thereunto belonging, tho' naturaliz'd, or made a Denizon (except such as are born of English Parents) be capable to be of the Privy-Council, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to enjoy any Office or Place of Trust, Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments from the Crown to himself, or to any other or others in Trust for him.

'No Person having an Office or Place under the King, or receiving a Pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a Member of the House of Commons.

'Judges Commissions shall be made *Quamdiu se bene gesserint* and their Salaries ascertained and established; but upon the Address of both Houses of Parliament, it may be lawfully remove them.

'No Pardon under the Great Seal of England shall be pleadable to an Impeachment by the Commons in Parliament.

'All the Laws and Statutes of this Realm for securing the established Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the People, and all other Laws and Statutes of the same now in force are hereby ratify'd and confirm'd.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the QUEEN's Dominions, Titles, and Arms.

Begin with the great *Extent* of the *British Monarchy* in all Parts of the known World, but chiefly in *Europe* and *America*.

In *Europe* the Queen is possessed of the two greatest Islands in this Part of the World, viz. *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; the first containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*; *Ireland* being another Kingdom by it self. Her Majesty is also in Possession of these four Islands on the Coast of *Normandy*, viz. *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*.

I have already shew'd how *Wales* came to be incorporated to *England*, to which I refer the Reader. As for *Scotland*, it has continu'd a separate Kingdom of it self, till the first of *May*, 1707. when the *Act of Union*, passed in both Kingdoms took place, and the two Kingdoms became one, under the Name of *Great-Britain*.

I come now to *Ireland*, lying West of *England*, the greatest Land in *Europe*, next to *Great Britain*: Part of which was conquered by *Henry II.* towards the end of the 12th Century, and the Occasion thus. *Ireland* was then divided into several small Kingdoms, and the King of *Leinster* having stript the King of *Meath* of his Dominions, this King came over to *England*, to crave *Henry's* Assistance for his Restoration. *Henry* gave Ear to his Proposal, went over to *Ireland*, and subdu'd a good part of it; which he bestow'd upon his Son *John*, surnamed *Lackland*, with the Title of *Lord of Ireland*. But in 1532. it was made a Kingdom, and King *Henry VIII.* declared King thereof by an *Irish* Parliament. Yet *England* never made a full Conquest of it, till the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign; when the Rebels; under the Conduct of the Earl of *Tir-Owen*, receiv'd a total Overthrow: The Consequence of which proved according to the Rule, That every Rebellion, when suppressed, makes the Prince stronger, and the Subjects weaker. Upon the late Revolution, the Irish siding with King *James*, rose up every where in Arms against the *English*; but they were happily reduc'd in two Campaignes, after two bloody Battles, one at the *Boyne*, the other at *Brim*, notwithstanding their own numerous Forces, and their French Auxiliaries.

As for the Isles of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, &c. on the Coast of *Normandy*, 'tis all the *English* have to shew of their great Possessions in *France* in former Ages; when they had not only the whole Dukedom of *Normandy*, conquered by *Henry I.* of *England*, but also all *Aquitain*, *Tourraine*, *Anjou*, *Matne*, &c.

But, if the *Salique Law* in *France*, which disables Women from the Succession to that Crown, be a meer Chimera, *Great-Britain* has also a just Title to *France*. Which Title was chal-

lenged first by King *Edward III.* as Son and Heir of *Iabella*, Daughter of *Philip the Fair*, and Sister of *Lewis IX.* *Philip V.* and *Charles IV.* who reigned successively, and died without Issue-male. Therefore King *Edward* went over into *France* with an Army, to support his Title, and got the *Flower de Luces* quartered in the Arms of *England*, which has continued ever since. The *French* opposing his Title, under Colour of the *Salique Law*, were twice defeated by his Troops, viz. in the famous Battles of *Cressy* and *Poitiers*: in which last *John*, the *French* King, was taken Prisoner, with *Philip* his Son, by the valiant *Edward the Black Prince*, King *Edward's* eldest Son. But *Charles V.* of *France* proving too hard afterwards for *Richard II.* one of our unfortunate Kings, the *English* lost all they had got in this War, *Calais* excepted.

'Tis true, *Henry V.* the next Successor, but one, to *Richard* recovered *France*, after his great Victory at *Agincourt*, which happen'd in 1415. when *France* was governed by *Charles VI.* weak Prince, and that Kingdom distracted by the Faction of *Burgundy* against that of *Orleans*. *Henry* being sought to for Peace, granted it upon these Terms; That upon his Marriage with the Lady *Catharine*, Daughter to King *Charles*, he should be Regent of *France*, during *Charles* his Life; and after the Decease of *Charles*, the Crown of *France* should remain to King *Henry*, and his Heirs for ever, which was agreed to on both sides. But *Henry* did not live to possess the Kingdom. His Son, *Henry VI.* was indeed crowned at *Paris*, and reigned King of *France*, during the Life of his Uncles, *John Duke of Bedford*, and *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*: After whose Deaths he not only lost *France*, but *England*, and his Life, to the *York* Faction. *England* however has to this Day kept her Title to *France*, and bears still the Arms of that Crown.

In *Europe*, *Great Britain* lays a Claim besides to the Sovereignty of the *British Seas*, even to the Shores of all the Neighbouring Nations. Therefore all Children born upon those Seas are accounted natural Subjects of *Britain*; and it was the Way of old, for Foreigners to ask leave of *England*, to pass and fish those Seas. To this Day they lower their Top-sails, by way of Homage to all the Royal Ships of War.

In *America*, the Queen has the greatest Share next to Spain. In the Continent of *North America*, Her Majesty is possess'd of all its Sea-Coasts, from *Canada*, or *New-France*, as far as *Florida* containing *New-England*, *New-York*, *New-Jersey*, *Mary-land*, *Pennsylvania*, *Virginia*, and *Carolina*. The rich and famous Isles of *Jamaica*, the Isles of *Barbadoes*, *St. Christopher*, *Antigua*, *Barbados*, *St. Vincent*, and *Monferrat*, besides the *Bahama* and *Bermudas* Islands, and part of *Newfoundland*, are also under the Jurisdiction of *England*.

In *Africk* and *Asia* there are several Forts and Factories, belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*. Near *Goa*, in the *East*

Indies, this Crown is possessed of the Isle of *Bombay*; and between *Africk* and *America*, of *St. Helen*, an Island about 300 Leagues from any Continent, and 100 from any Island.

As for the *Queen's Titles*, tho her Dominions reach to all The Parts of the known World, yet Her Majesty is only stiled, By *Queen's* the Grace of God, *Queen* of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, *Titles*. Defender of the Faith.

This last Title was given by Pope *Leo X.* to King *Henry VIII.* for writing a Book against *Luther*, in Defence of some Points of the Roman Religion: And it was afterwards confirm'd by Act of Parliament, the King being look'd upon as *Defender of the ancient Catholick and Apostolick Faith*, professed in this Island. By the Lateran Council, under Pope *Julius II.* the Title of *Most Christian*, was conferred on *Henry VIII.* in the Fifth Year of his Reign: But it was used before by his Father *Henry VII.* and assumed since by the *French King*, whereas the King of *Spain* bears the Title of *Catholick King*.

The Title of *Majesty* was not used in *England* till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who was first called *His Highness*, and afterwards *His Majesty*: And from that time the Title has been improved to *Sacred Majesty*, after the Custom of the Eastern Emperors, that used *Αγία Βασιλεία*: Whereas in former Times, as about the Reign of *Henry IV.* the King was called *His Grace*; *Henry VI.* *His Excellent Grace*; and *Henry VII.* sometimes *His Grace*, and sometimes *His Highness*.

The Title of *Madam*, now so prodigally given to Women of genteel Appearance, is also used to the Queen, as that of to a King, according to the Title of *Sire*, given to the *French King*, which is probably derived from the Greek *Κύριος*, *Dominus*.

Before the late happy Union of the Two Kingdoms into one, the Queen's Arms were in the first place *Azure, Three Flower de Lys*, Or, the Regal Arms of *France*, quartered with those of *England*, which are *Gules, Three Lions Passant Guardant in Pale*, Or.

In the second place, a *Lion Rampant Gules*, within a double Tressure Counter-Flower de lys, Or, for the Royal Arms of *Scotland*. In the third place, *Azure, an Irish Harp*, Or, stringed Argent, for the Royal Ensigns of *Ireland*. In the fourth place, in the first. And all within the Garter, the chief Ensign of the most Noble Order of that Name. Above it an *Helmet*, and upon the same a rich *Mantle* of Cloth of Gold, doubled Ermine, adorned with an *Imperial Crown*, and surmounted for a Crest a *Lion Passant Guardant*, Crowned with the same; supported a *Lion Rampant Guardant*, Or, Crowned as the former, and an *Antelope Argent* gorged with a *Crown*, with a *Chain* thereto affixed, passing between his Fore-legs, and reflexed over his back, Or, both standing upon a *Compartment* placed underneath, and in the Table of the *Compartment* the Queen's Royal Motto In each, *Dieu Et mon Droit*, that is, God and my Right. This Motto was first given by *K. Richard I.* to intimate, that he held his Crown

Her Arms :

Crown of God only; and afterwards taken up by *Edward III.* when he claimed the Kingdom of *France*: Instead of which the late *K. William* us'd, *Je maintiendray*, I will maintain; except in the *Broad Seal* and elsewhere, where he order'd the former *Motto* to be us'd. *Queen Elizabeth's Motto* was *Semper Eadem*, always the same, us'd by our present Queen.

The *Motto* upon the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, that is, Shame be to him that Evil thinks, was first given by *Edward III.* the Founder of that Order; to shew he had no Design in it, but what was just and honourable.

When King *Edward III.* claimed the Kingdom of *France* in his Mother's Right, he caused the *Arms* of *France* to be placed first, as the greater Kingdom; or perhaps thinking, the *French* might be thereby the more easily induced to own the *English* Title.

Note, That by the Act of Union it is agreed, that the *Great Seal* of the United Kingdom be different from the former *Great Seals* used in either Kingdom; and that the *Quartering of Arms* as may best suit the Union, be left to Her Majesty. Also, That the *Crosses* of *St. George*, and *St. Andrew* be conjoin'd, when used in *Flags*, *Banners*, *Standards*, and *Ensigns*, both at *Sea* and *Land*.

C H A P. XXXI.

Of the QUEEN's Forces, both by Sea and Land.

AS the Extent of the *British Monarchy* is great, so is her Power, especially since the late Union. 'Tis naturally well fenced with the Ocean, and (upon Occasion) so well guarded by its moving Castles, about 200 Ships of War, the best and strongest in the World. The Kingdom is besides abundantly furnished with Men and Horses, Provisions, Ammunition and Money, the Sinews of War: To which add the Martial Spirit of the Inhabitants, whose Contempt of Death and Danger is so eminent, that no Nation durst ever venture to fight them on equal Terms, either by Sea or Land.

In the Reign of *Charles I.* when his Subjects destroy'd one another with a fatal Courage, 200000 Foot, and 30000 Horse were computed to be in Arms on both sides; which, had they been employ'd abroad, might have shaken all *Europe*. In our late War with *France*, and the present War both with *France* and *Spain*, *England* alone has maintain'd about 80000 Men, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, most *Britains*, and the rest *Foreigners*; besides 40000 Sea-men, for the Sea-Service: Whereas Forces it has pleased God to bless every where, in this *Reign* particularly, with amazing Success, to the Confusion of the Prince who thought his Arms invincible.

Master of
the Ordnance.

The principal Magazine, or Store of Arms, is the Tower of *London*; which contains a noble Arsenal to arm at least 60000 Men.

Men, with a Train of Artillery consisting of 50 Pieces of Brass Ordnance, ready mounted, besides several Mortars, with all necessary Furniture. The greatest Pieces of Cannon are about 7000 Weight, and 63 Pound Ball each. But there are other Magazines at *Portsmouth, Plymouth, Windsor-Castle, &c.* And they are all under the Master-General of the Ordnance, who has under him six principal Officers, holding their Places by Patent under the Great-Seal, and sitting commonly 3 times a Week in the Office, if Occasion be.

1. The *Lieutenant of the Ordnance*, receives all Orders from the Master, and is to see them duly executed. He is to inspect the Train of Artillery, and see it fitted for Motion upon any Occasion; and from him issue Orders for the discharging the great Guns, when required, upon a solemn Day of Rejoicing.

2. The *Surveyor*, whose Charge is to survey all the Ordnance and Stores, and to see them placed to the best Advantage. He ought likewise, with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-masters, to take care that all Provisions brought in be good and serviceable, duly proved, and marked with the Queen's Mark, if they ought so to be. He is also to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Cheque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works, belonging to the Ordnance.

3. The *Clerk of the Ordnance*, records all Patents and Grants relating to the Office, and the Names of all Officers, Artificers, &c. enjoying the said Grants, or any Fees from the Queen for the same. He also records all Orders given relating to the Office, draws all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made; all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for the Queen's Service. He makes all Bills of Imprest and Debentures for the Payment of all Sums owing for Work done, or Provisions received. He keeps Quarter-Books for the Salaries and Allowances of all Officers, and others belonging to the Office; as also Journals of the Receipts and Returns of all Stores, to serve as a Cheque between the two Accounts, one for Money, and the other for Stores.

4. The *Store-Keeper*, takes into his Custody all the Ordnance and Stores; for the safe Keeping whereof, and giving a true Account from time to time, he must give good Security. He is to take care, that all the Store-houses be well repair'd, and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre, as is fit for Her Majesty's Service and Honour. He must not receive any Provisions, but what are really good and serviceable, or before they have been survey'd by the Surveyor; nor issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Ammunition and Stores, without an Order signed by the Officers, according to the Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon the Queen's Order, or fix of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral for the Use of the Navy. Nor is he to receive back any Stores, till they have been viewed

by the Surveyor, and registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains.

*Clerk of
the Deli-
veries.*

5. The *Clerk of Deliveries*, whose Office it is to draw up all Orders and Proportions for delivering any Stores or Provisions at any of Her Majesty's Magazines, and to see the same duly executed. He is also, by Indenture or Receipt, to charge the Receiver of the said Stores, and to register both the Warrant for Delivery, and the Proportions received.

Treasurer.

6. The *Treasurer*, or *Pay-Master*, who makes the Payment of all the Salaries, and Bills of Debt, according to the Master's Order under his Hand. Thus the Money of the whole Office of Ordnance runs through the Treasurer's Hands.

*Master
Gunner.*

As for the *Master Gunner*, who holds also his Place by Patent, his Office is to teach all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and certify to the Master of the Ordnance, the Ability of any Person recommended to be one of the Queen's Gunners. To every Scholar admitted to learn of him the Art of Gunnery, he administers an Oath, which binds him not to serve without Leave, any foreign Prince, or State, and not to teach any one the Art of Gunnery, but such as have taken the same Oath.

Militia.

Thus having done with the Queen's Regular Land-Forces, which (besides many foreign Troops) have been maintained during the Course of this War, at the Charge of *England and Wales*, I now proceed to Her Majesty's *Standing Militia*, or *Trained Bands*, inrolled for the Defence of *England*, upon a Rebellion or Invasion, but not bound to serve beyond Sea.

These Forces consist both of Horse and Foot, and are at present computed to be near Two Hundred Thousand, only in *England and Wales*. They are to Muster once or twice a Year. During the Time of the Muster, each Horse-Man is to be allowed, from whom he serves, 2 s. a Day, and each Foot-Soldier 12 d. a Day.

No Person can be charged with a Horse, unless he has 500 yearly Revenue, or 6000 l. personal Estate; nor can any be charged with a Foot-Soldier, unless he has 50 l. yearly Revenue, or 600 l. personal Estate. Those that have meaner Estates, are to join two or three together, to find a Horse and Horse-man, or a Foot-Soldier.

*Lord Lieu-
tenants.*

To regulate these Forces, the Sovereign appoints Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties, commonly Peers of the Realm, with a Power to give Commission to Colonels, or other commissioned Officers, to arm and form them into Regiments, Troops, and Companies, to be employ'd where the Sovereign shall order.

*Deputy-
Lieute-
nants.*

Under the Lord Lieutenants there are *Deputy Lieutenants*, who, in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenants, have the same Power. These *Deputies*, being of the principal Gentry of the Country, are named by the Lord Lieutenants, and presented to the Queen for Confirmation.

To find Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant, or Deputy-Lieutenant, may levy every Year the fourth Part (if he thinks fit) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a Month upon all *England* and *Wales*, and cause every Man so charged (in case of Marching against an Enemy) to allow his Soldier one Month's Pay. But he cannot be charged with another Month's Pay, without an Act of Parliament, before the first Month be repaid by the King.

To give speedy Notice of an Invasion, there are Beacons erected upon eminent Places of all Parts of *England*. Those Beacons are high Poles, with Pitch-Barrels fastned on the top of 'em, to be fired by Night, erected at proper Distances, one within sight of another. This alarms the whole Country, makes the Inhabitants rise up in Arms, and upon the Alarm the Militia is ordered to march against the Enemy. Beacons.

There were of old many Castles, in all Parts of *England*. But, to prevent any lingering War in it, most of the Inland Castles have been demolished, or suffered to decay, as being a Shelter to Rebels and Invaders. Castles.

I conclude with the Naval Strength, which is beyond all, and consists of near 200 Men of War; besides Yachts, Fire-Ships, Bomb-Vessels, Advice-Boats, Brigantines, Sloops, Store-Ships, Hulks, and Hoys. The Men of War divided into Six Rates, of which anon. Naval Strength.

So prodigious is the Size of a First Rate *English* Man of War, that the Length of the Keel of the *Royal Sovereign* (which was built at *Woolwich*, and launched in *July*, 1701.) is 146 Foot 6 Inches; her Length on the lower Gun-Deck, 174 Foot 6 Inches; utmost Breadth, 50 Foot 3 Inches and a half; Depth in Hold, 19 Foot 10 Inches.

The Charge of Building such a Ship, with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, comes to about 60000 *l.* besides Victualling; and that of lower Rates proportionably.

The first, second, and third Rates are now built so very strong and large, that a second Rate Ship is as good as formerly a first Rate, and may engage singly with a first Rate Ship of any other Nation.

History tells us of prodigious Fleets of old, particularly King *Edgar's*, said to consist of 3600 Sail: But certainly those Ships were only fit for Tenders to our great Men of War, which are so many floating Castles.

In Times of Peace, when the Royal Navy continues in Harbour, the very Charge of keeping it in Repair, amounts to about 130000 *l.* And in Time of War, each Mariner is always reckoned to stand in 4 *l.* per Month, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, &c.

In War Time, the Manning of a Fleet of 70 Men of War, besides Men of War for Protection of Trade, and foreign Convoys, requires 4000 Seamen. The very last, for Protection of Trade,

Trade, &c. amounted in the late War to 43 Ships, viz. 4 Third Rates, 16 Fourth Rates, 13 Fifth Rates, and 10 Sixth Rates. And by Computation, England alone has near 80000 Seamen, which is near 3 times the Number of the Seamen of France.

For the Sea-Service, in Time of War, not only Seamen may be pressed, but also all Vagabonds, or vagrant Fellows, such as can give no good Account of themselves. Nay, Seamen belonging to Merchant Ships may be pressed into the Service, if Occasion require.

Each Man of War, in actual Service, is under the particular Command of a Captain, and a Lieutenant under him. The Pay of a Captain of a first Rate Ship is 15 s. per Day; of a second, 12; of a third, 10; of a fourth, 7 s. 6 d. of a fifth, 6 s. and of a sixth, 5 s.

A Seaman's Wages is 1 l. 4 s. a Month, besides his Victual on Board, accounting 28 Days to the Month. Out of which 6 d. a Month has been constantly retained towards the Charge of Greenwich Hospital, ever since its Foundation.

When the Royal Fleet is compleat, the same is usually divided into 3 Squadrons, distinguished by the different Colours of their several Flags, into *Red*, *White*, and *Blue*. The principal Commanders whereof bear the Title of *Admiral*, each of his Squadron. But the Admiral of the *Red* commands in chief the whole Fleet, and is accordingly called *Admiral of the Fleet*. Each of those Admirals has under him a *Vice-Admiral*, and a *Rear-Admiral*, all called *Flag-Officers*, because each of 'em bears his proper Flag on Board.

The Pay of the Admiral of the Fleet is 5 l. a Day; and of each other Admiral, 3 l. 10 s. a Day.

A Vice-Admiral is allowed 2 l. 10 s. a Day, and a Rear-Admiral 1 l. 15 s. That is, while the Fleet is out.

But the supreme Command of the Naval Forces is, next to the Queen, in the Lord High Admiral of England, one of the Nine great Officers of State; who is in a manner Her Majesty's Viceroy at Sea, and whose Power is very great. He keeps a Court called the *Court of Admiralty*, of which in its proper Place and has under him a world of Officers, some at Sea, others on Land: His Salary is 7000 l. a Year.

By virtue of his Office, he appoints in several Parts of the Realm Vice-Admirals, with their Judges and Marshals, to exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs, within their several Limits: But from their Sentence, any Person aggrieved may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty.

He is allowed a Council for the Affairs of the Admiralty, consisting of 7 Members, having each a Salary of 1000 l.

There is also a Vice-Admiral, and Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, appointed by Her Majesty. The Salary of the first 4700 l. per Annum, and of the last 219 l.

In Crouched-Friars, London, is the Navy-Office, where the

whole Business concerning the Navy Royal is managed in chief by these four principal Officers, under the Lord High Admiral, viz.

*A Treasurer,
Comptroller,*

*Surveyor,
Clerk of the A^{ts}.*

The *Treasurer's* Office is to pay the Charges of the Navy out of the Exchequer, upon a Warrant obtained for the Money by the Lord Treasurer, and another Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy for the Payment of it, His yearly Salary is 1000 l. per An. and 800 l. more for his Clerks.

The *Comptroller* attends and controls all Payments of Warrants; is to know the Market-Rates of all Stores for Shipping; to examine and audit all Accounts of the Treasurer, Victuallers, Purifiers, and Store-keepers. His Salary 500 l. per An.

The *Surveyor* is to know the State of all Stores, and see the Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulks, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters, with what Stores they receive, in order to a Voyage, and at their Return to state and audit their Accounts. There are now two Joint Surveyors, each at 500 l. per An.

The *Clerk of the A^{ts}* records all Orders, Contracts, Bills, Warrants, and other Business transacted in this Office. His Salary 500 l. per Annum. And he has an Assistant, at 300 l. per Annum.

Next to those Principal, there are six other Officers, each at 100 l. a Year, who are called,

Commissioners of the Navy.

Some executing that Part of the Comptroller's Office, which relates to the Comptrolling of the Victualler's Accounts: And others, that which relates to the Control of the Store-keepers accounts of the several Yards.

But there are other Commissioners at large, their Number more or less, as Occasion serves.

Note, That the Principal Officers and Commissioners hold their Offices by Patent, under the Great Seal; and that the Queen allows them several Clerks under them, with Salaries, for the dispatch of Business; whereas all other Officers, both in the Queen's Yards, and all others belonging to any of Her Majesty's Ships, hold their Places only by Warrant from the Lord High Admiral, *durante beneplacito*.

Other Commissioners.

There are moreover Six Commissioners for Victualling the Navy, Other 400 l. per Annum. Three Commissioners, for the Transport-Commissioners; and five other Commissioners, to take Care of the sick and

and wounded Seamen; and of the Exchange of Prisoners, who have each a Salary of 300 l. per An.

The Commissioners for Viſtualling the Navy, keep their Office at Tower-Hill, and have their Agents at Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Hull, and other convenient Ports:

*Of the Queen's Yards, for Building, Repairing, and Cleaning
of Her Majesty's Ships.*

For this Service there are six great Yards, to wit, at Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; which are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving Places, for the Use aforesaid, and always furnished with great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Anchors, and other Materials. In these Yards there are also divers great Rope-Yards, where Cables, and all sorts of Ropes for the Navy are made: And convenient Store-houses, in which are laid up vast Quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other sorts of Stores for the Navy.

For a Reserve, in Time of a great War, there's another Yard at Harwich.

And to each Yard there belong several Officers; particularly Clerk of the Cheque, Salary 245 l. Store-keeper, 260 l. Two Master-Attendants, 184 l. each. Master Shipwright, 133 l. Two Assistants, 70 l. each. Clerk of the Survey, 260 l. (s)

C H A P. XXXII.

Of the QUEEN's Court.

HAVING hitherto spoke of the Queen's Dominions, Treasures, and Arms, and Her Forces both by Sea and Land, I now give an Account of Her Majesty's Court, and next to that of Her Revenues.

It has been the Way of all Sovereign Princes, to support the Dignity, and make themselves the more respected by their People, by keeping a Court suitable to their Power and Dignity. The Kings of England, far from falling short of any on this account, have always exceeded most crowned Heads in State and Magnificence; and few of these have surpassed them in liberal Allowance for that purpose.

I own, the Civil Wars in the Reign of Charles I. obliged him to abridge his Court, by lessening the Number of his Servants, and putting them to Board-Wages: Whereas formerly the King of England kept no less than 86 Tables, furnished with about 500 Dishes each Meal.

Tho the Court is not what it has been formerly, yet it makes Queen's Hall a very good Figure, even beyond most Courts of Europe; Court. nor can any compare with it in the large Salaries and Perquisites of its Officers and Servants.

The same consists of 3 Orders, viz. Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastick.

The Civil List alone amounts, by Computation, to about 600 Servants, under these principal Officers, viz.

The	{	Lord Steward,	Duke of Devonshire,	Principal Officers.
		Lord Chamberlain,	Marquis of Kent,	
		Lady of the Stole,	Duchess of Marlborough,	
		Master of the Horse,	Duke of Somerset,	

The first has particularly under his Charge all the Officers and Servants below Stairs; The Lord Chamberlain, the greatest part of these above Stairs; The Lady of the Stole, those that belong to the Queen's Bed-Chamber; The Master of the Horse, all the Officers and Servants belonging to Her Majesty's Stables.

of the Lord Steward, and the QUEEN'S Servants under him.

THE Lord Steward is a White Staff Officer, the White Staff Lord being taken for a Commission: Which is carried by him- Steward. self in the Queen's Presence, and at other times going abroad, by a Footman bare-headed.

In the Queen's Palace there is a Place called the Compting- Compting- house, from the Accounts there taken daily of all Expences of house. Her Majesty's Household by the Lord Steward, and the Officers under him. (t)

Here they make also Provision for the Household, Payments for the same, and Orders for the well-governing of the Queen's Servants.

The Green-Cloth, kept in this House, is a Court of Justice, Green- Cloth. composed of the Lord Steward, and the Officers under him, who sit daily here. To this Court is committed the Charge and Oversight of the Queen's Household in Matters of Justice and Government, with a Power to correct all the Servants therein that shall any way offend, and to maintain the Peace of the Verge (or Jurisdiction) of the Court Royal, which is every day within 12 Miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court, London excepted. The same is called the Green-Cloth, from a green-colour Cloth where they sit.

Without a Warrant first obtained from the Green-Cloth, none of the Queen's Servants can be arrested for Debt.

Besides this Court, there is another called the Court of Verge, Court of Verge. held by the said Officers, with the Steward of the Marshalsea, to Verge. hear and determine all Crimes committed within the Royal Palace,

lace, and that by the Verdict of the Queen's Household. For the Queen's Court is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court of Judicature, Civil or Ecclesiastical, but only of the Lord Steward, or of the said Officers in his Absence; And the Royal Palace is accounted a Place so sacred, that if one strikes another in it, and draws Blood, he shall have his Right-hand cut off, and that with great Solemnity, to make the deeper Impression and Terror in Mens Minds. In case of Felony, no Benefit of the Clergy is allowed here.

Thus the Lord Steward, by Vittue of his Office, and without a special Commission, judges of all Crimes committed in the Court, or within the Verge. And the Law has laid out such a Plot of Ground about the King's settled Mansion-house to be subject to his special Jurisdiction, that Peace and Order may be preserv'd about his Person, with an Awfulness and Reverence in Men's Hearts; that where the King is, Justice may not be sought, but immediately from his Majesty's own Officers.

At the first Sitting of a Parliament, 'tis the Lord Steward's Office to attend the Queen's Person, and administer the Oath to the Members of the House of Commons. At the End of Parliaments, he adjusts the Parliament Expences, &c.

Treasurer. The *Treasurer of the House*, and the *Comptroller*, are also White-Staff Officers. The first may, in the Lord Steward's Absence, with the other Officers of the *Green-Cloth*, and with the *Steward of the Marshalsea*, hear and determine all Offences committed in the Queen's Palace.

Comptroller. The *Comptroller* is to control the Accounts of the *Green Cloth*. The *Cofferer* has a special Charge and Oversight of the other

Cofferer. Officers of the House. 'Tis he that pays the Wages of the Queen's Servants above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, directed by the *Green Cloth*. He hath 2 Clerks under him.

Mr. of the Household. The *Master of the Household* surveys the Accounts of the Household. The Clerks of the *Green Cloth* sum up the Bills of *Comptrollers*, and the Clerks *Comptrollers* allow them.

The Yearly Wages, and Board-Wages of the Officers of the Board of Green Cloth.

		Wages.	Board Wages.
The	{ Lord Steward's,	100 00 00	1360 00
	{ Treasurer's,	123 14 08	1076 01
	{ Comptroller's,	107 17 06	1092 02
	{ Cofferer's,	100 00 00	400 00
	{ Mr. of the Household's,	66 13 04	433 06
	{ Clerks of the Green-Cloth, each	44 06 08	455 13
	{ Clerks Comptrollers, each	44 06 08	455 13

Of the Lord Chamberlain, and the Queen's Servants under him.

Next to the Lord Steward is the *Lord Chamberlain of the Lord Queen's Household*, also a White-Staff Officer, who has the Chamber-oversight of all the Queen's Officers and Servants above Stairs, *lain*. Except the Precincts of Her Majesty's Bed-Chamber. They are all sworn either by him, or the Gentlemen-Ushers by his Warrant. He has also the Charge of Coronations, Marriages, Entries, Cavalcades, Funerals, &c. of all Furniture in Parliament, and in the Rooms of Address to the Queen. His Salary is 1200 l. a Year.

The present Lord Chamberlain is the Right Honourable the Marquis of *Kent*, who has under him

A Vice-Chamberlain, *Peregrine Bertie Esq*; Salary 559 l.

Secretary, *Sir John Stanley Bar.* His Clerk, *Mr. John Evans.* Office-Keeper, *Mr. Charles Sheppard.*

Vice-Chamberlain.

Officers, I. In the Privy-Chamber.

There are under the Lord Chamberlain 48 *Gentlemen of the Gentlemen Privy Chamber*, who serve the Queen at their own Charges, for of the Privy Honour of the Place, and are preferred as Occasion offers. *vy Cham* Twelve of 'em are in Quarterly Waiting, and Two of these lie *ber*. Nights in the Privy-Chamber.

No Person that is not privileged by his immediate Waiting except Privy-Counsellors being to come near the Queen's Person without Leave. The usual Way to be admitted, is by one of these Gentlemen, who brings the Party to the Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, to ask the Queen Leave: Which being granted, he is presented to Her Majesty.

But in the Absence of the Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, the *Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber* represent either of 'em, and have Place in the Queen's Barge accordingly.

When they execute the Queen's Orders, their Persons are a sufficient Warrant, and they have no need of written Orders. They have always Place at publick Solemnities, Interviews, and Cavalcades, where the Honour and Glory of the Nation is concerned; and their Place is next to the Privy-Counsellors that are not Peers. When the King goes to the Parliament by Water, two of 'em wait in the same Barge; and being come to the House of Lords, kneel upon the second Step of the Throne, where no other Officers are allowed to come before them.

At the Coronation, two of 'em personate the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, in Ducal Robes, &c. And six of 'em are constantly appointed by the Lord Chamberlain, with a Nobleman,

man, and a Master of the Ceremonies, to attend all foreign Ambassadors from Crowned Heads in their publick Entries, and their Audiences.

In short, these *Gentlemen* were first established by Henry VII and ought to be Men of Birth and Parts. (v)

When the Queen dines in Publick, Her Majesty's Cup-Bearers, Carvers, and Gentlemen Sewers wait at Her Table, and the Musicians play while She is at Dinner. The Yeomen of the Guard bring up the Dinner, and the Gentlemen Sewers set the Dishes in order upon the Table; the Carvers carve for the Queen, and the Cup-Bearers serve Her Majesty with Drink, with one Knee on the Ground, the Cup-Bearer taking first a Taste of the Drink in the Cover before the Queen. Their Fee is each 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* per Annum. (x)

For the Pleasure of Hunting and Hawking, there is A Master of the Hart, and Buck-hounds; who for himself and Huntsmen, is allowed 234 *l.* per Annum.

A Master of the Harriers, and a Master of the Beagles.
Master Falconer, Charles Duke of S. Albans, at Pension.
Sergeant of the Hawks, 136 *l.* per Annum.
Ten Falconers, each 50 *l.*

Master of the Great Wardrobe. These following Officers are Independent, both from the Lord Chamberlain, and any other superior Officer, viz. The Master of the Great Wardrobe, whose Office is kept in York-Buildings, to which belong several Officers, and divers Tradesmen, to the Number of at least 60, all sworn Servants to the Queen.

By this Office Provision is made for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals of the Royal Family; Beds, Hangings, Canopies, and Carpets furnished for the Court; Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture, for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and all Her Majesty's Ambassadors Abroad. This is the Office which furnishes Presents for foreign Princes and Ambassadors, all Robes &c. for the Knights of the Garter, and Officers of the Garter. Coats for Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms. Also, Liveries for Her Majesty's Servants, Coaches, Harnesses, & rich embroidered Tilts, and other Furniture for the Barges, Furniture for the Yachts, and the Furniture of Courts for Arrangement of Peers. Her Majesty's Robes, Linnen, and Laces, come also out of this Office.

Which is now enjoy'd by ——— Duke of Montague, by Patent for Life, with the Title of Master of the Great Wardrobe, and Salary of 2000 *l.* per Annum.

His Deputy, Tho. Drummer, Esq; Clerk, Mr. John Elrington. I pass by several Under-Officers, and all the Tradesmen belonging to this Office.

Chief-Justices in Eyre. Lord Chief-Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's Forests, & on the North-side of Trent, William Duke of Devonshire.

Chap. XXXII. GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Chief-Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's Forests, &c.
on the South-side of Trent, The Earl of Wharton.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Charles Lord Viscount Warden of
Winton. the Stan-
naries.

The Three principal Secretaries of State, of whom I shall
speak particularly, in my Account of the Privy-Council.

Of the *QUEEN's Bed-Chamber, under the Lady of
the Stole.*

The *Lady of the Stole*, so called from the *Lat. Stola*, a Robe
of State, is the Queen's first Lady of Honour, or Lady of the
Bed-Chamber, who has the Direction and Conduct of the Bed-
chamber, and puts on Her Majesty's first Garment every Mor-
ning.

The other Ladies of the Bed-Chamber are Ten in Number,
whose Office is to wait Weekly, by turns, in the Bed-Chamber,
and to lie there 2-Nights in a Pallet-Bed. When the Queen
is in private, they wait on Her Majesty; and in the Absence
of the *Lady of the Stole*, they do what properly belongs to her
Office. (y)

Of the *Master of the Horse, and the QUEEN's
Servants under him.*

THE *Master of the Horse* is a great Officer, that has the *Master of
Ordering* of all Her Majesty's Stables, and of all the *the Horse.*
Officers and Servants belonging thereto; to whom he gives an
Oath, to be true and faithful; or else the *Avenor* does it by his
Warrant.

He has the Charge of all Lands and Revenues appointed for
the Queen's Breed of Horses, Stables, Litters, Coaches, Sump-
er-Horses, &c.

He alone has the Privilege of being allowed, for his own Use,
Horses and Servants belonging to the Queen's Stables, in the
Queen's Pay and Livery. (z)

Of Her Majesty's Guards.

From the Civil List of the Queen's Court, I come to the *Queen's
Military*, consisting of 3 several Bodies, viz. The *Band of Guards*,
Gentlemen Pensioners, the *Yeomen of the Guard*, and the *Troops of
Household*. Of which, the two first guard the Queen above
stairs.

The *Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*, first instituted by Henry VII. *Band of*
consists of 40 Gentlemen, whose Office is to attend the Queen's *Gentlemen*
Person with their Pole-axes, to and from Her Chappel Royal, *Pensioners*
to receive Her in the Presence-Chamber, or coming out of
Her

Her Privy-Lodgings. They ought likewise to attend at all great Solemnities, as Coronations, S. George's Feast, publick Audiences of Ambassadors, at the Queen's going to Parliament, Royal Funerals, &c.

They usually wait half at a time Quarterly, but upon all Solemnities they all give their Attendance.

On the Coronation-Days, and at S. George's Feast, they have the Honour to carry up the King's Dinner.

Their Captain is always a Nobleman, who has under him a Lieutenant, a Standard-Bearer, and Clerk of the Cheque. There is also a Secretary, Pay-master, and Harbinger; the Harbinger's Office being to provide Lodgings for the Gentlemen Pensioners, and to assist the Clerk of the Cheque when absent, or his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers, except the Captain, are sworn to the Clerk, for which he has a Fee of 5 l. 10 s.

The Captain's Pay is 1000 l. per Annum, the Lieutenant's 500, the Standard-Bearer's 310, the Clerk of the Cheque's 120, and a Gentleman Pensioner's 100 l. (d)

Yeomen of the Guard. The *Yeomen of the Guard* are another Body, who wait in the first Room above Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*.

Formerly they were 250, being of a larger Stature than ordinary; for every one of 'em was to be 6 Foot high: Now there are but 100 in daily waiting, and 70 more not in waiting; but to succeed the former, as they die. Forty of 'em wait by Day and twenty watch by Night, with Partizans, and large Swords by their Sides. When the Queen's Dinner is ready, they bring up the Dishes to Her Majesty's Table, and deliver 'em to the Sewers, who set them upon the Table. And when the Queen goes abroad, by Land or Water, they attend Her Person.

Their Habit is a Searlet Coat, of a peculiar Make down to the Knees, guarded with black Velvet, and Badges on the Chest before and behind. Their Breeches are also Scarlet, guarded with black Velvet; and instead of Hats, they wear black Velvet Caps, round and broad-crowned, with Ribbons of the Queen's Colour.

They are most of them Men of a large Size, commanded in chief by a Captain; who has under him a Lieutenant, an Esquire, Clerk of the Cheque, and four Corporals.

The Captain's Pay is 1000 l. per Annum, the Lieutenant's 500, the Ensign's 300, Clerk of the Cheque's 150, and each Corporal's 50 l. But the Yeomen themselves have each but 31 l. 1 s. 3 d. per Annum, except 8 Yeomen Ushers, who have 40 l. more. (b)

Horse-Guards.

The Troops of the Household consist of Horse and Foot-Guards, making in all about 2500 Men.

The Guards of Horse, commonly called the *Life-Guard*, consist, the Guard of the Queen's Body, consist of 4 Troops, each of 160 private Gentlemen, well mounted, armed, and equipped.

some of 'em Reformed Officers, and others young Gentlemen, who are there made fit for Military Commands.

The first Troop is called, for Distinction's sake, the Queen's Troop, and the other three bear the Name of their respective Captains: The fourth being particularly Distinguished by the Name of the *Scott* Troop.

Each of these Troops is divided into four Squadrons, two of which, commanded by one principal commissioned Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpeters, mount the Guard, and are relieved in their Turns. When the Queen goes abroad, and near Home, a Party from the Guard attends Her Person; but if out of Town, Her Majesty is attended by a Detachment out of the several Troops.

There are also belonging to the Horse-Guards, two Troops of Horse-Granadiers, consisting each of 135 private Gentlemen, a Division of which mounts the Guard, with a Squadron of the Troop to which they belong. The Gentlemen of the Guard perform Centry-Duty on Horseback, and the Granadiers on Foot.

Each Troop of the Horse-Guard is commanded in chief by a Captain, who has under him two Lieutenants, one Cornet, one Guidon, four Exempts, four Brigadiers or Corporals, and four Sub-Brigadiers.

In point of Precedency, the Captains of the Horse-Guards always command as eldest Colonels of Horse, the Lieutenants as eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse, the Cornets and Guidons as eldest Majors of Horse, the Exempts as youngest Captains, the Brigadiers as eldest Lieutenants. And, amongst themselves, every Officer precedes according to the Date of his Commission, when on Detachments. But when the four Troops march with their Colours, the Officer of the eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

The next Colonel to the Captains of the Troops of Guards, is he that commands the *Royal Regiment of Horse*, who has Precedency before all other Colonels of Horse. This Regiment consists of 9 Troops, 40 Men in each Troop.

The Captain's Pay of the first Troop of Guards is 14 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* a Day; and of the other three Captains, 10 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.* each. A Lieutenant's 15 *s.*

A Cornet's Pay of the first Troop, 14 *s.* of the other three Troops 13 *s.* a Guidon's 12 *s.* and an Exempt's 9 *s.* A Brigadier's Pay of the first Troop, 7 *s.* of the other three Troops, 6 *s.*

A Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to a Gentleman of the Troop, that is, 4 *s.* a Day.

Note, That each Troop has a Chaplain, whose Pay is 6 *l.* 8 *s.* a Day. A Surgeon, his Pay 6 *s.* and for his Chest-horse 2 *s.* in 8 *s.* a Day.

The Trumpeters, and Kettle-Drummers, have each 1 s. 4 d. a Day.

The Pay of the Horse-Granadiers is as follows. The Colonel's 15 s. the Lieutenant-Colonel's 12 s. the Major's 9 s. each of the Captain's 8 s. the Guidon's 6 s. the Corporal's 3 s. the Hobby's and Drummer's, as a private Granadier's, 2 s. 6 d.

Foot-Guards.

I come now to the Foot-Guards, which consist of two Regiments, viz. the *Queen's*, and the *Cold-Stream Regiment*. The first of 28 Companies, each of 60 private Men; and the second of 15 Companies, 70 Men in each.

The Colonel's Pay is 12 s. a Day, a Lieutenant-Colonel's 9 s. Major's 6 s. a Captain's 5 s. a Lieutenant's 4 s. an Ensign's 3 s. Serjeant's 1 s. 6 d. a Corporal's 12 d. and a private Man 10 d.

Now, as the Captains of the Horse-Guards command as eldest Colonels, and consequently take Place of all other Colonels of Horse, so the Colonels of the Regiments of Foot-Guards precede all other Colonels of Foot. And all Regiments of Horse or Foot, not being of the Guards, take Place according to their respective Seniorities, from the Time they were first raised, no Regiment losing its Precedency by the Death or Removal of its Colonel.

As for the Lists of the principal Commanders both of the Horse and Foot-Guards, the Reader will find them amongst Her Majesty's Forces.

Of the Queen's Chappel, Her Majesty's Closet, or private Oratory, and Her Almonry.

Queen's Chappel.

FROM the Civil and Military Part of the Queen's Court, we proceed to the Ecclesiastick Part, which brings us first to the *Chappel Royal*, in which Her Majesty performs Her public Devotion.

The same is under the Conduct of a Dean, called the *Dean of the Chappel*, being usually some grave learned Prelate chosen by Her Majesty, and owning no Superior but the Queen in this Station, the Royal Palace and Chappel being exempt from all Spiritual and Temporal Jurisdiction but the Queen's.

In this Chappel Prayers are read thrice a Day, Sermons preached on Sundays, and other particular Times, the Communion administered every first Sunday of the Month, besides the great Festivals, and all Things performed with great Decency and Order.

By the Dean are chosen all the other Officers of the Chappel. Particularly, a Sub-Dean, 12 Gentlemen in Orders, to perform the Divine Service, in Praying and Singing, &c. besides eight Clerks, and ten Children of the Chappel, joining in Concourse with them.

Of the 12 Gentlemen in Orders, one is chosen particularly to read Prayers every Morning to the Queen's Household, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, and to resolve any Scruple of Conscience, or Point of Religion. Therefore some call him *Confessor of the Household*.

Among the Clerks, one of the best skilled in Musick is chosen Master of the Children, to instruct them in the Rules and Art of Musick, for the Service of the Chappel; and two, to be Organists.

Upon Sundays, Collar-Days, and other Holy-Days, a Consort of the Queen's Musick is joined to 'em, to make the Chappel-Musick more compleat.

The principal Festivals, when Her Majesty makes Her Offering at the Altar in a grave and solemn manner, after Divine Service, with Her chief Nobility adorned with the Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds in their rich Coats, are,

1. *Christmas, Easter, Whitsunday, and All-Saints*, commonly called *Household-Days*, when Her Majesty offers a Piece of Gold called *Byzant*, or *Byzantine*, from *Byzantium*, the old Name of *Constantinople*; where this Piece of Gold was first coined; which is deliver'd to the Queen by the Lord Steward, or one of the other White-Staff Officers.

2. *New-Year's Day, and Twelfth-Day*, upon the latter of which Gold, Frankincense, and Myrrh, are offered in several Purfes by the Queen.

3. *Candlemas, Annunciation, Ascension, Trinity-Sunday, St. John Baptist, and Michaelmas-Day*, when only Gold is offered. All which Offerings are at the Disposal of the Dean of the Chappel, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

The Queen has also *Collar-Days* (that is, Days when she wears the Collar of the Garter) without Offering, viz.

The Holy-Days, and Sundays, S. Philip and James, May 1.

in the Twelve-days. S. Peter, June 29.

Her Majesty's Birth-Day, Feb. 6. S. James, July 25.

S. Matthias, Feb. 24. S. Bartholomew, Aug. 24.

Her Majesty's Accession to the Crown, March 8. S. Matthew, Sept. 21.

The Holy-Days in Easter, and S. Luke, Oct. 18.

Whitsun-Week. S. Simon and Jude, Oct. 28.

Her Majesty's Coronation, Gunpowder-Treason, Nov. 5.

April 23. S. Andrew, Nov. 30.

S. Mark, April 23. S. Thomas, Dec. 21.

Formerly *Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday*, were the usual Days when the King received the holy Sacrament; and then

one but some of the Royal Family, and two or three of the principal Bishops, received the Communion with him. But the present Queen, being an excellent Pattern of Piety, receives

the Sacrament every first Sunday of the Month, besides the great Festivals, and any of the Household are allowed to Communicate.

Chaplains: For the *Preaching* part, there are 48 *Chaplains* in ordinary, four of 'em in waiting Monthly: Besides *fix* *Chaplains* appointed to preach at St. James's, and two *Household Chaplains* at *Whitehall*.

Lent-Preachers. And, whereas *Lent* is a particular Time of the Year, both for publick and private Devotion, the *Lent-Preachers* are appointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Lord Chamberlain, thus;

Upon *Asb-Wednesday*, being the first Day of *Lent*, the Dean of the Chappel is to preach of course; and each *Wednesday* after, one of the Queen's ablest *Chaplains*. Every *Friday*, a Dean of some Cathedral, or Collegiate-Church; and on *Good-Friday*, the Dean of *Westminster*. On every *Sunday*, in *Lent* a *Bishop*; on *Palm-Sunday* an *Archbishop*, and upon *Easter-Day* the Lord High-Almoner.

Queen's Closet.

Besides the Chappel Royal, the Queen has a *Closet*, or private Oratory, for Her more private Devotion: Which used to be under the Direction of a learned and reverend Divine, called *Clerk of the Closet*; whose Office was to wait on the King in his Closet, to attend at his right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, and to give Thanks at his Table. But now this Office is in the Hands of 3 Reverend Divines.

Lord Almoner.

The *Almonry* is under the Care of the Lord High Almoner, who is usually a Bishop; by whom the *Queen's Alms* are distributed, as he thinks most convenient. Among which all *Dowdants*, and *Goods* of *Self-Murderers* forfeited to the Queen, are always bestow'd in *Alms* to the Poor.

'Tis the Lord Almoner, who pays the Pension to such of Her Servants below Stairs, as, thro' Age, or otherwise, are unfit for Service. Also to such Widows of Her Majesty's Household Servants, as left their Wives and Children unprovided for.

'Tis the Lord Almoner, who on *Maundy-Thursdoy* (being the Thursday in the *Passion-week*) performs the Ceremony of *Washing the Feet* of a certain Number of Poor; which has been often done by the King himself, in Imitation of our Saviour's Example of Humility. The Charity bestowed upon this Occasion to each Poor admitted to this Ceremony is, *Woolen-Cloth* for a Suit, *Linnen* for 2 Shifts, *six Penny-loaves* of Bread, *Fish* in wooden Platters, a *Quart-bottle* of Wine, and 2 red *Leather Shoes*, one with as many single Pence as the Queen is Years old, the other with as many Shillings as Years of the Queen's Reign.

Under the Lord Almoner, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a *Comptroller* and 2 *Grooms* of the *Almonry*. (c)

C H A P. XXXIII.

Of Her Majesty's Revenue, and the Officers belonging to it.

THE Charge of the Government in Times of Peace, is computed to be Six Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum, besides extraordinary Expences: Which Sum was settled upon Her present Majesty during Her Life, in the first Year of Her Reign, for the better Support of her Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And the Revenues appropriated for it are as follow, viz.

The Excise of 1 s. 6 d. per Barrel on Beer, Ale, &c. excluding 3700 l. a Week appropriated there-out for publick Uses; and including so much of the Charges of the Management as is paid by the Cashier; which, by a Medium of 3 Years, amounts to	286178
The further Subsidies of Tunnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods, and Merchandizes impotted, exclusive of Draw-backs, by Debentures and Allowances for damaged Goods, by a like Medium, is	256841
The Revenue of the General Post-Office, by a like Medium, including Charges of Management paid by the Receiver, is	101101
The Produce of the Fines arising in the Alienation-Office, including all necessary Expences of the Court of Chancery, and other Charges born thereat, is by a Medium	4804
The past Fines, by a reserved Rent on a Grant thereof in being,	2276
The Produce of the Revenue arising by Wine-Licences, including Charges of Management by a Medium,	6314
Sheriffs Proffers, <i>communibus Annis</i> , about	1040
Compositions in Exchequer, by a Medium of three Years,	13
Seizures of Uncustomed and Prohibited Goods,	13005
The Revenue of the Dutchy of Cornwall, consisting of the Custom, Coinage, Duty of Tin, Rents of Lands, Fines of Leases, and other Revenues certain and casual, about	9869
The Revenue of the Principality of Wales, about	6857
Other Revenues arising by Rents of Lands, and Fines of Leases, &c. by a Medium of what paid into the Exchequer in 3 Years,	2906
	So

So the Total of the *Revenues* appropriated, as is afore-
said, reckoning upon a *Medium*, and including the Charges of Raising the same, is about 6911204

Note, That the *Revenues* of the *First Fruits* and *Tithes*, by an Act of the first of Queen *Anne*, were granted for Support of the Civil Government; but are not computed here, because they have been since given in perpetuity for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

Since the War begun, the Parliament has granted the Queen such *Aids* and *Subsidies*, as have enabled Her Majesty to carry it on with Success. Which publick Incomes have amounted to above Five Millions a Year, chiefly raised by the Aid of 4 s. in the Pound on Land, &c. and by the Customs, and Excise.

The *Land-Tax*, &c. is ascertained at near two Millions, the Customs at above Thirteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, and the *Excise* at near one Million.

Among the several Impositions that have been enacted by publick Authority, I shall take particular Notice of the yearly Produce of these following,

Duties on Coals, Culm, and Cynders,	11368
Duties on low Wines and Spirits of the first Extra- ction,	25267
On Beer and Ale, at 9 d. per Barrel,	113000
On Malt, Mum, and Cyder,	65000
On Salt, at 12 d. per Bushel,	9461
Rent of Hackney-Coaches, being 4 l. per Annum each, for 700 Coaches,	2800
Licenses to Hawkers and Pedlars,	640
Stamp Duties on Vellum, Parchment and Paper,	8911
Duties on Windows,	11200

Officers of the Custom. For managing the *Custom-Revenue*, there are in the first place Seven Commissioners, having the Charge and oversight of all Her Majesty's Customs in all Ports of England. They hold their Places by Patent, and sit day by day in the Custom-house, London.

Vast is the Number of Officers and Servants employ'd under them, amounting to about 600; some Officers holding their Places by Patent from the Queen, and others by Warrant from the Lord High Treasurer. And their due *Perquisites* are so considerable, as to exceed sometimes the Salary.

Officers of the Excise. The *Excise* upon Malt, Beer, Ale, and other Excisable Liquors, is also managed by Seven Commissioners, whose Office is kept in the Old-Jewry. These have likewise several Officers and Servants under them. In the Country there are 30 Collectors, and 140 Supervisors; besides a vast Number of inferior Officers, commonly called *Excisemen* or *Gaugers*, whose Salary is 20 s. each per Week: So that the whole Number of Officers concerned in the *Excise*, may amount to near 2000.

From the said Commissioners there lies an Appeal to five others, called *Commissioners of Appeals*.

For the Salt-Duty, Wine-Licences, Stamp-d-Paper and Vellum, Prizes, and Hackney-Coaches, there are Five Commissioners for each; and for the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars, and petty Chapmen, Three Commissioners. (d)

Of Her Majesty's Treasury, or that Part of the Exchequer, which is for Receiving and Disbursing the Queen's Revenue.

WE have seen the Commissioners, and other Officers, appointed for Collecting the Queen's Revenue, we come now to those who receive the same in Her Majesty's Exchequer or Treasury, and disburse it according to the Queen's Order.

Among which the principal are the *Lord High Treasurer of England*, and the *Chancellor*, (or *Under-Treasurer*) of the Exchequer.

As for the *Lord High Treasurer*, the Reader will find an Account of him among the Great Officers of State.

Lord Treasurer.

The *Chancellor* is the next Officer to him in the Treasury. He has the Custody of the *Exchequer-Chest*, and a Superintendency over the *Lord Treasurer's Rolls*. The Officers of *Comptroller* of the Pipe, *Clerk of the Pleas*, and *Clerk of the Michills*, are in

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

his Gift. As *Under-Treasurer*, he has the Gift of the two Praefers of the Court.

Next to the *Chancellor* are the two *Chamberlains*, the *Auditor of the Receipts*, the four *Tellers*, and *Clerk of the Pells*.

The *Chamberlains* have in their Custody many ancient Records, Chamber-standards of Monies, Weights, and Measures, and the *lains*.

Black Book of the Exchequer, first called *Rotulus Wintonia*, and afterwards *Doomsday-Book*.

This Book, in 2 Volumes, was the Tax-Book of all England, *Doomsday-Book*, except *Cumberland*, *Westmorland*, *Durham*, and *Northumberland*, which might be in a Volume by it self, now lost.

This Book was six Years a making, in the Reign of William the Conqueror, containing an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages, but also of Families, and what every one possessed, either in Land or Mony. And when any Difference arose about those Things, or Taxes, &c. the Book cleared the point, and the King could not be cheated. Therefore it got the Name of *Doomsday-Book*; which is now kept under 3 Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 s. 8 d. nor any Part of it transcribed under 4 d. a Line.

The *Auditor of the Receipts* files the Bills of the *Tellers*, by which they charge themselves with all the Monies received. And, by Warrant from the *Lord Treasurer*, he draws all Orders to be signed by his Lordship, for issuing forth all Monies, by virtue of *Privy-Seals*, which are recorded in the *Clerk of the*

Auditor of the Receipts.

Pells-Office, entered and lodged in the Auditor's Office. He also, by Warrant of the Lord Treasurer, makes Debetures to such as have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patent from the Queen, out of the Exchequer, and directs them for Payment to the Tellers. He daily receives the State of the Account of each Teller, and weekly certifies the whole to the Lord Treasurer. At Michaelmas and Lady-Day, he makes a Declaration, that is, an Abstract of all Accounts, and Payments made in the preceding half Year, one for the Lord Treasurer, and the other for the Chancellor. He keeps the *Tellers* appointed for Payments in course, upon several Branches of the Queen's Revenue, and has 5 *Clerks* under him.

Tellers.

The four *Tellers* receive all Monies due to the Queen, therefore each of 'em must give 20000^l. Security. Each *Teller* has 2 *Clerks*, who constantly attend his Office.

Clerk of the Pells.

The *Clerk of the Pells* is in Nature of a Comptroller. He is called the *Clerk of the Pells*, from the Lat. *Pellis*, a Skin, his Office being to enter the *Tellers* Bill into a Parchment Skin, and all Receipts and Payments for the Queen, for what Cause, and by whomsoever. He has 4 *Clerks*, one of 'em for Incomes, and another for Issues.

Use of Tallies.

'Tis observable, that no Acquittances are us'd in the Exchequer, upon paying any Monies to the Queen, but only *Tallies*, as being the most certain way of avoiding all Cheat. A *Tally* is a Stick with Words written on it on both sides, expressing what the Monies receiv'd is for. Which *Tally* being cloven asunder by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, the *Stock* is deliver'd to the Party that paid the Money, and the *Counter-stock* (or *Counter-fail*) remains with them; who afterwards deliver it over to the other *Deputies*, to be kept till it be called for, and joined with the *Stock*. After which they send it by an Officer of their own to the *Pipe*, to be apply'd to the Discharge of the Accomptant.

Deputy-Chamberlains.

The foresaid *Deputy-Chamberlains*, whose Office is to cleave the *Tallies*, and examine each Piece a-part, sit in the *Tally-Court*, where the *Talley-cutter* attends. The *Tellers* upon the Receipt of Monies due to the Queen, throw down a Bill thro' a Pipe into the *Tally-Court*, where it is receiv'd by a *Clerk* attending there, to write the Words of the Bill upon a *Tally*. This done, he delivers it to be entred by the *Clerk of the Pells*, or one of his *Under-Clerks*, who attends there to enter it in his Book. Then the *Tally* is cloven, by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, having their Seals; while the *Senior Deputy* reads one part, the *Junior* examines the other part, with the other two *Clerks*.

Agents for Taxes.

Agents for Taxes are appointed as Assistants to the Lord Treasurer; for the Accounts relating to the Taxes are remitted to them from all Parts for their Examination, and to make their Report of it to the Lord Treasurer. They sit 3 times a Week in their Office at Westminster, viz. *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, from 9 in the Morning till twelve, or one. (e)

Of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council; and particularly of the Three Principal Secretaries of State.

WE have seen hitherto the vast Dominions of the Queen of Great-Britain, Her Majesty's great Power, the Splendor of Her Court, and the Extent of Her Revenues: I am now come to speak of Her Privy-Council, as bearing part of that great Weight in the Government, which otherwise would lie too heavy upon Her.

The same is composed of eminent Persons, fit to advise Her Majesty upon all Emergencies; and upon whose Wisdom, Vigilance, and Integrity, depends, in a great Measure, the Honour and Welfare of Her Majesty's Dominions in all Parts of the World. They are bound, by Oath, to advise the Queen, to the best of their Judgment, with all the Fidelity and Secrecy that becomes their Station.

In the Multitude of Counsellors there is Safety, says the wisest of Men. Therefore this Council consists of many Members, of several Capacities, that nothing may be wanting for good Counsel; but most of 'em Noblemen, as will appear by the List.

The Number of 'em is at the Sovereign's Pleasure, sometimes more, sometimes less: But it is rare to see one Half meet in Council.

The usual Days for Council-sitting, are Sundays and Wednesdays, at the Queen's Court, in the Council-Chamber; where they sit bare-headed, and in order, according to their Quality. But, upon any sudden Emergency, the Council is called at any time, and 'tis seldom or never held, without one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

The Queen is often present to hear their Debates, the lowest Counsellor delivering his Opinion first, and Her Majesty at last declaring Her Judgment, which terminates the Matter of Debate.

To propose Matters to the Privy-Council, and in the Queen's Presence to make the Report of their several Transactions to Her Majesty, there is a President, who by his Office is one of the Nine great Officers of State.

The Queen may declare or conceal from Her Privy-Counsellors whatever She thinks fit, and has a select Council out of their Number, commonly called the Cabinet-Council; with whom Her Majesty determines such Matters as are most important, and require the utmost Secrecy.

The Things properly cognizable in the Privy-Council, are such as relate to the well-governing of the Kingdom, and not Mat-

Privy-Council.

ters of Free-hold, which are determined by the ordinary Court of Justice.

'Tis in the Power of the Privy-Council to inquire into Trespasses and Crimes against the Government, and to examine the Delinquents in order to their Trial.

All Proclamations from the King and the Privy-Council are to be grounded upon Law, otherwise they are not binding the Subject: For upon several Questions put to the Council the Reign of King James I. concerning the Force of his Proclamations, they gave in their Opinion, That the King does not create any Offence by his Proclamation, which was not so since before; That no Indictment was ever heard of *Regiam Proclamationem*, against the King's Proclamations; That where there is no Law, there is no Transgression.

A Privy-Counsellor, tho' but a Gentleman, has Precedence of all Knights, and younger Sons of Barons and Viscounts, and is styled *Right Honourable*: But the Council it self is styled *Honourable*.

To attend the Council, there are four Clerks in ordinary and four extraordinary. Also, two Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

Secretaries
of State.

The Principal Secretaries of State are, by their Office, Members of the Privy-Council, even since the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Whereas before, they only prepared Bulls for the Council-board, in a Room adjoining to the Council-Chamber, which done, they came in, and stood one on the Right, and the other on the Left Hand. And till the Secretaries had got thro' with their Proposals, nothing was debated at the Council-Board.

Before the latter end of Henry VIII's Reign, there was but one Secretary of State, when His Majesty thought fit to have this Office discharged by two Persons of equal Authority, both called *Principal Secretaries of State*. Whose Employment being of great Trust, makes 'em very Considerable, both to the Eyes of the Sovereign and People; therefore they attend him daily, as Occasion requires. The Requests of the Subject are likewise for the most part lodged in their Hands, the same represented by the Secretaries of State, to the King, and the Dispatches by them made according to His Directions.

As for Home-Concerns, both publick and private, the Secretaries do equally receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, as private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c. except Ireland and the Plantations, which properly belong to the elder Secretary. But for foreign Affairs, they have each his Province, one called the *Northern*, and the other the *Southern* Province, the last belonging properly to the elder Secretary. The Northern Province includes the *Low-Countries*, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Muscovy; and the Southern France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, &c. According

XXXIV. GREAT BRITAIN.

to which Division, each Secretary receives Letters and Ad-
dresses from, and makes all Dispatches to the several Princes and
States belonging to his own Province.

On the 3d of February, 1702, the Queen in Council was
pleased to declare, That the publick Business encreasing, (by
reason of the late happy Union) She had thought fit to ap-
point a Third Secretary of State; but that Her Majesty intended
nevertheless to continue the foreign Affairs, for the present, in
the Course of Dispatch they were then in: Whereupon James
Duke of Queensberry and Dover was sworn into that Office.

In all the Royal Houses, they have each his Apartment, as
well for his own Accommodation, as for his Office, and those
that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the
King's Charge, or else Board-wages; and their settled Allow-
ance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is about 2000 £. to
each per Annum.

They have each of 'em 2 Under-Secretaries, and 6 Clerks at-
tending the Office, and wholly at his own Choice, without any
dependence upon any other. These have no Salary, but their
expensives are considerable.

A Secretary of State, being a Baron, takes Place of all other
Barons; but if above the Degree of a Baron, then he takes Place
according to the Seniority of his Creation. If a Knight,
and has no other Qualification, he has the Precedence of all o-
ther Knights.

To the Secretaries of State there belong two other Offices,
one called the *Signet*, and the other the *Paper-Office*.

By the *Signet* is meant the King's Seal, being in their Custody.
In this Office, which is kept at *Whitehall*, there are four
Clerks; who wait alternately three Months together, and pre-
pare such Things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the
Privy-Seal.

These Clerks have no Salary, but only 200 £. Board-wages per
Annum. He that is in waiting attends the Court wheresoever it
moves, and prepares such Bills or Letters for the King to sign,
as he is directed by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of
State, or Lords of the Council.

All Grants prepared by these Clerks, or by the King's Coun-
cil learned at Law, for the King's Hand, are returned into this
Office, when signed, and there transcribed again. The Tran-
scription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State,
and being sealed by him, it is called a *Signet*: Which is directed
to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a
Privy-Seal upon it, of which more hereafter. But Privy-Seals
of Money do now always begin in the Treasury, from
whence the first Warrant issues, counter-signed by the Lord
Treasurer.

The *Paper-Office* is that wherein are kept all Papers and Di-
patches that pass through the Offices of the Two Secretaries of
State,

State, such as Matters of State and Council, Letters, Instructions, and Negotiations with foreign States, which are deposited by way of a Library at Whitehall. The Keeper whereof has a Fee of 166 l. per Annum, payable out of the Exchequer. (7)

CHAP. XXXV.

Of the PARLIAMENT of GREAT-BRITAIN.

The Constitution of a British Parliament.

I Come now to speak, not of the *English*, but the *British* Parliament, in which the grand Concerns of the whole Nation are to be debated. This is a high Court, vested with a Legislative Power, and making Two of the Three Estates of the Realm; which Three Estates are the *King*, *Lords*, and *Commons*.

Accordingly this August Assembly consists of *Two Houses*, called the *House of Lords*, and the other the *House of Commons*.

Before the *Union*, the first consisted of all the *Spiritual* and *Temporal* Peers of the Realm, qualify'd to sit in the House, and making up about 170. But the *House of Commons* consists of 513 Commoners: Among which we call *Knights of the Shire*, such as are chosen by the Freeholders of the County; *Burgesses*, that are chosen by the Cinque-Ports; *Citizens*, that stand for *Cities*; and *Burgesses*, for Towns or Boroughs privileged to send Members to Parliament.

By the *Union*, there's an Accession of 16 Peers of *Scotland* to the House of Lords, and of 45 Commoners to the House of Commons. The first to be chosen against a new Parliament, by the Peers of *Scotland*, out of their Body; and the last, being *Burgesses* and *Burgesses*, by the Shires and Boroughs. By which 16 Peers, and 45 Commoners, *Scotland* is to be represented in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*. And the *Scott* Peers sitting in the House of Lords, have the same Privileges as the *English* Peers.

As the *House of Lords* seems constituted to support the Rights of the Crown, so the proper Province of the *House of Commons*, is to stand for the Preservation of the People's Liberties. And tho' the *Commons* in some Parliaments have been for extending the *Royal Prerogative*, yet I find the *Lords* in all Times have been the surest and most natural Bulwark of the *Prerogatives* of the Crown. King Charles the first called them an excellent Screen between the Prince and the People, to assist each against any Incroachments of the other. 'Tis not the *Lords* Interest any way to contribute to the Diminution of the Rights of the Crown, or to suffer it in other. For the Preservation of the legal *Prerogative*, is not only the surest Way to secure their own Privileges, but of absolute Ne-

cessity

for the happy and plentiful Administration of the Government. 'Tis not long since the House of Lords proved the Defender, both of the Queen's Prerogative; and the People's Liberties.

In short, the End of Parliaments is to keep up the Constitution, to support the Honour of the Crown, and maintain the Privileges of the People; to raise such Subsidies as Occasion requires, make necessary Laws, and redress all publick Grievances. Therefore 'tis the Interest of the People to be careful and wary in the Election of their Representatives, and (like free Agents) not to suffer themselves to be biased against the public Interest.

A Parliament ought to sit, by Law, at least once in three Years; and 'tis no Session, unless some Law be made while they sit.

The Power of Calling a Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving the same, is entirely lodg'd in the Sovereign.

The Sitting of the Parliament is appointed by Royal Proclamation, with the Advice of the Privy-Council; and the Time appointed for the Parliament to meet, ought (by the late Union) to be no less than 40 Days after the Date of such Proclamation.

Upon the Proclamation, Writs are issued by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to every Lord Spiritual and Temporal, to appear at the Time and Place appointed, to give their Advice on some weighty Affairs. Also to all the Sheriffs, commanding them to summon the People to elect as many Knights, Burgesses, and Burgesses in their respective Counties, as are to sit in the House of Commons. The Writ is a kind of short Letter, written in Law-Latin.

As for Scotland, a Writ is to be directed to the Privy-Council there, for summoning the 16 Peers, and for electing the 45 Members, by whom Scotland is to be represented in the Parliament of Great-Britain.

Many undue Elections were formerly made at an excessive and exorbitant Charge, some Candidates spending 1000 l. more or less, in treating the Electors for their Voices: To prevent such Abuse, an Act was made in the late Reign, by which no Gift or Present, Reward or Entertainment, given or promised, directly or indirectly, by any one, from the Date of the Writ, makes the Election void. All false Returns are also prohibited by an Act passed in the same Session, and the Party aggrieved is empowered to sue the Officers and Persons making or procuring the same, and to recover double the Damages, with his full Costs of Suit.

And whereas it happens sometimes, that a Burgess is elected for two Boroughs, when the Parliament meets, he must declare to the House for which Place he will serve, that

Writ

Writ may issue out for a new Election to be made by the Place.

No Judge of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, can be chosen, because they are Assistants in the House; no Sheriff, because his personal Attendance is required at his Bayliwick during his Sherifalty; no Clergyman, because he is of another Body, viz. the Convocation; nor any Man is not of full Age, that is, 21 Years.

A Man attainted of Felony, or Treason, is not eligible; one Out-lawed, in a personal Cause, may be chosen. No Alien that is not naturalized can be a Parliament-man; but if he is a Householder, his Voice in the Election of Members is allowed in some Places, particularly in the City of Westminster.

Anciently, a Knight of the Shire was allowed 4 s. a Day, or Burgeſſ, 2 s. a Day, from the respective Places which they were chosen: A good Allowance in those Days, but now so inconsiderable, that it is quite laid aside, and Members serve at their own Charge. The Lords have their own Charges, because they represent only themselves in Parliament.

As the Time for the Parliament's Sitting lies in the Seventh Month, so does the Place of Meeting: Tho' the usual Place is at the ancient Palace of Westminster; the Lords in a large Hall by themselves, and the Commons in a larger, which was of St. Stephen's Chapel.

The Solemnity of the Parliament's Meeting.

At the Opening of the Parliament on the Day prescribed, the Queen comes to the House of Lords, in Her Royal Robes, with the Crown on Her Head, and the Sword of State before Her. Her Majesty sits upon a Chair of State, under a Canopy, at the upper end of the Room.

Then the Temporal Lords appear in their Scarlet Robes of State, every one according to his Degree; and the Spiritual Lords in their Episcopal Habit, as they do all the Session.

Against the Wall, on the Queen's Right Hand, the Archbishops sit by themselves on a Form. Below them the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, on another Form. And next to 'em, upon other Forms, all the other Bishops, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On the Queen's Left-Hand, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Council, and Lord Privy Seal, sit upon Forms above all Dukes that are not of the Royal Blood. Then the Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls, according to their Creation.

Cross the Room are the Wool-sacks, continued to this Day, to put the Peers in mind of the great Advantages the English Wool has brought to the Nation, that the Care of it may not be neglected.

The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, being of Course Speaker of the House of Lords, sits on the first Wool-sack, before the Throne, with the Great-Seal and Mace lying by him.

Bel

Below the Wool-sacks three are Farms, and the Room, first for the Viscounts, and next for the Bishops, sitting in Order according to their Creation; except the Lord High Admiral, the Lord Great Chamberlain of England, the Earl Marshal, the Lord Steward, and the Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household, who take place of all others of the same Degree of Nobility with themselves.

But whatever Distinction there be among the Peers, they all sit as Barons in the House of Lords; and the Bishops themselves sit there, by virtue of their Bishops.

As to the other Wool-sacks, the Judges, the Queen's Council of Law, and Masters of Chancery, sit upon 'em, when called to give their Advice in point of Law. But they ought not to sit in the Queen's Presence, without Her Leave. In Her Majesty's Absence, they may sit, but not be covered, till the Speaker signify to them the Leave of the Lords. The Queen's Council of Law, and Masters of Chancery, sit also, but always uncovered.

The lowermost Wool-sack is for the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Parliament: The first concerned in all Parliamentary Writs and Pardons, the last in keeping the Records of all Things passed in Parliament. This Clerk has two Under-Clerks, who, kneeling behind the Wool-sack, write

Her Majesty being come to the House of Lords, where She appears in great State, commands the Usher of the Black Rod, to call the House of Commons to the Lords House. He is in a black Robe, and carries in his Hand a Black Rod, which he carries in his Hand. He sits without the Bar of the House, and what Peers the House thinks fit to commit, and any Treasures, are left to his Custody. He has under him a Yeoman-Usher that waits at the Door within, and a Yeoman-Usher that waits without.

The Commons being come to the House of Lords, stand How the about the Bar; and the Queen commands 'em, by the Lord Speaker of the Commons, or Lord Keeper, to chuse one of their Members to be their Speaker, and to present him such a Day, that is, in a month or two. But this is done sometimes without the Queen's choice, only by the Lord Chancellor, authorized for that Purpose.

Her Majesty, when She is present, commands the Lord Speaker of the Commons, being returned to their House, choose a Speaker. The Speaker who ought to be a Person of great Experience and Ability, especially in Parliamentary Affairs. For the Speaker is in Office at the Mouth of the House, and so necessary a Part thereof, that the Commons are properly so House, as the Phrase is, that can do no Business without him. 'Tis the Speaker's Part to see the Orders of the House observed; to state the Bills that are brought in; to collect the Substance of the Debates; and the State of the House upon 'em.

The

Ceremonies upon his Choice

The Choice being made, by the Majority of Votes, the House for the Party chosen to decline the Office, and pay the House to proceed to a new Election. This is a kind of *Episcopari*: But he is commonly answered with a full Consent of Voices upon his Name, upon which two of the principal Members go to him, and lead him to the *Speaker's* Chair, where sitting, they return to their Places.

At the Day appointed for his Presentation to the Queen, His Majesty being come to the House of Lords, the Commons are called in. Then the new *Speaker* is brought in between two of their Members, with low Obedience to the Bar, and then presented to the Queen, where he makes also a modest Request that high Office, urging his Incapacity for it. Which being allowed of by the Queen, he makes a Speech to Her Majesty, the Subject of which is left to his own Thoughts. He ends commonly with these Petitions, That the Commons during their Sitting, have free Access to Her Majesty, That they may have Freedom of Speech in their House, and be free from all restraints.

His Oration being answered, and his Petitions allowed, His Majesty makes a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, concerning such Matters as she thinks fit to lay before them. When done, she leaves both Houses to their private Debates, and the Commons return to their own House, the Mace being carried (as usual) before the *Speaker*.

After this Her Majesty never comes to the Parliament State, but to lay fresh important Affairs before them, giving Royal Assent to Bills passed in both Houses, or to close the Session. But when there have been extraordinary Debates in the House of Lords, the Queen has been there frequently to hear them, but not to influence the House one way or other: The Her Majesty appears as it were *Jurgenita*, and every Word she says and speaks with the same Freedom, as if the Queen were there.

In the Queen's Absence, the Lords do always pay a Respect to the Chair of State, when they come into the House.

The House of Commons does generally consist of the Flower of the Gentry, Gentlemen of divers Capacities, and most of Men of good Estates, that have had the Advantage of a liberal and genteel Education. They are an aggregate Body from all Parts of Great Britain, and the House a noble School for young Gentlemen that are of Age to sit there. Five Hundred and eighty is their full Number, from the time of the Union. If 300 are met, 'tis reckoned a pretty full House, many being absent upon Business, or Sickness, &c. However 40 make a House.

The Commons sit promiscuously upon Forms, except the *Speaker*, who sits upon a Chair in the Middle of the Room, with a Table before him, the *Clerk* of the House sitting

him at the Table. Nor does any Member wear a *Robe*, but the *Speaker*; except the Members for *London*, who at their first Meeting appear in their *Scarlet Robes*.

Their Time of Sitting in Parliament is in the Forenoon, commonly from 9 of the Clock till one: But, upon urgent Occasions, they sometimes sit very late, and do Business by Candle-light.

Before the Parliament enters upon any Business, the Members of both Houses must take the new Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament, in the first Year of *William and Mary*. They are also to make a solemn Declaration against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, the Invocation and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, by which Declaration all Papists are incapacitated to sit in Parliament. They are moreover to abjure the pretended Prince of *Wales*, before they can be admitted to sit in either House: Which Oath, appointed by the last Parliament of the late King *William*, was the last Bill he signed, not above 24 Hours before his Death.

Tho every Member of the House of *Commons* be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other. He may consent or dissent, as he thinks fit, without consulting his Principals; which the States General of the United Provinces are obliged to do, in many Cases. However 'tis his Duty to promote, to his utmost, the Good of his Country, but particularly that of the County, City, or Borough, by which he has been elected.

Of the Proceedings of Both Houses, in their Debates, and passing of Bills.

THE Parliament of Great Britain has a particular Method in their Proceedings, for the Dispatch of Business. As they sit no longer than the Sovereign pleases, which has been five or six Months together yearly, ever since the Revolution; so they commonly go through many Bills, both publick and private, before they break up, and sometimes as many are left unfinished, at the time of their breaking up.

The first thing the *Commons* do after the Choice of their *Committee*, is there appointing the *standing Grand Committees*, for *Privileges and Elections*, for *Grievances*, for *Trade*, and for *Religion*.

The *Committee for Privileges and Elections* has always had the precedence, being commonly the first Committee, appointed either the same Day the *Speaker* takes his Place, or the next Day after. This Committee consists of no set Number of Members; any Member of the House is free to sit here. Their Business is chiefly to examine Elections and Returns, complained of

as undue, and make Report of it to the House. As for *Motions of Privilege*, they are now commonly heard in the House.

The standing *Committees* being settled, a private *Committee* is generally appointed to draw up an *Address of Thanks* to the Queen for Her Gracious Speech; wherein they commonly express a cheerful Disposition to concur with Her Majesty in the Things She has laid before them. The same is done in the House of Lords.

As to the main Business of the Parliament, which is to make new Laws, revive or abrogate old ones, whatever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a *Bill*. Any Member of the House may offer a *Bill*, for the publick Good; but he must first open the Matter of it to the House, and offer Reasons for the admitting thereof, which is called *Making a Motion*. Upon which the House will either admit, or deny it.

Subsidy-Bills, for imposing of Taxes, are not to be brought in but by Order of the House: And whereas all other Bills may begin in either House, these do always begin in the House of Commons; nor will the Commons allow the House of Lords to make any Alteration in such Bills. The Reason is, because the greatest Part of the Money arise from the Commons.

If any Member desire, that a Law in Force be altered, or repealed, he must first move the House in it, and give Reason for it. If the House allows the *Motion*, their usual Way is to appoint some of the Members to bring in a Bill for that purpose.

The Leave of the House must also be obtain'd, to bring in any private Bill, and the Substance of it must be made known to the House, either by a *Motion* or *Petition*. *Petitions* are usually presented by Members of the same County the Petitioners are of: If they concern private Persons, they are to be subscribed, and the Persons presenting them called to the Bar, to avow the Substance of the *Petition*, especially if it be a Complaint against an Offender.

Before any Bill can pass into a Law, it must be read three several Times in each House, and debated. And, tho' it pass in both Houses, 'tis but a Body without a Soul, if it has not the Royal Assent. For, as each House has the Privilege of a Negative Voice, so the Sovereign is free to Assent or not to the Bill. 'Tis true, there have been few Bills passed in both Houses since the late happy Revolution, but what have had the Royal Assent.

A Bill of *Indemnity* coming from the Throne, has but one Reading in each House, the Subject being to take it as the Sovereign is pleas'd to give it.

To come to Particulars, the *Speaker*, and sometimes the House directs the Clerk what Bill to read; whereupon he reads with a loud and distinct Voice, the Title of the Bill, and after

little Pause, the Bill it self. The Bill being read over, he delivers it to the *Speaker*; who rising from his Chair, stands uncovered, and holding the Bill in his Hand, says, *This Bill is thus intituled*, and then reads the Title. This done, he opens the Substance of the Bill, either trusting to his Memory, or with the Help of a Breviate filed to the Bill: Then he declares to the House, That it is the first time of Reading the Bill, and delivers it again to the Clerk.

The speaking for, or against a Bill, is commonly put off till the second Reading, some Days after the first, that the Members may have time to consider of it.

If a Bill, originally begun in the Commons, happens, upon the first Reading, to be debated *Pro Et Con*, and that upon the Debate, the House calls for the Question, the Question is, *Whether the Bill shall be Rejected*; and not, *Whether the Bill shall be Read the second Time*, which is the usual Way. But to a Bill coming from the *Lords*, so much Favour and Respect is shewn, that if it be spoken against upon the first Reading, and the *Speaker* pressed to put the Question, he makes it first for the second Reading; and if that be deny'd, then for *Rejection*; it being more prudent to consider the Bill, before it be put to such a hazard.

If the greater Voice be to have the Bill *Rejected*, the Clerk sets it down *Rejected* in the Journal, and endorses it so upon the Back of the Bill. And then it shall be read no more that Session, unless it be altered in any point material, both in the Body and in the Title. If the Voice be to have the Bill retained, then it shall have a second Reading in course.

It seldom happens that a Bill be read twice in one Day. And, tho it may have a second Reading the next Day after the first, yet the usual way is to put it off for some Days, unless the Business require the utmost Expedition.

Upon the second Reading, which is performed in the same manner as the first, if none speak against the Bill, and several speak for it, without excepting against the Form of it, the *Speaker* may put the Question for *Ingrossing* of it, that is, Writing it in fair Parchment.

But Debates arise most upon the second Reading. After which the House usually calls for the *Committing of the Bill*, that is, for referring it either to a *Committee of the whole House*, or a *select Committee*. The latter consists of several Members, nominated by the House, with the Time and Place appointed for their meeting: But whoever has spoken directly against the Bill, is thereby incapable of being one of the Committee, for that is against the Bill, cannot be thought a proper Person to be employ'd about it.

Whilst a Bill is under Debate, whoever speaks to it stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech to the *Speaker*. If two rise at the same time, and speak both together, the *Speaker* determines

mines which shall give way to the other. He that speaks is to be heard out, and not to be interrupted, unless the Discourse be not *ad rem*, or spun out to too great a Length: In which Cases the *Speaker* only may check him in his Discourse.

None is allowed to speak twice to a *Bill* in one Day, except it be by way of Explication, or when the *Bill* happens to be Read twice. And if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he must not answer again the same Day; for, were it allowed to answer, the whole Time might be spent by two talkative Persons.

If any Thing be done contrary to the Orders of the House, any Member may rise up, and speak to it, in the Heat of the Debates, if the *Speaker* do not. But, if the *Speaker* stands up, he is first to be heard; and while he stands up, the other must sit down. Whoever speaks to the Orders of the House in the midst of a Debate, must keep within that Line, and not fall to the Matter it self. For, if he do, he may be taken down by the *Speaker*, or any other Member, according to the Orders of the House.

But the *Speaker* is not to argue for, or against any Side. He is only to hear the Arguments of the House, and collect the Substance of 'em. Neither has he any Voice, but when the House is equally divided, and then he has the *Casting-Vote*.

No Member in his Discourse ought to mention the Name of any other then present, but to describe him by his Title or Addition, as, *That noble Lord, That worthy Knight, or Gentleman*. Or by his Office, as *Sergeant, Gentleman of the long Robe, &c.* Or by his Place, as the *Gentleman near the Chair, near the Bar on the other side, or that Gentleman who spoke last, or last but one* and the like.

No reviling or reflecting Expressions must be used. And the Freedom of Speech and Debates, be an undoubted Privilege of the House, yet whatsoever is there spoken, is liable to the Censure of the House. If any speak offensive Words to the Sovereign, or the House, he is called to the *Bar*, where he receives on his Knees a Reprimand from the *Speaker*: And if the Offence be great, he is sent to the *Tower*.

When a *Bill* that has been Committed is Reported, the House does commonly agree to the Report in the whole, or in part only. But when the Matter is of Importance, the *Bill* is sometimes Re-committed, and most usually to the same Committee.

After the Debate is ended, the *Speaker* puts the Question for *Ingrossing*. If the Majority of Voices be against it, then the *Bill* is dashed. If for it, 'tis a good Omen for the passing of the *Bill*.

The *Bill* being *ingrossed*, the *Speaker* offers it some Days after to be read the Third time; for the Passing thereof. And to prevent carrying of *Bills* with a few Voices, it has been orde

ed sometimes by the House, that no Bill should be put to the Passing before Twelve a-Clock, when the House is commonly full.

When the Bill comes to a third Reading, 'tis done after the same manner as at the first and second Reading. After it is read, the *Speaker* tells the House, that it has been read Thrice, and with their Favours he will put it to the Passing. But before he does it, he pauseth a while, that the Members may speak to it, if they please. For it happens sometimes, that upon the third Reading the Matter comes to a fresh Debate. But then 'tis very rare to have it Re-committed, except for some particular Clause, or Provifo.

The Debate being over, the *Speaker*, holding still the Bill in his Hand, puts it to the Passing, thus; *As many as are of Opinion that this Bill should pass, say Yea*; and after the Affirmative, *As many as are of the contrary Opinion, say No*. Upon which the *Speaker* declares his Opinion, whether the *Yea's* or *No's* have it; and his Opinion is to stand as the Judgment of the House, unless the Case be doubtful. Then a Motion being made for the Dividing of the House, the Question is put, Whether the *Yea's* or *No's* are to go out of the House, which commonly falls out to be the Lot of the *Yea's*, especially upon a new Bill. For it seems but reasonable, that they should sit still who are for the old Law, because they are in Possession of it. To count the House, the *Speaker* nominates Two of the *Yea's*, and Two of the *No's*; who having each a Staff in his Hand, are to count the Members that remain sitting in the House. Then they go to the Door, Two on each side standing within it, and counting them who went forth, as they come in. While this is doing, no Member is to speak, or to remove out of his Place, except such as go forth upon the Division.

The House being thus told, the two Tellers that have the most Votes, standing at the Bar on the Right Hand of the two others, make their Approaches together to the Table, with the usual Obedience to the House; and he that has the Right Hand, declares to the *Speaker* the Number of the *Yea's* and *No's*. Upon which they all return to their Places, and Mr. *Speaker* makes the Report to the House.

If it be carry'd in the Affirmative, the Clerk enters it, *Resolved*. If in the Negative, thus; *the Question being put, &c. is passed in the Negative*.

If the Bill passed be originally exhibited in the House of Commons, the Clerk writes within it on the top toward the Right Hand, *Soit baillé aux Seigneurs*, that is, Let it be sent to the Lords. But, if begun in the Lords House, he writes underneath the Subscription of the Lords, *A ce Bill les Communes ont assentez*.

The Bill is carried up to the Lords, by Messengers appointed to the House: And as they come with great Respect to the

Bar of the Lords House, their Lordships rise from their Places and come down to meet them. The Title of the Bill being read by the chief Messenger, the Bill is humbly delivered to the *Speaker* of the House of Lords.

But when a Bill is sent by the Lords to the Commons, they send none of their Members, but only some of the Masters of Chancery, or some other Person whose Place is on the Woolfacks; and who coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing thrice, one of 'em having read the Title, and desired it may be taken into Consideration, delivers the Bill to the *Speaker*. But in Messages of great Importance, the Lords make use of one or two of the Judges, to go to the House of Commons.

If either House disagrees with the other upon a Bill, a Conference is demanded. The Conference is held in the Painted Chamber, to which both Houses send respective Deputies, called *Managers*, to argue upon the Matter. If they cannot agree, sometimes a new Conference is demanded. And if it proves ineffectual, the Bill is *ipso facto* quashed.

The Manner of Voting in the House of Lords is thus: They begin at the lowest Baron, and so go on *Serialim*; every one answering a-part, *Consent*, or *Not Consent*. If the Voices be equal, the Negative carries it, the *Speaker* being not allowed a casting Voice, unless he be a Peer of the Realm.

'Tis usual in the House of Commons, from time to time, to call the House over. Every Member present uncovers his Head and stands up when he is called. The Absent are either excused, and entred accordingly; but if none excuse an Absent Member, he is entred *Deficit*, and sometimes sent for by the Sergeant at Arms. But when a Member of the House is called home to the Country, upon some extraordinary Occasion, the usual Way is to ask Leave of the House to be Absent for some Time, and it is readily granted.

When the Matter under Debate requires a full House, the Sergeant at Arms is commanded to go to the Court of Requests, *Westminster-Hall*, and other Places near the Parliament-House, to seek for the Members there, and require their Attendance.

Upon Notice of the Death of any Member, the *Speaker*, by Order of the House, issues out his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for making a new Writ, directed to the Sheriff of the County, for which the deceased Member served, in order to a new Election.

Rules observed by Committees.

As to the Committees, take these following Remarks. Upon the first Meeting of a Committee in the Committee-Chamber, they chuse a *Chair-man* amongst them, who is much like the *Speaker* in the House. The Bill they are intrusted with is first read over, and then they consider it by Parts. If there be a *Preamble*, they consider it after the Parts of the Bill; because, upon the Consideration of the Body of the Bill, such Alterations may be made.

made in it as may also occasion an Alteration in the Pre-
amble.

The Committee may not raze, interline, or blot the Bill, but must set down the Amendments in a Paper by it self; setting down in the Paper the Number of the Folio where the Amendment is made, and naming particularly the Place where the Words of the Amendment are to be inserted, or those of the Bill omitted. The Breviate also annexed to the Bill must be amended accordingly, and made to agree with the Bill.

Every Amendment is voted singly, and when they are all perfect, they are read, and put to the Question, *Whether the same shall be reported to the House.* But, before the Question is put, any Member of the Committee may move to add to those Amendments, or to amend any other part of the Bill.

If the Vote of the Committee pass in the Affirmative, the Chair-man is appointed to make the Report. He first acquaints the House, that he has a Report to make from the Committee to whom such a Bill was committed; which being received by the House, the Chair-man standing in his Place, reads each of the Amendments, with the Coherence in the Bill; and gives the Reasons of the Committee for such Amendments, until he has gone through all. This done, if his Seat be not next the Floor, he comes from his Place to the Bar, and from thence to the Speaker's Table, where he delivers both the Bill and the Amendments to the Clerk.

Whereupon any Member of the House may speak against all, or any of the Amendments, and desire the Coherence to be read. But he must make all his Objections at once to all the Amendments.

When any great Business is in Hand, Money-Bills particularly, Committee which require much Debate, the House resolves it self into a of the Grand Committee, commonly called a Committee of the whole House. The Design of it is to have a greater Freedom of Debate, such as leads most to the Truth. For in this Committee every Member is free to speak to one Question as often as he shall see Cause, and to answer the Reasons and Arguments of others.

Then the House being resolved from the Rules of it to the Nature of a Committee, the Speaker leaves the Chair, and the House chuses a Chair-man, who sits in the Clerk's Place at the Table, and writes the Votes of the Committee, the Gathering whereof is according to the Rules of the House.

As the Business that lies under the Consideration and Debate of this Committee does commonly require several Sitzings, before they can go through it, the Chair-man must ask Leave for them to sit again. But when the Matter has been thoroughly debated, and is judged fit to be Resolved in the House, the Chair-man having read all the Votes, puts the Question, *That the same be reported to the House.*

If the Question be carried in the Affirmative, the *Speaker* is called again to the Chair; and the *Chair-man*, standing in his usual Place, reports what has been Resolved in the Committee, and brings up his Report to the Table: Whereupon the House proceeds as a *House*, and not as a *Committee*.

The Lords have also their *Committees*, but with this Difference, That the Judges and other Assistants there of the Long Robe, are sometime joined to the Lords of the Committee, tho' they have no Voice in the House: And whereas they sit covered in the House, by Leave of the Peers, here they sit uncovered.

But I must not omit taking notice, That during the Session the Parliament may Address the Queen, upon such Matters as they think convenient. And their Addresses are either from either House a-part, or sometimes from both Houses, joining together in one and the same Address. These Addresses are presented at the Time appointed by Her Majesty, sometimes in a whole Body, but most commonly by deputed Members from each House.

The Royal Assent to Bills.

When *Bills* are ready for the *Royal Assent*, the Queen comes to the House of Lords in the same State as before, clothed with Her Royal Robes, and the Crown upon Her Head, the Lords also in their Robes. Being seated upon Her Throne, and the Commons sent for up by the *Black-Rod*, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill; and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to Instruction, pronounces the *Royal Assent* in these Words, borrowed of the *French*: If a publick Bill, the Answer is *la Reine le veut*. If private, *Se fait comme il est désiré*. If a Money-Bill, *la Reine remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, Et aussi le veut*. If a Bill of Indemnity, the Return is from the Lords and Commons to Her Majesty in these Words, *Les Prelats, Seigneurs, Et Communes en ce Parlement assemblez, au Nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement Votre Majesté, Et prient Dieu vous donner en Santé bonne Vie Et longue*. If a Bill which the Queen does not think fit to pass into a Law, *la Reine s'avisera*, tho' the Queen will consider of it; which is look'd upon as a civil Denial.

But 'tis observable, that the Queen may, by Commission granted to some of the Peers, give Her *Royal Assent* to any Bill, without Her personal Presence.

As each House has an undoubted Privilege to *Adjourn* themselves for some Days, so the Queen may *Adjourn* 'em, in order to a Recess for some Time. And then all Bills already read and debated, in one or both Houses, remain in *Statu quo*, and at the next Meeting may be brought to an Issue.

'Tis otherwise with a *Prorogation*, which makes a Session. For in this Case all Bills that passed either House, or both Houses, and had not the *Royal Assent*, must begin a-new at the next Meeting, before they can be brought to Perfection.

The Meaning of Adjourning, and Proroguing the Parliament.

Lastly

Chap. XXXV. GREAT BRITAIN.

Lastly, the Parliament is said to be *Dissolved*, when the House of Commons is disbanded, in order to a new Election: Both the Dissolution, and the Calling a new Parliament, are commonly done by *Proclamation*, after the last Sitting of the Parliament.

Whereas some of our Kings formerly called no Parliament, *Of the* but when they thought fit, or continued the same Parliament *Triennial* too long to be true to their Trust, by an Act passed in the late *Parliament.* King's Reign, there ought to be a Parliament sitting at least once in three Years. And if a Parliament Sitting be Dissolved, without an Act passed, or Judgment given, 'tis no Session of Parliament, but a Convention. By the same Act it is enacted, That no Parliament shall continue longer than three Years at the farthest, to be accounted from the Day on which the said Parliament shall be appointed to meet, by the Writs of Summons: Therefore 'tis called a *Triennial Parliament.*

Upon the King's Decease, if there was a Parliament Sitting, or in Being, 'twas *ipso facto* Dissolved, the King being look'd upon as the Head of Parliament. But, to prevent the Mischiefs and Confusions that may be occasioned in such a Case for want of a Parliament, a providential Act was made in the late Reign; by which the Parliament then Sitting, or in Being, shall in that Case continue, and immediately meet, for and during the Time of Six Months, unless the same shall be sooner Prorogued or Dissolved by the next Heir to the Crown in Succession. But, in case there shall be no Parliament in Being, then the last preceding Parliament shall immediately Meet, Sit, and Act, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said Parliament had never been Dissolved.

'Twas a Custom of Old for the Sheriff to proclaim, by the King's Command, after every Session of Parliament, the several Acts passed in that Session, that none might pretend Ignorance: But that Custom has been laid aside, since Printing came into Use; all publick Acts of Parliament being now published in Print, soon after the same are passed.

Of the Privileges, and Power of the Parliament.

There are Three Things in England, said an eminent Lawyer, the Bounds of which are unknown, viz. The Royal Prerogative, The Peoples Liberties, and, The Privileges of Parliament.

As for the last, the House of Lords are undoubtedly the hereditary Counsellors of the Crown, and have a Judicial Power lodged in them by the Constitution. They are the Supreme Court of Judicature, and from them there lies no Appeal.

In the last Parliament of England there happen'd a great Contention, in Point of Right, between the Two Houses, as to the *Milebury-Men*, committed by the House of Commons into Custody,

study, for Breach of Privileges: The House of Lords took upon them to enquire into the Matter, and justify'd their Proceeding as follows, by their Representation to the Queen, January 1704.

That by the known Laws and Custom of Parliaments, the House of Peers has an undoubted Right, when they conceive it to be for the Good and Safety of the King and Kingdom, to take Examination of Persons charged with criminal Matters, whether such Persons be then in Custody, or not; and also, to order the Persons so to be examined, to be taken into Custody of the Kings sworn Officers attending the House, during such Examinations, or to commit them to any other safe Custody that they shall think proper, and to restrain others (if they see Cause) from having Access, or Communication with them. The House of Lords have exercised this Right from time to time, as Occasions have required, without Objection. The Records are filled with Precedents, which warrant their Claim in every Part of it. And Page 3, they urge, That if Persons in Custody are out of the Reach of the House of Lords, it is to be imagined, that the Commons can pretend to a greater Power of examining, committing, or restraining them, which Power they have assumed several times. They further alledged, That when the House order Persons to be examined in their House, they cannot be said to take the Examination of them solely to themselves, exclusive from the King, the King being always look'd upon as present in that great Council, in Consideration of Law, where He may be present in his Royal Person as often as he pleases.

The House of Commons, insisting upon the Nullity of the Right of the House of Lords, addressed the Queen about it, and used such Expressions as were highly resented by their Lordships. As to their addressing the Queen, the Lords represented, That if at any time either House conceived, they had a reasonable Ground to object against the Proceedings of the other, it has been a common Practice to desire Conferences, fairly to discuss the Matter in Debate between them, whereby Mistakes have been cleared for the most part, a good Understanding cultivated, and a mutual Respect preserved. They said further, That if it be justifiable in the House of Commons, to be appealing to the Crown against the Lords, the same Method may be taken by the Lords. And, That 'tis easie to foresee how fatal the Consequences may be in the Reign of an ill-designing Prince, and what Advantages may be taken from it, for utterly subverting the Constitution. There are Examples Abroad, where Proceedings of this kind have ended in the Overthrow of the Liberties of the People.

However, the Commons resolved, That they have an undoubted Right to commit for Breach of Privilege, and that the Commitments of the House are not examinable in any other Court whatsoever.

The Lords, on the contrary, resolved, 1. That neither House has any Power to create new Privileges. 2. That the Commons

Admitting the free Person, but assured a new Privilege they can have no Right to. 3. That every Englishman has a Right to apply, and obtain a Habeas Corpus. 4. That the Commons censuring Persons for aiding a Prisoner to procure a Habeas Corpus, is of dangerous Consequence. 5. That a Writ of Error is not a Writ of Grace, but a Writ of Right.

One of the fundamental and principal Ends of Parliaments is to redress Grievances, and ease the People of Oppressions; the chief Care thereof lies in the House of Commons; which is the grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all Parts to present publick Grievances to be redressed, and publick Delinquents punished; such as corrupted Counsellors, Judges, and Magistrates. This makes Parliaments to be a great Check to the Crown, and therefore abhorred by such Men in Authority. In this Case, when the Parliament sits, the Commons impeach, and the Lords are the Judges. The Commons inform, present, and manage the Evidence; and the Lords, when the Trial is over, give Judgment upon it. In short, such is the Privilege of the House of Commons, that they may impeach the highest Lord in the Kingdom, either Spiritual or Temporal, But the Lords cannot proceed against a Commoner, except upon a Complaint of the Commons.

In a Case of Misdemeanours, both the Lords Spiritual and Temporal are Judges. But if the Crime be Capital, the Lords Spiritual absent themselves during the Trial. For by an Ordinance made at the Council at Westminster, in Henry the Second's Reign, all Clergymen were forbidden *agitare Judicium iniquis*, upon Pain of being deprived both of Dignities and Orders.

Formerly, all Members of Parliament were free from Suits, Arrests, or Imprisonment, (except in Case of Treason, or Felony) not only during the Sitting, but also 40 Days before, and 40 Days after the Sessions: Which Privilege did likewise extend to their Menial Servants, and the Officers attending the House. But by an Act passed in the late Reign, the said Privilege ceases immediately after the Prorogation or Dissolution of any Parliament, till the prorogued Parliament be re-assembled, or a new Parliament meet. It ceases also immediately after any adjournment of both Houses of Parliament for above 14 Days, until both Houses meet again. And upon the Rising of the Parliament, the Plaintiff shall be at Liberty to proceed to Judgment and Execution. Nor shall any Action for the Recovery or obtaining of any Debt or Duty due to the Crown be impeach'd, stay'd, or delay'd, under the Colour or Pretence of Privilege of Parliament. But the Person of the Debtor, or Accus'd, whether a Peer of the Realm, or a Member of the House of Commons, shall be free from Arrest or Imprisonment during the Continuance of the Privilege of Parliament.

The

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, qualify'd to sit in the House, have this Privilege, That if they cannot appear in Parliament, by reason of Sickness, &c. they make their *Proxies* to Vote in their Stead. But then such Lords as would make the *Proxies*, must enter 'em in Person, at the beginning of every Parliament.

While the Parliament sits, all Members of the House of Commons are free from Attendance on Trials in inferior Courts of Judicature, from serving on Juries, and the like.

In Time of Parliament, whoever offers to speak irreverently of that Court, to threaten, or abuse any Member of the House of Commons, is liable (upon Complaint thereof) to answer to the House, and be committed to the Custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

'Tis a common Saying, That a *Parliament can do any Thing* Which is to be understood, That the Parliament of Great-Britain can, with the Royal Assent, do any Thing that is not repugnant to common Justice. They may revive or abrogate old Laws, and make new; settle the Succession to the Crown, determine doubtful Rights whereof no Law is made; appoint Taxes; establish Forms of Religion; naturalize Aliens; legitimate Bastards, adjudge an Infant (or Minor) to be of full Age; attain a Man of Treason either alive, or after his Death; condemn or acquit them who are upon their Trial; give the most free Pardons; restore in Blood and Name, &c. And the Consent of the Parliament is taken to be the Consent of every *Englishman*.

But how great soever be the Power of King and Parliament yet they cannot restrain or confine future Parliaments. *Quod Leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*, is a Maxim in the Law of Parliaments: And a subsequent Parliament has still a Power to abrogate, suspend, qualify, explain, or make void the Acts of the former in the whole, or any part thereof; notwithstanding any Words of Restraint, Prohibition, or Penalty in the former. (g)

C H A P. XXXVI.

Of the Courts of Judicature: And first of the Superior Courts.

Courts of Justice.

From the High Court of Parliament, that great Wheel which moves all the rest, I proceed to the Courts of Justice sitting at *Westminster*, and Opened four Times a Year, called the four Terms, viz. *Easter*, *Trinity*, *Michaelmas*, and *Hilary* Terms.

Terms.

Easter-Term begins the 17th Day after *Easter*, and lasts 27 Days. *Trinity*-Term, the 5th Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, and lasts

theth 20 Days. *Michaelmas-Term*, the 23d of *October*, and
theth 37 Days. *Hilary-Term*, the 23d of *January*, and lasteth
Days. So that the Four Terms take up in all 105 Days;
from which must be deducted about 20 *Sundays* and *Holy-Days*,
in which the Courts do not sit.

The several Courts sitting at *Westminster*, are the Court of
Chancery, *Queen's-Bench*, and *Common-Pleas*; and two concerning
the Queen's Revenue, viz. the Court of *Exchequer*, and that of
the Dutche of *Lancaster*.

The principal of these Courts are the High Court of *Chan-*
cery, and the Court of *Queen's-Bench*, both sitting at the upper
end of *Westminster-Hall*; the last being a Court of Justice, that
serves nothing but the strict Letter of the Law, and the first
Court of Mercy, in which Causes are try'd, not according to
the Strictness of Law, but by the Rules of Equity.

And as the *Queen's-Bench* is a Court in which the Pleas are
between the King and Subject, so in the Court of *Common-Pleas*
are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject.

Of the COURT of CHANCERY.

I begin with the Court of *Chancery*, otherwise called the Court *Chancery-*
of Equity, which is the most ancient, and has the Pre-emi- Court.
ance.

Here the Proceedings are in *Latin*, or *English*. In *Latin*,
when the Court proceeds according to the known Laws and
Customs of the Land; and by *English Bill*, when according to
Equity and Conscience. For the Chancery has two Courts in
it; the equitable part being instituted for the Relief of the
Subject against Cheats, Breaches of Trust, and unfortunate Ac-
cidents, to temper the Rigour of the Law, and rescue Men
from Oppression. But the Remedy has proved too often as bad
as the Disease, by the endless Windings and Turnings of this
Court, which make it a Labyrinth.

The Form of *Pleading* in this Court is much after the Manner
of the Civil Law, by Bill, Examination of Witnesses, and a *Sub-*
poena, by which the Defendant is summoned to appear, and an-
swer the Complainant's Bill; upon neglecting whereof, there
issues out an *Attachment*, to compel him. This being not o-
bey'd, then goes out an *Attachment* with *Proclamation*: And if
the Defendant continue still contumacious, the Court will a-
ward against him a *Proclamation* of *Rebellion*, upon which he is
put Prisoner to the Fleet.

In this Court all Patents, most sort of Commissions, Deeds
between Parties, touching Lands and Estates, Treaties with so-
ign Princes, &c. are sealed and inrolled. Out of it are issued
Writs to convene the Parliament, and Convocation, Proclama-
tions, and Charters, &c.

For

Lord

Chancellor

For the Latin Part of this Court there are 24 *Conservatores*; for the English, *five* Clerks. And the Judge is the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; who since the Union of England and Scotland, bears the Title of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. He is the chief Magistrate in the Kingdom, and the prime Minister of State. His Office is reckoned to be worth 7000 *l.* a Year; which he holds only *in re beneplacito*, or during the Queen's Pleasure. When he goes abroad, the Mace and Great Seal go constantly with him.

In the other Courts aforementioned there are four Judges to each; but in Chancery the Lord Chancellor is the sole Judge. And whereas the first are tied to the Strictness of the Law, here the Law is tempered with Equity and Conscience, therefore the Chancellor is said to be the *Keeper of the King's Conscience*.

If the Judges of the other Courts had a Power to judge according to Equity, in equitable Cases, 'twould be a much shorter Method for the publick Administration of Justice, and a great Ease to the Subjects: But then the Question is, how the Grandeur of this Court would be kept up.

The other Courts sit only in Term-time; and have no Power to act as Courts of Justice out of Term; whereas the Chancery Court is always open. So that, if any Man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation-time, the Lord Chancellor may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law. He may also in Vacation-time grant Prohibitions, as well as in Term-time.

Masters of
Chancery.

Tho the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, be the sole Judge here, yet he has twelve Assistants, called *Masters of Chancery*, who were all anciently Doctors of the Civil Law; and whose Business was to inform the Lord Chancellor of the equitable Part of the Civil Law. Now their main Business is to take *Affidavits* or Depositions upon Oath, or any other Matter to which an Oath is required by the Rules of the Court; for which end they have an Office in Chancery-Lane. The Chancellor does also refer to them the Examination of Accounts; depending on this Court, of which they make their Report in Writing. In Term-time three of them sit at Court with the Lord Chancellor; at some Distance from him; and two out of Term, when he hears Causes at his own House.

These are *Masters* in ordinary, whose Salary is 100 *l.* each paid out of the Exchequer, besides Fees and Robe-Money. Besides there is besides a great Number of *Masters extraordinary*, dispersed all over the Kingdom, to take *Affidavits*.

Master of
the Rolls.

The first of the forefaid Twelve Masters is called *Master of the Rolls*, as having the Custody of all *Charters*, *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Deeds*, and *Recognizances*; which being made up in Rolls of Parchment, gave Occasion for that Name. And the House itself, where the said Rolls are kept, is called the *Rolls*. In which are kept all the Rolls since the Beginning of the Reign of

Richard

Edward III. the former being kept in the Tower of London. This is a great Officer, and his Place of great Profit, tho' much short of what it has been. He is so far an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor, as to hear Causes in his Absence, but does not go so far as to make a Decree.

By Virtue of his Office, he keeps a Court at the Rolls, with six Assistant Masters of Chancery, where he hears and determines Causes that come there before him: But his Decrees are appealable to the Court of Chancery.

His Place is in the King's Gift, either for Life, or *durante beneplacito*. And he has the Gift of the Six Clerks Offices, of the Examiners Offices, three Clerks of the Petty Bag, and the six Clerks of the Rolls Chappel. He has under him a Secretary, two Messengers, and an Usher.

In Parliament, when he sits in the House of Lords, his Place is next to the Lord Chief Justice of England, upon the second Roll-Seat.

The Chancery Court swarms with Officers: Amongst which the Six Clerks are next in Degree to the Masters of Chancery, and their Business is to inroll all Patents, Commissions, Licences, Writs, and other Instruments that pass the Great Seal. They have under them no less than 90 Clerks, having each a Seat in the Office, and some of them getting 4 or 500 l. a Year.

In the last Session of the last English Parliament, a Bill was brought in for giving the Six Clerks in Chancery a Recompence on taking their Offices away, and for appointing Attorneys for the better keeping the Records of this Court: But the Bill dropt, for want of Time to bring it to Perfection.

Next the six Clerks is the Clerk of the Crown, who by himself, Clerk of Deputy, is always to attend the Lord Chancellour, or Lord the Crown Keeper, for special Matters of State. He makes all Writs for the Election of Members of Parliament, Commissions for distributing Justice, general and special Pardons.

The Protonotary, whose Office is chiefly to expedite Commis- Protonota- sions for Embassies. ry.

The Register, whose Office is executed by Deputies, giving con- Register. stant Attendance in Court, and taking short Notes called Minutes, which they afterwards draw out at length into Orders, containing the Opinion of the Court in the Matter therein debated. They also their Business also to ingross, file, and keep the Decrees, Writs, and Injunctions issuing out of this Court.

Two Examiners, who examine Witnesses upon Oath, accor- Exami- ding to the Interrogatories delivered to them to examine the ners. Witnesses thereupon, and put their Answers and Depositions into Writing.

There also belong to this Court a Clerk, and a Comptroller of Clerk, and a Hanaper, vulgarly called the Hamper. The Clerk's Office is Comptrol- ler of the receive all Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Hanaper. Writs, Commissions, and Writs. He attends daily in Term time,

time, and at all Times of Sealing, with Leather-bags, in which are put all sealed Charters, Patents, &c. And then those Bags are delivered to the *Comptroller of the Hamper*.

Clerks of the Petty Bag.

Three Clerks of the *Petty Bag*, under the Master of the Rolls. Whose Office is to make all Patents for Customers, *St. Congé d'eslres*, all Commissions for Assessing of Taxes, and Writs for Nomination of Collectors.

Other Officers.

Two Masters of the *Stipendiary-Office*, who make out all Subpoena's; a Master of the *Affidavit-Office*, who files all Affidavits sworn before a Master in Chancery; a Clerk of the *Patents*, who prepares, ingrosses, and exemplifies all Patents or Grants from the Queen, for any new Invention or Discovery: Besides several other Clerks.

Cursitors.

Twenty-four *Cursitors*, who make out original Writs. Therefore each of 'em has certain Counties allotted to him, in which he makes out such original Writs as are required.

Alienation Office.

The *Alienation-Office*, where Fines are set, and Money received upon Writs of Covenant for alienating any Estate in the Kingdom, as due to the Queen, for Her Licence or Consent, likewise a Branch of this Court. To which Office there belong three Commissioners, a Master in Chancery, a Receiver, a Clerk of the Inrollments, and a Clerk of the Entries.

Warden of the Fleet. Fleet Prison. Sergeant at Arms.

Lastly, here is the Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet Prison*, who takes into his Custody all Prisoners sent thither from this Court; and a Sergeant at Arms, who bears a great Mace before the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper. (b)

QUEEN'S-BENCH COURT.

When a King fills the Throne, this Court is called the *King's Bench*, but now 'tis the *Queen's-Bench*, because anciently the King sat there sometimes in Person on a high Bench, and the Judges on a low Bench at his Feet.

This is the highest Court in *England* at Common Law, next to the House of Lords in Parliament. Here the Pleas are between the King and the Subject; all Treasons, Felonies, Breaches of Peace, Oppression, and Misgovernment, being commonly brought before this Court; as are also all Errors of the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all other Pleas, the *Writ of Habeas Corpus* excepted.

In this Court all young Lawyers, that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to plead and practise.

There are four Judges belonging to this Court, who hold their Office by Writ, not by Patent, and have each a Salary 1000 l. per Annum. But none may be Judge in this Court except a Sergeant at Law, who (upon taking this Degree) is obliged to wear always a Lawn Coat under his Cap at the Bar.

The first of these Judges is called *Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's-Bench*, or else *Lord Chief Justice of England*, because his Jurisdiction extends over all England, and a Warrant from him may fetch one from any Part of it. (i)

COMMON-PLEAS.

This Court is so called, because the Pleas usually here debated are between Subject and Subject, and that according to the strictness of Law.

None but Sergeants at Law may plead in this Court, and yet they have the Privilege of pleading in all other Courts.

Here all civil Causes, real and personal, are usually tried; and real Actions are pleadable in no other Court. Nor are Fines tried, or Recoveries suffered, but only at this Court, at *Westminster*, at a Judge's Chamber, at the Assizes, or by special commission out of Chancery.

This Court has also four Judges, with the same Salary as Judges of the *Queen's-Bench*, each holding his Place by Patent, *quandiu se bene gesserit*. The first is called *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*.

The chief Officers belonging to this Court, next to the Judges, are the *Custos Brevium*, three *Protonotaries*, and a *Chirographer*, sitting in the Court, with black round Caps on, such as were worn before the Invention of Hats in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign. These Officers are all sworn, and have their Office for Life, as a Freehold.

The *Custos Brevium* is the first Clerk of this Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable here, and all *Brevium* records of *Nisi prius*, called *Posseas*. He has the Gift of the second *Protonotary's* Place, and of the Clerk of the *Furrier*.

The *Protonotaries* are to enter and inroll all Declarations, *Protonotary's* readings, Assizes, Judgments, and Actions; and to make out judicial Writs for all Counties, but *Monmouth*. 'Tis in their Offices all the Attorneys of this Court enter their Causes, and each of 'em has a Secondary, who draws up the Rules of Court, &c. Those Secondaries are commonly the ablest Clerks, or Attorneys of the Court.

The *Chirographer* is to Ingross Fines acknowledged, &c. He has six Clerks in his Office under him, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to Ingross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions.

Here is also the *Register* of the Fine-Office, and a Clerk of Proclamations: Which Office is the only proper Place for archiving of Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought hither and recorded.

There are in this Court 3 Officers unsworn, and holding their Offices *durante Beneplacito*, viz.

Clerk.

1. A Clerk of the Treasury, who keeps the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, besides several other Things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice.

2. A Clerk of the Inrollments of Fines and Recoveries. This Officer is, by Statute, under the 3 *Puisné* Judges of this Court and removable at their Pleasure.

3. A Clerk of the Outlawries, who (after a Party is returned *Outlawed*) makes out the Writ of *Capias Vologatum*, in the Name of the Queen's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

To the foresaid Officers add, 1. A Clerk of the Queen's Silver, to whom every Fine (or final Agreement) upon Sale of Land is brought from the *Custos Brevis*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the Queen's Use.

2. Clerk of the Warrants, who enters all Warrants of Attorneys for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolls all Deeds acknowledged before any Judge of this Court.

3. Clerk of the *Habeas Corpus*, who makes Writs for Appearance of the Jury in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country.

4. Clerk of the *Essoines*, or Excuses, for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. Clerk of the Errors.

6. Clerk of the *Superfedeas*, who makes out the Writs of *Superfedeas*.

Filazers.

There are also in this Court 14 *Filazers*, and 4 *Exigents*. The *Filazers*, having their several Counties allotted them, make out all Procefs upon original Writs, besides several other Things. The last of 'em is, by Patent, *Prototary*, *Filazer*, and *Exigenter*, for the County of *Monmouth*. The rest hold also for Life and are in the Lord Chief Justice's Gift.

Exigents.

The Office of the *Exigents* is, to make all Writs called *Exigents*, and *Proclamations*, in all Actions where Procefs of Outlawry does lie. The Writ lies against a Transgressor of the Law that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods, within the County. And if he appears not, after Summons by the Sheriff, at five several County-Courts, he is Outlawed. The Writ is called *Exigent*, because it exacts (or requires) the Parties Appearance, to answer the Law. The *Exigents*, as well as *Filazers* Offices, are all in the Gift of the Lord Chief Justice and hold for Life. (k)

COURT of EXCHEQUER.

There are two Courts held in the Exchequer, one that tries Causes according to Law, and the other according to Equity. The Court of Equity, held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is held before the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer

and the Barons aforesaid: But the Judicial Proceedings according to Law, are only before the Barons of the Exchequer.

Here are tried all Causes relating to the Queen's Revenue, such as are concerning Accompts, Disbursements, Customs, and Fines imposed. For which there are four Judges appointed, *Judges*. called *Barons of the Exchequer*, none but Barons sitting here as Judges in former Times. And the Men learned in the Law have been in latter Times employ'd in this Station, the Title of *Baron* is still continued to them, and that of *Lord Chief Baron* to the first of 'em; who being the principal Judge of this Court, the Barristers direct their Speech to him, and he answers the Bar.

'Tis true, there is another Baron, called *Curitor Baron*, who sits in the Court with them, but is none of the Judges; his Office being only to administer the Oath to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bayliffs, Searchers, Surveyors, and other Officers of the Custom-house.

The next Officers are, 1. The *Queen's Remembrancer*, whose Office is in the Queen's Gift, and who has under him Eight Attorneys or sworn Clerks, two of which are distinguished by the Title of *Secondaries*.

In this Office the State of all Accompts, except Sheriffs and Bayliffs Accompts, concerning the Queen's Revenue, is enter'd; all Securities for the faithful exercising of Offices taken; and all Proceedings thereupon made. In short, from hence issues forth Process, to cause all Accomptants to come in and account. The Exchequer being also a Court of Equity, as was before said, all Proceedings touching the same are in this Office.

2. The *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*, whose Office is to Treasurize Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, &c. for their Acc'r's Remem-
compts, and many other Things of Moment. This Office is in the Queen's Gift, and here are Six Attorneys or sworn Clerks, of which the first two are called *Secondaries*.

3. The *Clerk of the Pipe*, into whose Office all Accompts Clerk of which pass the Remembrancer's Office are brought. All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bayliffs are made up by him, and he gives them (as he does other Accomptants) their *Quietus est*, when their Accompts are even. 'Tis this Clerk of the Pipe, who makes Leases of the Queen's Lands and extended Lands, by Warrant from the Lord Treasurer. He has Eight Attorneys or sworn Clerks under him, whereof the two first are *Secondaries*.

4. *Comptroller of the Pipe*, who writes in his Roll all that is drawn down from the Remembrancer's Office into the *Roll of the Pipe*, and makes Process for the Recovery of the Debt due to the Crown by a Writ called the *Summons of the Pipe*.

**Clerks
of the
Pleas.**

5. *Clerk of the Pleas*, in whole Office all the Officers of the Exchequer, and other privileged Persons, such as Debtors to the Queen, &c. have the Privilege to plead, and be impleaded in all Matters at Common Law. The Reason of this Privilege as to the Officers, is, that they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their Attendance is required. There are in this Office five *sworn Attornies*, and a *foreign Opposer*.

**Of the E-
streats.**

There is moreover a *Clerk of the Estreats*, who receives every Term the *Estreats* (or Extracts) out of the Lord Treasurer Remembrancer's Office, and writes 'em out to be levy'd for the Queen. He also makes *Schedules* for Sums that are to be discharged.

Auditors.

Two *Auditors of the Imprest*, who audit the great Accounts of Her Majesty's Moneys Imprest, Mint, Customs, Wardrobe, First-fruits and Tenths, Naval and Military Expenses &c.

Four *Auditors of the Revenue*, who audit all Accounts of the Revenue, and Subsidies granted by the Parliament.

**Remem-
brancer of
the First-
fruits.**

Remembrancer of the First-fruits, who takes all Compositions for First-fruits and Tenths, and makes Process against such as are backward to pay. There are several Officers belonging to this Office.

I pass by several other Officers belonging to this Court, the *Clerk of the Parcels*, *Clerk of the Nichils*, and *Marshal of the Court*.

Here is also a *chief Usber*, who has under him four *Usbers*, and Six *Messengers*, whose Offices are all in his Gift. His Office is hereditary, and he is also by Inheritance *Proclamator of the Court of Common Pleas*. (1)

COURT of the DUTCHY of Lancaster.

This Court, which is kept at *Westminster* by the *Lower Exchequer*, takes Cognizance of all Causes that concern the Revenue of this Dutchy, which has been long since annexed to the Crown.

The chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor of the Dutchy*, who is assisted by the *Attorney thereof*. The other Officers you will find in the List (m).

CH A

C H A P. XXXVII.

Of the Assizes and Sessions. And therein of Constables, Coroners, Justices of Peace, and Juries: With a particular Account of the English Way of Trying Malefactors.

THE Assizes are Courts kept twice a Year in every County of England, for the Ease of the People in the Distribution of Justice; the Twelve Judges going for that purpose by Commission from the Queen, to do Justice all over England: And this is called *Going the Circuit*.

In relation to this, England is divided into Six Circuits; *Circuits*. viz. Home-Circuit, containing Essex, Hartford, Sussex, Surrey, Kent. Norfolk-Circuit, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntington, Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk. Midland-Circuit, Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, Northampton. Oxford-Circuit, Berks, Oxford, Gloucester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, Shafford, Worcester. Western-Circuit, Southampton, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Cornwall, Devon. Northern-Circuit, York, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancaster.

Wales is divided into four Circuits. And as two Judges are appointed to each Circuit in England, so there are two Persons learned in the Law, for each Circuit in Wales.

The Courts thus kept by these Itenerant Judges, are called *The time of the Assizes*, in which they judge both Civil and Criminal Causes: for the Assizes are distinguish'd into *Lent* and *Summer-Assizes*, the first falling out presently after *Hilary-Term*, the last after *Trinity-Term*. They are usually held at the County-Town, and that with great Attendance and Feasting.

When the Judges are coming into a County, the Sheriff there is bound to attend in Person, with his Under-Officers, Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bayliffs of Hundreds, Constables, Tylors, &c. all riding on Horseback. If the Sheriff cannot come himself, he must send one in his Place, to be allowed of the Judges. The Justices of Peace in that County are also to attend; and if either the Sheriff, or they, fail therein, they may be fined at the Discretion of the Judges.

'Tis observable, that in each County all Causes grown to an Issue in the Courts at *Westminster*, are commonly determined in two or three Days. Which is done, not by the sole Arbitrement of the Judges (as in foreign Countries) but by a Jury of 12 Men.

This Jury is chosen by the Sheriff of the County, and only directed in point of Law by the Judges. For every Trial by Jury, (whether the Action be Civil or Criminal, publick or private, personal or real) is referred for the Fact to a Jury, as

in most Courts of the Common Law; and as they find it, passeth the Judgment.

Commission By a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, directed to the Judges of *Oyer* and others of the best account in their Circuits, they are empowered to judge of Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and Misdemeanors, and of meanors. And, by a Commission of *Goal-Delivery*, directed only to themselves and the Clerk of the Assize, they are to try every Prisoner for the Offence he stands committed for.

Malefactor committed by Justices of Peace. The Commitment is commonly made by some Justice of the Peace, who examines the Fact upon Oath; and, if the Evidence be found plain against the Malefactor, he sends him by a *Mittimus* to the County-Goal: Where he is kept Prisoner, till his Case be brought before the Justices of Peace at the next Quarter-Sessions, or refer'd to the Assizes.

Constables. The common Officers appointed to seize upon Malefactors are those we call *Constables*, in some Places *Headboroughs*, or *Tything-Men*, whose Power was anciently much greater than at present. 'Tis a small Stream of that great Power which was lodged in the *Lord High Constable*. By the Statute of *Windsor*, 13 Edw. I. two *Constables* were appointed in every Hundred to keep the Peace, whom we call *High Constables*. And as both People and Offences increased, others were made under the Name of *Petty Constables*, being much of the same Nature, but inferiour to the others.

Their Office. Their Office is to apprehend, upon Information given, such as break the Peace, and common Malefactors, and to carry them before a Justice of Peace. Upon a Charge given him by a Justice, or a Warrant from him, he may seize one upon Suspicion of a Crime. If the Justice see Cause, he commits the Party brought before him to Jail. The *Constable* being Charged with him, delivers him up to the Jaylor's Custody, with the Justice's *Mittimus* (or Warrant) to the Jaylor, and the Prisoner must lie there, till he comes to his Trial; when he is either condemned or acquitted by Law.

Badge of Authority. A *Constable* at London and *Westminster* has, for a Badge of his Authority, a long Staff painted, with the Queen's Arms; and sometimes a short one, which he keeps out of sight for a Surprise. When he is upon Duty, to apprehend an Offender, or Person upon Suspicion, he may call his Neighbours to his Assistance; and, if they do not assist him, they may be fined.

Their Power. In case of Theft, Robbery, or Murder, in a Country-Town or Village, if the Malefactor be upon Flight, the *Constable* having Notice of it, is to raise the Parish in pursuit of him. And a Justice of Peace may send his Warrant, called *Hue and Cry* from *Constable* to *Constable*, through the whole County, to apprehend the Offender. If in such a Case a *Constable* fail in his Duty, and makes Way by his Neglect for the Malefactor's Escape, he is to pay a Fine to the Queen, and the Hundred must make good the Robbery.

Hue and Cry.

When the Malefactor is taken, the Constable keeps him in his Custody, till he can bring him before a Justice of the Peace, to whom it belongs to examine the Malefactor and Witnesses, but the last only upon Oath; for in England, no Man is obliged by the Common Law, to swear against himself. The Examination is taken in Writing, and so is the Offender's Confession, if he owns the Fact. Then the Party robbed, and the Witnesses for him, are bound in a Recognizance of 10, 20, 40, or 100 l. more or less, to appear at the next Sessions of Goal-Delivery.

Thus Constables, who formerly had much the same Authority as Justices of the Peace have at this time, are now subaltern to 'em upon all Occasions. Each Parish has two, or more, according to its Extent, being chosen by the Vestry for one Year. At London and Westminster particularly, they command the Night-Watch; and because a greater Power seldom appears abroad in the dead time of the Night, therefore a Constable is vulgarly said to be the *King of the Night*.

In case of Murder, there are 3 or 4 Coroners in every County, except *Cheshire*, and the *Welsh* Counties, that have each but one Coroner; whose Office is, upon Suspicion of Murder, to summon a Jury, in order to enquire into the Party's Death, upon View of the Body: Which Inquisition the Coroner is to deliver at the next Goal-Delivery, or certify the same to the *Queen's-Bench*. Therefore he puts in Writing the Effect of the Evidence given to the Jury before him, and has Power to bind over Witnesses to the next Goal-Delivery in that County. For doing his Office, he is not to take any Thing; but upon an Indictment of Murder, he is allowed 13 s. 4 d. out of the Goods of the Murderer.

Coroners.

'Tis observable, that in Case of Self-Murder, the Jury do commonly bring in the Self-murderer *Non compes Mentis*, that is, being look'd upon as the natural Effect of an hypochondriack Distemper.

This Officer, by virtue of a Writ of Chancery, is chosen by the Freeholders of the County. He may, by a Writ, arrest the Sheriff of the County. Formerly none could be a Coroner under the Degree of a Knight.

The Quarter-Sessions is a Court kept four Times a Year in each County, by the Justices of Peace, who are a sort of Magistrates, appointed by Commission to keep the Peace of the County they live in; to examine, and commit to Prison, upon good Evidence, all Rioters, Vagabonds, Thieves, Murderers, and almost all Delinquents, and to see them brought forth in due time to their Trial.

Their Number is not limited, but as the Queen thinks fit. A Commission is, in some cases, directed to Seven or any Three of them, with these Words in the Commission, *Quorum A. B. C. D. esse volumus*: From the Word *Quorum* these are called

Justices of Peace.

Justices of the Quorum, without whom the other Justices cannot proceed.

If one, being threaten'd by another, will swear before a Justice of Peace, that he thinks himself in Danger of his Life from the threatening Party, (which is call'd *Swearing the Peace* against him) the Justice has Power to send him a *Warrant* and bind him over to his good Behaviour, that is, to make him give good Security for his good Behaviour during a Year and a Day, or commit him to Jail.

The Justices have also a great Power for the Relief of Servants, who cannot get their Wages from their Masters, as have already observed.

Quarter-Sessions.

As to their *Quarter-Sessions*, 'tis a Court held quarterly, which the Grand Inquest (or Jury) of the County is summoned to appear; and are (upon Oath) to enquire of publick Offenders.

Grand-Jury.

This Jury, commonly called *Grand Jury*, consists of 24 Men, some Gentlemen of Estates, and others substantial Yeomen, chosen by the Sheriff out of the whole County, to consider of all Bills of Indictments that shall be brought into Court. The

Bills found or brought in Ignoramus.

Court being met, and Bills brought into it, these are either found, or not found; that is, either allowed by the Jury, or not, according to the Evidence. If the Bill be found, 'tis brought in *Billa Vera*; if not found, 'tis brought in, *Ignoramus*.

Upon the finding of the Bill, the Party is indicted, and committed to Jail; and if it touches Life and Death, 'tis referred to another Jury. But Things of less Importance are proceeded upon, by fining the Delinquents; unless the Party traverse the Indictment, or remove the Cause to a higher Court, by a Writ of *Certiorari*. The Trial is usually referred to the next Assizes, when the Judges go their Circuit; London excepted, where great Offenders being most numerous, as they are in all great Cities, the Sessions are held eight Times a Year, in the Old Bailey.

Trial of Malefactors.

The Trial of Malefactors in England is very singular, and different from other Nations.

The Court being met, the Prisoners are brought into Court one, two, or three at a time. The Clerk commands one of them to the Bar, and to hold up his Hand; then he charges him with his Crime, and asks him, Whether he is Guilty, or Not Guilty? If he answers *Guilty*, his Trial is over, and nothing left but the Sentence to be pronounced against him. If he stands *Mute*, and will not answer, (which happens but seldom) his Punishment is to be Pressed to Death.

But the usual way is, to answer *Not Guilty*, tho' the Prisoner's Guilt be never so apparent, and he has confessed the Fact before his Trial. For the Law of England takes no notice of such Confession, and the Judges proceed only upon Evidence.

to that, unless the Witnesses, who are upon their Oaths, be positive and clear against the Prisoner, the Jury will acquit him.

The Prisoner having pleaded *Not Guilty*, the Clerk asks him this Question, *Wilt thou be tried by God and the Country?* The Answer is *Yes*, and then the Clerk tells him the Crime he has been indicted for, that he has pleaded *Not Guilty* to it; and being asked how he would be tried, he has answered, *By God and the Country*. Next, he shews him the Jury that represent the Country, bids him take a View of 'em, and to speak if he has any thing to object against them, for that he stands upon Life and Death.

The Jury consists of 12 Men, at least. And if the Prisoner be a Foreigner, 'tis a Party Jury, half *English*, and half Foreigners. If the Prisoner makes no Exception against any of 'em, Twelve are sworn to give in their Verdict, after the Trial is over.

This done, the Crier calls in the Evidence against the Prisoner. If a Robbery, for Example, be the Crime in Question, first the Justice's Examination is read; then the Party robbed; the Constable; those who were with him at the Taking of the Prisoner; and in short, as many as are in Court to give Evidence, are sworn; and set in a convenient Place to see the Judges and Justices, the Jury and Prisoners, to hear 'em, and be heard of them.

The Party robbed is first ask'd by the Judge, if he knows the Prisoner, and bids him look upon him. Upon his saying *Yes*, the Judge commands him to relate the Robbery, when and where it was committed, with other Circumstances. If the Prisoner stands still upon the Negative, all the Evidences are heard one after another. But the Prisoner is free to make what Defence he can, tho' the Queen be Party against him, as one that has broke Her Peace; and, provided he keep within Bounds, the Judges do freely hear what he can say for himself: But no Council is allowed him.

When the Evidence is over, the Judge directs the Jury, and bids 'em discharge their Conscience. If the Case be plain, they agree upon the Verdict, without going from the Bar. Then the Foreman of the Jury, in the Name of all, brings in the Prisoner Guilty. But if the Case requires a Debate, they withdraw, with a Copy of the Indictment, into a Room, where they are all lock'd in, without Bread or Water, &c. till they are unanimously agreed on the Verdict, and an Officer without does watch 'em. If any one of the Jury should die in the mean time, the Prisoner would be *ipso facto* acquitted.

The Jury being agreed on the Verdict, they send Notice of Verdict. to the Court, by the aforesaid Officer, and pray to be heard. Then the Prisoner is sent for again to the Bar, and bidden to hold up his Hand, and hear the Verdict, which is in one Word *Guilty*, or in two *Not Guilty*. Thus the Prisoner is either

ther Condemned, or Acquitted, for the Verdict is unalterable (Except in some doubtful Cases, when the Verdict is brought in *Special*, and is therefore to be determin'd by the 12 Judges of England).

The Verdict being brought in *Guilty*, the Clerk asketh, what Lands or Chattels the convicted Prisoner had at the Time of the Felony committed, as forfeited to the Queen? To which the Jury does commonly answer, *None to our Knowledge*. But the Sheriff and Escheator are diligent enough to find out what is left, for their own Advantage.

Next, the Prisoner is asked by the Judge, what he can say for himself, why Sentence of Death should not pass upon him? If it be the first Fault, and the Crime be within the Statute, he may demand the *Benefit of the Clergy*, which saves his Life, and the Clergy makes him liable to be burnt only in the Hand.

The Times of gross Ignorance, when Priests could hardly read Mass, occasioned this Indulgence in behalf of the Clergy as an Incouragement to Learning. The Law stretched it at last to Laymen in several Cases, so that many Offenders take the Benefit of it. To which purpose, the Bishop sends a Clergyman to the Court, at every Goal-Delivery; and if the Prisoner demands the Benefit, the Judge gives him a Plaster in *Latin*, printed in *Gothick*, or *black Letter*, turning to what place he pleases, and the Prisoner reads as well as he can. The Clergyman is asked, *Legit ut Clericus?* And his usual Answer is, *Legit*: Upon which the Prisoner is burnt in the Hand, in open Court, with a hot Iron marked with *T* for Thief, or *M* for Manslayer. But, in some Cases, the Burning of the Hand is remitted by the Sovereign.

Sentence of Death.

But where the *Benefit of the Clergy* is not allowed of, the Sentence of Death to the convicted Prisoner, runs in these Words after a summary Account of the Trial: *The Law is, That thou shalt return to the Place from whence thou comest, and from thence to the Place of Execution, where thou shalt Hang by the Neck, in thy Body be dead*: Whereupon the Sheriff is charged with the Execution.

On the contrary, all Prisoners brought in *Not Guilty*, by the Jury, are forthwith acquitted and discharged, paying each of them his Fees. And they have their Recourse in Law against their Prosecutors.

If no Evidence comes in against the Prisoner, when brought to his Trial, he is likewise acquitted. And the Justice of Peace who committed him, delivers up the Examination he took of him, subscribed by those whom he has bound to give Evidence who are sued upon their Recognizance.

As to Prisoners that stand not indicted, but were only sent to Prison upon Suspicion, they are proclaimed in this manner. *A. B. Prisoner, stands here at the Bar. If any Man can say any thing against him, let him speak, for the Prisoner stands at his Discretion.*

... If, upon this, no Evidence appears against him, he is acquitted, and this is called *Deliverance by Proclamation*. (2)

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Courts of Sheriffs, Mayors, and Aldermen, Court-Leets, Court-Barons, and Courts of Conscience. Also, of the Court of Admiralty, Court-Marshal, and the Forest-Courts.

A Sheriff is a Magistrate, whose Power reaches all over the County, except such Cities and Towns as are Counties themselves.

All Sheriffs are thus appointed by the Sovereign. First, the Judges nominate Six fit Men of each County, and commonly Gentlemen of good Estates; a List of whom is given to the Queen, out of which Her Majesty chuses whom she thinks fit, by pricking their Names with a Pin: From whence this Election is call'd *Pricking*. Formerly a Sheriff served many Years together, and now 'tis like that of a Mayor, but a yearly Office; except that of the Sheriff of *Westmorland*, which is hereditary by Charter from King *John*; the Earl of *Thanet* being now in Possession of it.

The Office of Sheriff is both Ministerial, and Judicial. As Their Office is Ministerial, the Sheriff is to execute the Queen's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the Queen's Courts of Justice. He is to impanel Juries, to bring Causes and Malefactors to Trial, and to see the Sentences executed. In short, all Execution of the Law is by the Sheriff, all Suits beginning, and Process being served by him. 'Tis also part of his Office to collect all publick Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments into the Exchequer, or where the Queen shall appoint; and to make such Payments out of 'em, as Her Majesty shall command him to do. At the Assizes he is to attend the Itinerant Judges, and guard them all the Time they are in the County.

As his Office is Judicial, he keeps two several Courts, one called the *County-Court*, and the other the *Sheriff's-Turn*. viz. *County-Court*, and *Sheriff's Turn*. The first is held Monthly by the Sheriff himself, or his Under-Sheriff, in which he hears and determines civil Causes of the County, under 40 s. But this is no Court of Record. The *Sheriff's-Turn* is one, and the Queen's *Leet* through all the County. Here Inquiry is made of all criminal Offences against the Common Law, in which he is not restrained by Statute-law. This Court is held twice a Year; but all Peers of the Realm, Clergymen, and such as keep Courts of their own, are exempted from its Jurisdiction.

Lastly,

Lastly, all those Officers commonly called *Bayliffs*, and in the City of *London*, *Sergeants*, are appointed by the Sheriff to serve Writs, to distrain Goods, and to summon the County Sessions and Assizes.

Mayors.

As the Sheriff's Power extends, as I said before, over the whole County, so does a Mayor's Power over the Corporation of which he is Mayor.

The Mayor is the prime Magistrate of a Corporation, whether a City or Town; is the Queen's Lieutenant, and represents her Person. He is chosen out of the Body of Aldermen, but holds only for one Year.

In some Places this Magistrate is called by the Name of *Bayliff*, chosen out of a certain Number of Burgesses, and has the same Power as a Mayor. The Normans brought in the Title of *Mayor*, which comes from the French Word *Maire*: And is observable, that the Mayors of *London* and *York* only have the Title of *Lord*.

Mayor's Court.

The Mayor, with his Brethren the Aldermen, keeps a Court, and they, with the *Common-Council*, have a Power to make By-Laws, for the better Government of the City or Corporation, provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. So that the Mayor, Aldermen, and *Common-Council*, represent in a manner the Queen, Lords, and Commons assembled in Parliament; such is the Uniformity of the English Government.

If the Citizens be taxed, 'tis by themselves, or their Representatives; every Trade having some of their own Members always of the Council, to see that nothing be done to their Prejudice.

Court-Leets, and Court-Barons.

Court-Leets, and *Court-Barons*, are properly belonging to Lords of Mannors; who appoint *Stewards* to hold them in their Names.

The first, otherwise called *View of Frank-Pledge*, is a Court of Record, and the Word *Leet* signifies a Law-Day. But all Mannors have not the Credit of this Court, no Subjects being intrusted with this Power, but such as were in Favour with the King or whom he had great Confidence in. For, where-ever this Court is kept, 'tis reputed to be the King's Court, because its Authority is derived from the Crown.

To this Court all are called to swear Fidelity to the King who live within the Homage. Here Inquiry is made of Riots, Blood-shed, and privy Conspiracies; to which the Oversight of Measures has been added. And what Offences are found especially great ones, ought to be certify'd to the Justices of Assize. This Court is kept twice a Year, and that at certain Times.

A *Court Baron* is incident to every Mannor, and is so called from the Lord of the Mannor, who was anciently stiled *Baron*.

All the Tenants belonging to the Mannor are summoned to this Court, where part of 'em are sworn for a Jury, which is called

called the *Homage*, not the *Inquest*. Here the *Steward* sits as *Judge*, and directs the *Jury* to enquire principally of Copy-holders and Free-holders deceased since the last *Court*, and bring in their next Heirs; also of any Incroachment, or Intrusion of any Tenant. Here they make likewise Orders and Laws among themselves, with a Penalty for Transgressors, payable to the Lord of the Mannor.

These *Courts*, in short, are of great Use for Men who prefer their Quiet and Advantage in Husbandry, to the Trouble and extravagant Expences of Law-suits. Otherwise either Party may get a Writ out of a higher *Court*, to remove the Plea to *Westminster*.

As for the *Courts of Conscience*, there are many settled by *Courts of Parliament* in several parts of *England*, for the Relief of poor *Conscience* People, that cannot spare Money to go to Law with their Debtors, or to pay their Creditors in the Strictness of Law. These *Courts* are established for their Relief, so far as to recover their Debts, and pay their own upon easy Terms, suitable to their Circumstances. But then the Debt must be under 40 Shillings.

From the *Courts* aforesaid, most of 'em guided by the *Common Court of Law*, I come now to a *Court* which is ruled by the *Civil Law*; I mean the *Court of Admiralty*, concerned in Maritime Affairs, *Admiralty*, whose Judge is commonly a Doctor of the *Civil Law*.

The Writs and Degrees of this *Court* run in the Name of the *Lord High Admiral*, who has here his Advocate and Proctor, by whom all others are presented, and admitted by the Judge. All the Places and Offices belonging to this *Court*, are in the Gift of the *Lord High Admiral*.

Here is particularly a Register, and a Marshal. The Marshal attends the *Court*, carrying a Silver Oar before the Judge, on which are the Queen's Arms, and the Lord High Admiral's.

The *Court* is held in the Afternoon in the *Common-Hall*, at *Dockers-Commons*.

The *Court-Marshal* judges of any Suit concerning the Arms *Court* of Nobility, or Gentry, and the *Earl-Marshal* of *England* (or *Marshal*, his Deputy) is the proper Judge thereof. For the *Earl-Marshal* is vested with a Power of ordering, judging, and determining all Matters concerning Arms, Crests, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees, Devices, and Ensigns Armorial; also of making and prescribing Rules, Ordinances, and Decrees for granting, controlling, and Regulation thereof, and the putting in Execution the Laws and Ordinances relating thereunto.

This *Court* is kept in the Hall of the Heralds Office, and sometimes in the *Court of Requests*; where any Nobleman or Gentleman, abused in Point of Honour or Arms, may find Relief.

The *Forest-Courts* are established for the Conservation of the *Forest*-Queen's Forests, and preventing all Abuses therein. To which *Courts*. end

end there are 3 Courts, one called the *Justice of Eyre Seat*, another the *Swainmote*, and the Third is the *Court of Attachment*.

The *First*, by ancient Custom, should be held every third Year by the *Justice in Eyre* of the Forest, in his Circuit for that purpose.

Swainmote is as incident to a Forest, as a *Pie-powder Court* to a Fair. By the Charter of the Forests, this Court is held twice a Year before the Verderors of the Forests, as Judges.

In the *Court of Attachment*, the Verderors have only a Power to receive the *Attachment* of Offenders against Vert and Venison, and to inroll them, in order to be presented and punished at the next Justice-seat.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Spiritual Courts.

Convocation. I Begin with the *Convocation*, which is a general Assembly of the Clergy, to consult of Church Matters. The same is either *National* or *Provincial*, that is, of the Clergy of both Provinces, or only of one; and never meets, but in Time of Parliament.

'Tis like the Parliament, divided into two Houses, the *Upper* and the *Lower*: And all Members thereof have, by Statute, the same Privileges for themselves and menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have.

The *Upper House*, in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops. The Archbishop, who is the President thereof, sits in a Chair at the upper End of the Table, and the Bishops on each side, all in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods; the Archbishop's Hood being furred with Ermine, and the Bishops with Minever.

The *Lower House* consists of the Deans and Arch-Deacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for the inferior Clergy of the Dioceses.

Henry the Seventh's Chappel at Westminster, is the usual Meeting-place for the Province of *Canterbury*; and *York*, the place for the Province of *York*.

The first Business of the *Lower House* is to chuse a *Prolocutor* or Speaker. Who, being chosen, is presented to the *Upper House* by two of the Members; one of them making a Speech in *Latin*, and the *Prolocutor* Elect another. To which the Archbishop answers in the same Language, and approves the Person in the name of all the Bishops.

The Matters debated by both Houses, are properly Church and Religious Matters; first proposed in the *Upper*, and then communicated to the *Lower-House*, the major Vote prevailing in

in each House. But whatever is transacted there, can be of no Force without the Concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, and the Royal Assent.

The executive Power of Ecclesiastical Laws is lodged in several Courts, provided for that purpose: Whose proper Matters are Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Matrimonial Rights, Divorces, general Bastardy, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Penfions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, Apostacy, Simony, Heresy, Schism, Blasphemy, Fornications, Adulteries, Incests, &c.

The manner of Trials in these Courts differs from those at Common Law. The first step here is a Citation, then a Bill and Answer. Next they proceed to Proofs, Witnesses, and Presumption, the Matter being argued *Pro* and *Con*, and the Canon and Civil Law quoted: Whereupon the Judges decide Sentence passeth without any Jury, and then Execution follows.

In Criminal Causes, the Trial is by *Accusation*, the Accuser taking upon him to prove the Crime. Or else by *Denunciation*, when the Church-wardens present upon common Fame, and are not bound to prove, the Crime being notorious, and it being presumed they do it without Malice.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has no less than three several Courts, viz. the Court of Arches, the Court of Audience, and the Court of Peculiars.

The Court of Arches is the most ancient Consistory of the Province of Canterbury, for the Debate of Spiritual Causes; and is so called from the arched Church of St. Mary le Bow, where this Court is usually held.

All Appeals in Church Matters within the Province aforesaid, are directed to this Court, and all Process of it runs in the Name of the Judge: Who is called *Official* of the Court of Arches, otherwise *Dean* of the Arches; because a peculiar Jurisdiction of 13 Parishes in London, called a *Deanry*, is commonly joined to his Officiality. Which *Deanry* is out of the Bishop of London's Jurisdiction, and belongs to the Archbishop.

The *Advocates* that plead in this Court must be Doctors of the Civil Law: Upon whose Petition to the Archbishop, and his Fiat obtained, they are admitted by the Judge, but not allowed to practise the first Year.

Both the Judge and *Advocates* wear Scarlet-Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffety, if they be of Oxford; or white Minever Fur, if of Cambridge, and round black Velver Caps.

Here are also *ten Proctors* to manage Causes, who wear Hoods lined with Lamb-skin, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to their Degree.

By the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by the *Advocates*, and *Petitions* by the *Proctors*, are in the *Latin* Tongue.

Here

Here are two principal Officers, viz. a *Register*, who receives all Libels, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses, files all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court. And an *Auary*, who sets down the Judges Decrees, registers the Court Acts, and sends them in Books to the Registry. Here is also a *Boddy*, who carries a Mace before the *Judge*, and calls the Persons that are cited to appear.

All Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Archbishop's Gift.

Court of Audience.

The next Court to that, and of equal Authority with it, is the *Court of Audience*, whose Original is thus. When the Archbishop heard Causes in his own Palace, he would not finally determine 'em himself, but left them to be discussed by certain Men learned in the *Civil* and *Canon-Law*, hence called his *Auditors*, till at last those Causes were committed to one.

To his Office the *Archbishop's Chancery* was joined heretofore, meddling only with Matter of Office, as granting the Custody of the Spiritualities, Institution to Benefices, dispensing with Banes of Matrimony, &c. Things which are now distinguished from the *Audience*. The Archbishop of *York* has also a *Court of Audience*.

Prerogative Court.

The *Prerogative-Court* is that in which Wills are proved, and all Administrations taken, that belong to the Archbishop by his Prerogative; that is, where the Deceased had Goods of any considerable Value out of the Diocese wherein he died. That Value is usually 5 *l.* but in the Diocese of *London* 10 *l.*

Upon any Contest about such Will or Administration, the Cause is properly debated and decided in this Court, to which there belongs a *Judge*; Who is attended in the Court by a *Register*, to set down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, to keep the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties deceased that have left *Bona notabilia*, &c.

There are six Clerks under the Register, severally appointed for such and such Counties; and his Office, commonly called the *Prerogative-Office*, is now kept in *Deans-Court*, near *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, where for a moderate Fee one may have a Copy of any Will.

The Court formerly held in the *Consistory* of *St. Paul's*, is now kept in the *Common-Hall* at *Doctors-Commons*, next Day after the Arches in the Afternoon.

The Archbishop of *York* has also such another Court, which is called his *Exchequer*, but far inferior to this, as to Power and Profit.

Court of Peculiars.

The *Court of Peculiars* is about certain Parishes, that have Jurisdiction within themselves for Probate of Wills, &c. and therefore exempt from the Bishops Courts. The See of *Canterbury* has no less than 57 such Peculiars, it being an ancient Privilege of that See, that where-ever any Mannor or Advowson does belong to it, the Parish becomes exempt from the ordinary

and is reputed *Peculiar*. So the Queen's Chappel is a *Royal Peculiar*, exempt from all spiritual Jurisdiction, and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of Her Majesty.

I must not omit here the *Court of Delegates*, so called, as consisting of Commoners delegated or appointed by Royal Commission, to sit upon an Appeal to the Queen in the Court of Chancery.

Court of Delegates.

But this is no standing Court, the Judges being appointed by the Lord Chancellour (or Lord Keeper) under the Great Seal of England, only *pro illa vice*. So that, upon every Cause or Business, there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the Nature of the Cause. Sometimes Bishops, Common-Law-Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilians; sometimes Bishops, and sometimes Civilians only.

In this Court the Citations and Decrees run in the Queen's Name, and here is a standing Register. From hence there lies no Appeal in common Course, but the Queen may grant a Commission of Review, under the Great Seal.

Besides the Courts aforesaid, every Bishop has a Court of his own, which is held in the Cathedral of his Diocese, and is called *Consistory Court*: Over which he has a *Chancellor*, who being learned in the Civil and Canon Law, sits as Judge. And if his Diocese be large, he has besides a *Commissary* in some remote Place, who judges certain Causes limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission.

Bishops Courts.

Lastly, every Arch-deacon has his Court, in which small Differences arising within his Jurisdiction are determined.

Arch-deacons and Deans Courts.

The Dean and Chapter of every Cathedral or Collegiate Church, have also a Court, wherein they take Cognizance of Causes depending upon the said Churches. (o)

CHAP. XL.

Of the Punishments inflicted upon Offenders.

AS the Use of *Racks*, to extort Confession from the Mouth of Delinquents, is banished from England; so the capital or cruel Punishment of *Breaking upon the Wheel*, used in most Countries of Europe, or *Impaling* the Criminal, frequent among the Turks, we look'd upon here as too cruel and barbarous for Christians to use.

'Tis true, the Punishment of *Traytors* against the King had a Piece of Cruelty, when their Entrails were pulled out of their Bellies, and burnt before their Faces, before they were quite dead: But of late Years no Traytor has been cut down alive.

*Pressing to
Death.*

For such as stand *Mute* at their Trial, and refuse to plead *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*, *Pressing to Death* is the proper Punishment. In such a Case the Prisoner is laid in a low dark Room, in the Prison, all naked but his Privy Members, his Back upon the bare Grounds, his Arms and Legs stretched with Cords, and fastened to the several Quarters of the Room. This done, he has a great Weight of Iron and Stone laid upon him. His Diet, till he die, is only 3 Morsels of Barley-bread without Drink the next Day; and if he lives beyond it, he has nothing else but as much foul Water as he can drink 3 several times, and that without any Bread: Which grievous Death some resolute Offenders have chosen, to save their Estates to their Children. But, in case of High Treason, the Criminal's Estate is forfeited to the Sovereign, as in all capital Crimes, notwithstanding his being pressed to Death.

Hanging.

The most usual Punishment in *England* for capital Crimes, *Hanging*: In order to which the condemned Prisoner is conveyed in a Cart from the Prison to the Place of Execution, and hangs till he be dead; being met at the Gallows by a Clergyman, to prepare him for Death. But, in case of Robbery and Murder, the Malefactor is afterwards hanged in Chains, in *Perpetuum*, so that his Body be wasted or devoured by the Fowls of the Air.

Tho counterfeiting and clipping the Coin be *High Treason* by Law, yet Offenders therein are only hanged. But they are drawn as Traytors, in a Sledge, to the Place of Execution; and, Women, they are burnt alive.

*Burning
alive.*

For *Burning alive* is what the Law inflicts upon Women guilty of *High* or *Petty Treason*, and upon *Witches*. But instead of suffering the utmost Rigour of the Law, the Criminal is usually strangled, before the Fire takes hold of her at the Stake.

Beheading

Beheading is only used for Persons of Quality, convicted of any capital Crime. 'Tis true, the Sentence is the same with that of common Persons; but by the Sovereign's Favour, they are commonly beheaded. Which is done upon a Scaffold erected for that purpose, the Criminal's Head being struck off with an Ax, not Kneeling (as beyond Sea) but lying down upon a Block.

Now, whereas in foreign Countries a Malefactor executed is denied Christian Burial, 'tis otherwise in *England*; which Practice, in this Case, is vindicated by these Arguments: That the Criminal, by suffering Death, has answered the Law; and if he died penitent, we ought to look upon him as reconciled to God: And if so, there's no Reason to deny him Christian Burial.

Therefore 'tis a common Thing upon Execution-Days, in *London* especially, to see Coffins convey'd to the Place of Execution; in which the Corps is laid after Execution, by the Care of Friends, and brought back to be buried.

Traitors indeed must be excepted; a Traitor's Head, and sometimes his Quarters, being commonly expos'd to publick View, over a Gate of the Town.

The Law of England includes all capital Crimes in these three, viz. *High-Treason*, *Petty-Treason*, and *Felony*.

The first is a Crime of State, which consists in Plotting, Conspiring, or Rising up in Arms against the Sovereign, and endeavouring to subvert the Government. Counterfeiting, and clipping the Coin, is also *High-Treason* by Law.

Petty-Treason is, when a Child kills his Father; a Servant his Master or Mistress; a Wife her Husband; or a Clergyman his Relate.

And by *Felony* are meant Thefts, Robberies, Murders, &c.

I come now to such Punishments as are not capital, or do not reach to Death.

As, 1. *Burning in the Hand*, a Punishment inflicted upon such as are found guilty of *Manslaughter*, or *Chance-medley*, which are distinguished from *Murder*. *Burning in the Hand.*

For *Manslaughter*, in the Sense of the Law, is the unlawful killing of one, without premeditated Malice: As when two that formerly meant no harm to one another, meet, and suddenly falling out, the one kills the other. 'Tis *Felony*, because here is a present Intent to kill; but he is allowed the *Benefit of the Clergy* for the first time.

Chance-medley, or *Manslaughter by Misadventure*, is the casual killing of a Man, not altogether without the Killer's Fault, tho' without an evil Intent; for which the Offender shall have his Pardon of course, unless he were doing an unlawful Act.

Thus when two are fighting together, if a third Man, who comes to part them, is killed by one of the two, tho' the Offender did it without an evil Intent, or any Malice forethought, he shall be brought in *Guilty of Murder*, because fighting with another, he was doing an unlawful Act. And if they were met with premeditated Malice, the one intending to kill the other, then is *Murder* in them both.

As for Thieves and Robbers admitted to their *Clergy*, they are put in the *Hand*, and put to six Months hard Labour, with Bread and Water. Which is worse to many of them than hanging.

Whipping, and *Transportation*, are proper Punishments for *Perjury*, *Whipping* *Larceny*, or small Theft, under the ancient Value of Twelve-pence. The *Transportation* is into the *West-Indies*, for Term of *Transportation* during which they are used as Slaves.

The *Pillory* is properly used for Cheats, Perjurers, Libellers, *Pillory and* Blasphemers; and the *Stocks*, for vagrant idle Fellows, *Stocks*.

They can give no good Account of themselves.

There are also pecuniary Mulcts, called *Fines*, inflicted upon *Fines and* some Offenders, who must remain in Prison till the same be *Imprisonment*.

In case of a *Premunire* and *Misprison* (or concealing) of Treason, the Offender forfeits the Profits of his Lands during his Life, and all his Goods, besides Imprisonment for Life, with

Punishments from The Spiritual Courts have also their Punishments. Some peculiar to the Clergy, and some common to the Clergy and the Laity.

the Spiritual Courts Of the first sort is, 1. *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Clergyman is, for some scandalous Offence, suspended for a Time from his Office. 2. *Suspensio a Beneficio*, when he is for some Time deprived of the Profits of his Benefice. 3. *Deprivatio ab Officio & Beneficio*, whereby he loses both his Office and Benefice, which is commonly for some heinous or capital Crime. Then he is solemnly strip by the Bishop of his Priestly Habits, and delivered up to the Civil Power, to be punished as Lay-man.

I come now to the *Spiritual Punishments*, inflicted both upon the Clergy and Laity.

Excommunication One is *Excommunication*, or an Exclusion from the Church, which is of two sorts, *Minor* and *Major*, the Lesser and the Greater.

The first is an Exclusion from the Communion of the Lords Supper, upon Contempt of the Court. Which Power the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest, with the Chancellor of his Court; and then the Party excommunicated is, by Law disabled from being a Plaintiff in any Suit.

The second is for enormous Crimes, as Heresy, Incest, Adultery. This is pronounced by the Bishop himself, and is not only an Exclusion from the Company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Concerns; a Person so excommunicated being disabled from being Plaintiff, or Witness in any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastical. And if he continue so excommunicated, without acknowledging and giving Satisfaction for his Offence, a Writ comes against him out of Chancery, *De Excommunicato capiendo*, to call him into Prison without Bail, and there to lie till he has fully satisfy'd for his Offence.

Anathema Another Punishment is that called *Anathema*, used only for obstinate Hereticks: Whereby the Offender is declared a public Enemy of God, cursed, and delivered over to eternal Damnation. This is done by the Bishop himself, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or Twelve other grave and beneficial Clergymen.

Publick Penance The third is a publick Penance, when the Delinquent is compelled to make a publick Confession of his Fault in Church, which is done after this manner. Upon a Sunday he stands first in the Church porch, in a white Sheet, barefoot, and with a white Rod in his Hand. Thus he bewails his Crime, and begs of every one that passes by to pray for him. This done, he enters the Church, falls down upon his Knees, and kisses the Ground. Then he is placed in the Middle

the Church, over against the Minister; who makes a Discourse upon the foulness of his Crime, and pronounces the Absolution, upon his humble Acknowledgment of it; and his solemn Promise (with God's Help) to watch more carefully for the Time to come against the Temptations of the World, the Flesh, and the Devil. The Penitent, on his side, humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him, and receive him into their holy Communion; and in Testimony thereof, to say with him aloud the Lord's Prayer, and so forth.

But if the Crime be not very notorious, the said Penitent may be committed, at the Delinquent's Request, into a *Penitentiary House*, for the Poor of the Parish, or some other pious Use, provided this appears to be the more probable Way to reclaim the Offender.

CHAP. XLII.

Of English Computation, Numbering, Weights, Measures, Money.

[English Computation.]

AT the beginning of Christianity they reckoned in Great Britain, as did all the other Subjects of the Roman Empire at that Time, according to the then Roman Accounts, by the Year since the Building of Rome, by the Consuls, or by the Years of the Reign of the Emperors; afterwards (in the Reign of Constantine the first Christian Emperor) by Indictions, or Cycles of Fifteen Years. At length, in the Reign of the Emperor Justinian, 532 Years after Christ's Incarnation, (and not before) all Christians generally began to account from the Republick Year of Christ's Nativity, at which Time one Dionysius Exiguus, or Abbar, a worthy Roman, had finish'd a Cycle for the Observation of Easter, which was then generally received, and is still observed by the Church of England; the Ground whereof is thus; the Vernal Equinox at that Time was accounted to be the 21st of March, and by consequence must be the earliest New Moon, and then March the 8th must be the earliest New Moon, and April the 18th must be the latest Full Moon, which falling on a Sunday, (as it will when the Dominical Letter is A, and the Golden Number 8.) then Easter that Year will be April the 25th. So when the New Moon shall be on March 3, (as it will when the Dominical Letter is D, and the Golden Number 16.) then Easter will be on the 22d of March, as was in the Year 1668.

But the Romish Church inventing new Rules for finding of Easter, it happens sometimes their Easter is full five Weeks be-

five ours, and sometimes with ours, but never after ours; in Pope Gregory the Thirteenth, in the Year 1582, having observ'd, that upon an exact Account, the Year contained above 355 Days, not full 6 Hours, (as had been from the Time of Julius Caesar hitherto reckon'd) but only 5 Hours, 46 Minutes, and 16 Seconds; and this Difference of almost 11 Minutes in the space of about 134 Years make one whole Day, which being not consider'd since the Regulation of Easter, had brought back the Year at least 10 Days; infomuch that the Vernal Equinox, which was at first on the 21st of March, was now on the 11th of March; by reason whereof sometimes two Full Moons pass between the Equinox and Easter, contrary to the primitive Institution thereof; which was, That Easter should always be observ'd on the Sunday following the first Full Moon after the Vernal Equinox. Pope Gregory then having observ'd these inconveniencies, resolv'd at once to take away 10 Days, and cut out of the Month of October, by calling the 5th Day thereof the 15th; and that for that Year, those Festivals which fell in those 10 Days, which by reason of the Vintage-time, were but few, should be celebrated upon the 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of that Month; and that the Equinox might never Retrocede for the future, it was then provided, that every 400 Years, three Bissextile Years should be left out; that is, in the Year 1700, 1800, and 1900; and so again in 2100, 2200, and 2300, leaving the Year 2000 to have its Bissextile; and so every 400 Years.

The English Nation, as most of the other States that withdrew themselves from the Bishop of Rome's usurp'd Authority before the said Year 1582, except Holland and Zealand, observ'd still the ancient Account made by Julius Caesar, Forty three Years before the Birth of Christ, which is therefore call'd the Old Style, or Julian Account; the other observ'd by those who are still under the Romish Yoke, is call'd the New Style, or Gregorian Account; and is (by reason of the aforesaid 10 Days taken away with the Bissextile the last Year) now 11 Days before ours, for the beginning of Months, and for all fixed Festivals; but various for all moveable Feasts.

Easter, and the other moveable Feasts in England, are more certainly thus found; Shrove Tuesday is always the first Tuesday after the first New Moon after January; and the Sunday following is Quadragesima, and the sixth Sunday after is Easter-day, and the fifth Sunday after Easter is Rogation Sunday, and the Tuesday following, being Forty Days after the Resurrection, is Ascension Day; Ten Days after which, or Fifty Days after Easter, Pentecost, or Whitsunday, and the Sunday following is Trinity Sunday: Which Computation of the Church of England, agrees with all the Eastern Christian Churches; for they find Easter by the Rules which were generally receiv'd by all Christendom, Anno 532, and ever since, till 1582, it was

tered by the Pope, as aforesaid, and that was, *That Easter-Day should always be on the first Sunday after the first Full Moon after the 21st of March, which was then the Vernal Equinox.* Yet it cannot be denied, but that this old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient; for tho' the Church begin the Year January 1st, yet the State beginning it March 25, according to our Lawyers reckoning, two *Easters* will be observed in one Year; as in the Year 1667, the first *Easter* fell out the 25th of April, and the second the 22d of March following, and not one *Easter* in the ensuing Twelve Months.

But to reduce all to the same Order as it was at the Birth of Christ, that so the *Annunciation* or Conception of our Saviour may be at the *Vernal Equinox*, his *Nativity* at the *Winter Solstice*, as it ought to be, may easily be effected, if the King had been pleased to command, *That from the Year 1681, forward, there might have been omitted fifteen Leap-Years; that is, if there had been no more Dies Intercalares for the next sixty Years to come, but that every Year should consist of 365 Days only, for thereby would the Year be brought back just twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds; for the Year consisting of 365 Days, four Hours, forty nine Minutes, and sixteen Seconds, every fourth Year putting in a whole Day, or Twenty four Hours, there is put in too much by Forty two Minutes, and Fifty six Seconds, which by 418 Leap-Years since Christ's Birth, to the Year 1581, hath thrust back our Year twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds.*

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth Sunday before *Christmas-Day*, or the nearest Sunday to *S. Andrew's-Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to Almanacks, begins on the first of *January*; but the *English Church* begins the Year from the Day of *Christ's Incarnation*, on the 25th of *March*; which is also observ'd in *Spain*; yet the *Portuguese* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *August*; the *Venetians* on the 1st of *March*, according to the *Epact*; the *Grecians* on the Longest Day; as the old *Romans* did on the Shortest Day; which two last seems to have most Reason, as beginning just at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The Natural Day consisting of Twenty four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians* and ancient *Romans*, at Mid-night, and counted by twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by twelve Hours to next Mid-night; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries, their Account is from Sun-setting by Twenty four of the Clock, to the next Sun-setting; and at *Noremberg* and *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, according to the old *Jewish* and *Babylonian* Account, they began at the first Hour after Sun-rising; to count One of

the Clock, and so again at the first Hour after Sun-setting, but *Astronomers* accommodating their Calculations to the most noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians*, and some others.

ENGLISH NUMBRING. There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongst all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they then apply'd the Fingers of one, and sometimes of both Hands, to things whereof they desired to keep Account; (as is yet done among the illiterate *Indians*) and thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but Ten in almost all Nations, and in some Nations but Five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem*, *Undecim*, *Duodecim*, &c.

Things that are sold by Tale and not by Weight, are thus accounted.

Cod-Fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. *Eels*; to the Strike; 10 Strike to the Bind. *Herrings* 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thousand, which make a *Barrel*; and 12 Barrels a *Last*.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, 40 Skins is a *Timber*; other Skins, five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a *Ream*; 10 Ream to a *Bale*.

Of Parchment, Twelve Skins make a *Dozen*; and five *Dozen* a *Roll*.

Of Hides, 10 are a *Dicker*; 20 *Dickers* a *Last*. Of *Gloves*, 10 Pair a *Dicker*.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES. For *Weights* and *Measures* at present used in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and abundance of Care taken by our *Antecessors* to prevent all Cheating and Deceit therein.

By Chap. 27. of *Magna Charta*, the *Weights* and *Measures* ought to be the same over all *England*, and those to be according to the King's Standards of *Weights* and *Measures*, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a special Officer of his House, called the *Clerk* or *Controller of the Market*.

Of *Weights*, there are two sorts us'd at present throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-Weight*, and *Avoirdupois*. In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a *Penny-Weight* *Sterling*; 20 *Penny-Weight* make one *Ounce*; 12 *Ounces* make a *Pound*; so there are 480 Grains in the *Ounce*, and 5760 Grains in the *Pound*.

By *Troy-Weight* we weigh *Bread*, *Corn*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Jewels*, and *Liquors*. The *Apothecaries* and *Goldsmiths* have the same *Pound*, *Ounce* and *Grain*; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains *Gr.* make a *Scruple* 3; 3 *Scruples* 1 *Drachm* 3, 8 *Drachm* 1 *Ounce* 3, 12 *Ounces* 1 *Pound* 16, so that the 16 is in

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Note, That altho' the Apothecaries make up their Medicines by Troy-Weight, they buy their Drugs by Avoirdupois-Weight. The Goldsmiths reckon 24 Gr. make a Penny-Weight, 20 Gr. 1 Ounce, 12 Oun. 1 Pound. So that there is in

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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By Avoirdupois-Weight are all other Things weighed, as Mer-
cury and Grocery Ware, Metals, Woolly, Fallow, and the like,
which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Oun-
ces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters an Hundred, 20
Hundred a Tun : So that there is in

Tun.	Hund.	Quart.	Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The Troy Ounce is more than the Avoirdupois Ounce, for 31
Ounces Troy, are equal to 56 Ounces Avoirdupois.
But the Avoirdupois Pound is more than the Troy Pound, for
14 Pound Avoirdupois are equal to 17 Pound Troy-Weight.

Note,

Nota, That Bakers, who live in Corporation-Towns make their Bread by *Troy-Weight*, but they who live not in Corporations, are to make it by *Avoirdupois-Weight*; for Free-men are allow'd 3 d. in the Bushel more for Profit, than those that are Free.

For Instance, when the current Market-price of middling Wheat is 5 s. per Bushel, a Free-man Baker must make a *Penny Wheaten-Loaf* to weigh 11 Ounces *Troy-Weight*, and Three Half-penny White-Loaves the like Weight: But they that are not Free-men must make it as heavy as when the Market-price is but 4 s. 9 d. per Bushel, and when it is 5 s. per Bushel, they must out-weigh the Free-mens Penny-Loaf by ten Drachms, and make their Household Penny-Loaf a Pound, or Sixteen Ounces *Avoirdupois*, and Fourteen Drachms.

The *Tun* is twenty Hundred Weight of every thing but Beer of which there is but Nineteen Hundred and an half to the *Tun* or Fodder.

Wooll is weigh'd by the *Clove*, which is 7 Pounds, or by the *Stone*, which is 14 Pounds; or by the *Tod*, i. e. 28 Pounds; or by the *Way*, 182 Pounds; or the *Sack*, 364 Pounds, or the *Load* 4568 Pounds.

In *Essex* they weigh Cheese and Butter by eight Pounds to the *Clove*, and 31 Cloves, or 256 Pounds to the *Way*: In *Suffolk* they allow 42 of those Cloves, or 336 Pounds to the *Way*.

Butchers commonly allow but 8 Pounds to the *Stone*, *Horned Racers* 14.

56 Pounds of Butter, or 60 Pounds of Soap make a *Fish* and two *Pirkins* a *Barrel*.

A *Faggot* of Steel is 120 Pounds; a *Burden* of *Good Steel* 180 Pounds; Iron and Shot are weigh'd 14 Pounds to the *Stone* 28 to the *Quarter*, &c.

Hay is sold by the *Truss* 56 Pounds, and by the *Load* 36 *Trusses*, 18 Hundred, or 2016 Pounds.

Sugar, Pepper, Nutmeg, Cinamon, Allum, have but Thirteen Pounds and an half to the *Stone*, and 168 Pounds to the Hundred.

A *Seam* of Glass is 24 *Stone*, five Pounds to the *Stone*, make 120 Pounds.

A *Barrel* of Gun-powder is 100 Pounds, and 24 Barrels to the *Last*.

MEASURES. Measures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest *Applicative Measure* is a *Barley Corn*, where three in length make a *Fingers breadth*, or *Inch*; four *Inches* make a *Hand*; three *Hands* a *Foot*; one *Foot* and an half make a *Cubit*, two *Cubits* a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are 16 *Nails*; one *Yard* and a *Quarter* makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell* or *Strick*, by which *Tapestry* is measured, is but $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Yard*; five *Foot* make a *Geometrical Pace*; five *Foot* a *Fathom*; sixteen *Foot* and a half make a *Perche*, or *Rod*; but there are other *Customary Perches* or *Poles*.

XLI. GREATER BRITAIN.

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Eighteen Feet for Fens and Woodland, Twenty one for
 Lancashire and Irish Measure, and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scots; Forty Perch
 make a Furlong; eight Furlongs, or 320 Perch make an English
 Mile: which according to the Statute of 11 Hen. VII. ought to
 be 1760 Yards, 5280 Foot, that is 280 Foot more than the Ita-
 lian Mile; 60 Miles (more exactly sixty nine English Miles and
 half) make a Degree, and 360 such Degrees, or 24840 Miles,
 compass the whole Globe of the Earth.

Note, That the Measures of Cloth in England are as follow;
 Kent, York, Reading Clothes, 6 Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, 30 or
 34 Yards long, 86 Pound Weight.

Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, 7 Quarters, 29 Yards, 80 Pound.

Worcester, Coventry, Hereford, six Quarters, 30 or 33 Yards,
 86 Pound.

Gloucester, Oxon, Wilts, Somerset, 7 Quarters, 29 or 32 Yards,
 86 Pound.

Suffolk Sorting, six Quarters, 24 and 26 Yards, 64 Pound.

Broad and Narrow Yorkshires, four Quarters, 24 and 25 Yards,
 80 Pound.

Towson and Bridgewater, seven Quarters, 12 and 13 Yards,
 80 Pound.

Devonshire Kerfies and Dozens, four Quarters, 12 and 13
 Yards, 13 Pound.

Chequer Kerfies, Grays, strip'd and plain, four Quarters,
 17 and 18 Yards, 24 Pound.

Penninstons or Forests, three Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 and 13 Yards,
 8 Pound.

Sorting Penninston, six Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 and 15 Yards,
 15 Pound.

Wathers of Lancashire, 17 and 18 Yards, 17 Pound.

Sack of Wooll, 364 Pound.

Tod 28 Pound, to 1 Sack 13 Tods.

A Nale 7 Pound.

1 Sack makes 4 Standard Cloaths, 24 Yards long 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, of
 86 Pound Weight, call'd Sorting Cloaths.

Horses are measured by the Hand, which is 4 Inches.

For measuring of Land in England, forty Perches in length,
 and four in breadth, make an Acre of Land, (so called from the
 German Word *Acker*, and that from the Latin Word *Ager*) thir-
 ty Acres ordinarily make a Yard-Land, and an Hundred Acres are
 accounted an Hide of Land, and six Hundred forty Acres a
 Mile Square.

Eighteen Feet for Pans and Woodland, Twenty one for
Landscape and the Measure of the same is forty two
A Table of Long Measure.

12	18	36	72	144	288	576	1152	2304	4608	9216	18432	36864	73728	147456	294912	589824	1179648	2359296	4718592	9437184	18874368	37748736	75497472	150994944	301989888	603979776	1207959552	2415919104	4831838208	9663676416	19327352832	38654705664	77309411328	154618822656	309237645312	618475290624	1236950581248	2473901162496	4947802324992	9895604649984	19791209299968	39582418599936	79164837199872	158329674399744	316659348799488	633318697598976	1266637395197952	2533274790395904	5066549580791808	10133099161583616	20266198323167232	40532396646334464	81064793292668928	162129586585337856	324259173170675712	648518346341351424	1297036692682702848	2594073385365405696	5188146770730811392	10376293541461622784	20752587082923245568	41505174165846491136	83010348331692982272	166020696663385964544	332041393326771929088	664082786653543858176	1328165573307087716352	2656331146614175432704	5312662293228350865408	10625324586456701730816	21250649172913403461632	42501298345826806923264	85002596691653613846528	170005193383307227693056	340010386766614455386112	680020773533228910772224	1360041547066457821544448	2720083094132915643088896	5440166188265831286177792	10880332376531662572355584	21760664753063325144711168	43521329506126650289422336	87042659012253300578844672	174085318024506601157689344	348170636049013202315378688	696341272098026404630757376	1392682544196052809261514752	2785365088392105618523029504	5570730176784211237046059008	11141460353568422474092118016	22282920707136844948184236032	44565841414273689896368472064	89131682828547379792736944128	178263365657094759585473882256	356526731314189519170947764512	713053462628379038341895529024	1426106925256758076683791058048	2852213850513516153367582116096	5704427701027032306735164232192	11408855402054064613470328464384	22817710804108129226940656928768	45635421608216258453881313857536	91270843216432516907762627715072	182541686432865033815525255430144	365083372865730067631050510860288	730166745731460135262101021720576	1460333491462920270524202043441152	2920666982925840541048404086882304	5841333965851681082096808173764608	11682667931703362164193616347529216	23365335863406724328387232695058432	46730671726813448656774465390116864	93461343453626897313548930780233728	186922686907253794627097861560467456	373845373814507589254195723120934912	747690747629015178508391446241869824	149538149525803035701678289248373952	299076299051606071403356578496747904	598152598103212142806713156993495808	1196305196206424285613426313986991616	2392610392412848571226852627973983232	4785220784825697142453705255947966464	9570441569651394284907410511895932928	19140883139302788569814821023791865856	38281766278605577139629642047583731712	76563532557211154279259284095167463424	153127065114422308558518568190334926848	306254130228844617117037136380669853696	612508260457689234234074272761339707392	1225016520915378468468148545522679414784	2450033041830756936936297091045358829568	4900066083661513873872594182090717659136	9800132167323027747745188364181435318272	19600264334646055495490376728362866636448	39200528669292110990980753456725733272896	78401057338584221981961506913451466545792	156802114677168443963923013826902933091584	31360422935433688792784602765380586618304	62720845870867377585569205530761173236608	125441691741734755171138411061522346473216	250883383483469510342276822123044692946432	501766766966939020684553644246089385892864	1003533533933878041369107288492178771785728	2007067067867756082738214569984357543571456	4014134135735512165476429139968715087142912	8028268271471024330952858279937430174285824	16056536542942048661905716559874860348571648	32113073085884097323811433119749720697143296	64226146171768194647622866239499441394286592	128452292343536389295245732478998882788571884	25690458468707277859049146495799776557713768	51380916937414555718098292991599553115427536	102761833874829111436196585983199106230855072	205523667749658222872393171966398212461710144	411047335499316445744786343932796424923420288	822094670998632891489572687865592849846840576	1644189341997265782979145375731185699693681152	3288378683994531565958290751462371399387362304	6576757367989063131916581502924742798774724608	13153514735978126263833163005849485597549449216	26307029471956252527666326011698971195098898432	52614058943912505055332652023397942390197796864	105228117887825010110665304046795884780395593728	210456235775650020221330608093591769560791187456	420912471551300040442661216187183539121582374912	841824943102600080885322432374367078243164749824	1683649886205200161770644864748734156486329499648	3367299772410400323541289729497468312972658999296	6734599544820800647082579458994936625945317998592	13469199089641601294165158917989873251890635997184	26938398179283202588330317835979746503781271994368	53876796358566405176660635671959493007562543988736	107753592717132810353321271343118986015125087977472	215507185434265620706642542686237972030250175954944	431014370868531241413285085372475944060500351909888	862028741737062482826570170744951888121000703819776	1724057483474124965653140341489903776242001407639552	3448114966948249931306280682979807552484002815279104	6896229933896499862612561365959615104968005630558208	13792459867792999725225122731919230209936011261116416	27584919735585999450450245463838460419872022522232832	551698394711719989009004909276769208397440450444656	1103396789423439978018009818553538416794880900889312	2206793578846879956036019637107076833589761801778624	4413587157693759912072039274214153667179523603557248	8827174315387519824144078548428307334359047207114496	1765434863077503964828815709685661466871808441428992	3530869726155007929657631419371322933743616882857984	7061739452310015859315262838742645867487237765715968	14123478904620031718630525677485291734974475531431936	28246957809240063437261051354970583469948951062863872	5649391561848012687452210270994116693989790212572768	11298783123696025374904420541988233387979580425145536	22597566247392050749808841083976466775959160850291072	45195132494784101499617682167952933551918321700582144	90390264989568202999235364335905867103836643401164288	180780529979136405998470728671811734207673286802328576	361561059958272811996941457343623468415346573604657152	723122119916545623993882914687246936830693147209314304	1446244239233091247987765829374493873661386294418628608	2892488478466182495975531658748987747322772588837257216	57849769569323649919510633174979754946455451776745144	115699539138647299839021266349959509892910913553490288	23139907827729459967804253269991901978582182710690576	46279815655458919935608506539983803957164365421381152	92559631310917839871217013079967607914328730842762304	185119262621835679742434026159935215828657461685524608	370238525243671359484868052319870431657314923371049216	7404770504873427189697361046397408633146298467420984	14809541009746853779394722092794817262292589334841968	29619082019493707558789444185589634524585178669683936	59238164038987415117578888371179269049170377339367872	118476328077974830235157776742358538098340754678735744	23695265615594966047031555348471707619668150935747168	47390531231189932094063110696943415239336301871494336	94781062462379864188126221393886830478672603742988672	1895621249247597283762524427877736609573452074859776	37912424984951945675250488557554732191469041497195552	75824849969903891350500977115109464382938082994391104	151649699939807782701001942230218928765876165988782208	303299399879615565402003884460437857531752331977536	606598799759231130804007768920875715063504663955072	1213197599518462261608015537841751431267009327910144	2426395199036924523216031075683502862534018655820288	4852790398073849046432062151367005725068037311640576	9705580796147698092864124302734011450136074623281152	1941116159229539618572824860546802290027214924656256	3882232318459079237145649721093604580054429849312512	7764464636918158474291299442187209160108859698625024	15528929273836316948582598884374418320217719397250048	31057858547672633897165197768748836640435438794500096	62115717095345267794330395537497673280870877589000192	12423143419069053558866079107499346566141755517800384	24846286838138107117732158214998693132283511035600768	49692573676276214235464316429997386264567022071201536	9938514735255242847092863285999477252913404414240272	19877029470510485694185726571998954505826808828480544	39754058941020971388371453143997909011653617656961088	79508117882041942776742906287995818023307235313922176	159016235764083885553485812575991636046614470627844352	31803247152816777110697162515198327209322884125568864	63606494305633554221394325030396654418645768251137728	127212988611267108442788650060793308837291536502275456	254425977222534216885577300121586617674583073004550912	508851954445068433771154600243173235349166146009101824	101770390889013686754230920048634647069833229201820368	203540781778027373508461840097269294139666458403640736	407081563556054747016923680194538588279332916807281472	814163127112109494033847360389077176558665833614562944	1628326254224218988067694720778154353117331667229125888	3256652508448437976135389441556308706234663334458251776	6513305016896875952270778883112617412469326668916503552	1302661003379375190454155776622523482493865337783300704	2605322006758750380908311553245046964987730675566601408	5210644013517500761816623106490093929975461351133202816	10421288027035001523633246212980187859950922702266405632	208425760540700030472664924259603757199018454045328064	416851521081400060945329848519207514398036908090656128	833703042162800121890659697038415028796073816181312256	1667406084325600243781319394076830057592147632362624512	3334812168651200487562638788153660115184295264725249024	6669624337302400975125277576307320230368590529450498048	13339248674604801950250555152614640460737181058900996096	26678497349209603900501110305229280921474362117801992192	53356994698419207801002220610458561842948724235603984384	106713989396838415602004441220917123685897448471207968768	213427978793676831204008882441834247371794896942415937536	4268559575873536624080177648836684947435897938848318752	8537119151747073248160355297673369894871795877696637504	17074238303494146496320710595346739789743597755393275008	34148476606988292992641421190693479579487191550786550016	6829695321397658598528284238138695915897383110157310032	13659390642795317197056568476277391831794766220314620064	2731878128559063439411313695255478366358953244062924096	5463756257118126878822627390510956732717906488125848192	1092751251423625375764525478102191346543581297625697376	2185502502847250751529050956204382693087162595251394752	4371005005694501503058101912408765386174325190502789504	8742010011389003006116203824817530772348650381005579008	17484020022778006012232407649635061544697300762011158016	34968040045556012024464815299270123089394601524022316032	69936080091112024048929630598540246178789203048044632064	1398721601822240480978592611970804923575784060960892608	2797443203644480961957185223941609847151568121921781216	5594886407288961923914370447883219694303136243843562432	11189772814577923847828740895766439388606272487687124864	2237954562915584769565748179
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A Table of Square Measure.

		3097600	1115136	102400	260640	Miles.
	43560	4840	17424	1	160	4 Acres.
1568160	10890	1210	4356	8	40	Rod.
39204	27225	3025	11089	1	1089	Pole.
3600	25	277	1	1	1	Pace.
1296	9	Yard.	8	1	1	
144	Feet.		8	1	1	

Inch.

Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Tun, and 50 Foot a Load.
Receptive Measure is twofold; first of liquid or moist things;
secondly of dry things.

The ordinary smallest Receptive Measure is called a *Pint*; 2 Pints make a *Quart*; 2 Quarts make a *Pottle*; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon*, a Gallon of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches, and holds of Rain-Water 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces $\frac{1}{4}$ *Avoirdupois*; 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale, 2 such *Firkins* make a *Kilderkin*; and 2 *Kilderkins*, or 32 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Ale; and 12 Barrels a *Last*; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer; 2 such *Firkins*, or 18 Gallons make a *Kilderkin*; two such *Kilderkins*, or thirty six Gallons make a *Barrel* of Beer; one *Barrel* and half, or 54 Gallons make a *Hogshead*; 2 *Hogsheads* make a *Pipe* or *Butt*; and 2 Pipes a *Tun*, consisting of 1728 Pints or Pounds; a *Barrel* of Butter or Soap, is the same with a *Barrel* of Ale.

The *English Wine Measures* are smaller than those of Ale and Beer, and hold proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer Measure are almost five Gallons of Wine Measure, and each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *Avoirdupois* of Rain-Water. Of these Gallons, a *Runlet* of Wine holds 18; half a *Hogshead* 31 Gallons and a half; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons, a *Hogshead* 63 Gallons; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons; a *Pipe* or *Butt* holds 126, and a *Tun* 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

Pints

1970.

8	1	Fishers.	4784	02774
64	8	Kilberk.	92601	0018071
128	16	2	1 Barvel.	721172 +05092
256	32	4	2 Hogfb.	0022
512	64	8	4 3 1 Laft.	0251
3072	384	48	14 12 6	1131 241

Note, That Butter, Fish and Soap are sold by Ale Measure.

A Table of Beer Measure.

Pints.

1	Gallons.		
72	9	Firkins.	
144	18	2	Kilderk.
288	36	4	2 Barrels.
576	72	8	3 2 Hogheads.

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Weight

A Table of Wine Measures.
 A Tun of Wine weighing *Avoirdupois* 17 C. Weight.
 One Pint is 1. 0. 4 Ounces Troy.

Pints.		8 Gallons.			
144	18	Runlets.			
252	31½	1 Barrels.			
336	42	2½	1½	Tierces.	
504	63	3½	2	1½	Hogheads.
672	84	4½	2½	2	1½ Tunions.
1008	126	7	4	3	2 1½ Butts.
2016	256	14	4	6	4 3 2 Tuns.

The same for Honey, Oil, &c.

Note, That a *Rochel* Hoghead is but 46 Gallons; and an *Engl* Country Hoghead but 54. A *Malaga* Butt or Pipe but 112 Gallons: A *Canary* Pipe but 116.
 The received Disproportion in the Weights of Liquids is thus, The *Amphora* of the *Romans*, weigh'd of Wine or Rain Water 50 Pound of *Antwerp* Weight.

Note, That 112 Pound at London makes but 107½ at *Antwerp* *Romans*.

That which contains of Wine or Rain Water 100
 Contains of River-Water 53
 Of Oil or Butter 45
 Of Linseed Oil 39
 Of Honey 35
 Of Quicksilver 8½

To measure dry things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the Gallon, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less than the Ale or Beer Gallon; containing 272½ Cubit Inches, and 9 Pound, 13 Ounces, and 12 Drachms and half of *Avoirdupois* Weighr. Two of these Gallons makes a *Peck*, four *Pecks* a *Bu-*

Busbel, four *Busbels* the *Comb* or *Gurnack*, two *Carthocks* make *Quarter*, *Seam* or *Raff*, and ten *Quarters* a *Last*, which contain 5120 Pints, and so many Pounds *Troy Weight*; so that in a Garrison, 5000 Men, allowing each but a Pound of Bread per diem will consume near a *Last*, or 80 *Bushels* every Day; and 1000 Men in a Ship will drink a Tun of Beer in two Days, allowing each Man about a *Pottle* per diem.

A Table of dry Measure.

Pints.	Quarts.	Pottles.	Gallons.	Pecks.	Busbels.	Quarters.
2	1					
4	2	1				
8	4	2	1			
16	8	4	2	1		
64	32	16	8	4	1	
512	256	128	64	32	8	1
2560	1280	640	320	160	80	2
5120	2560	1280	640	320	80	2

Meal is weigh'd as Corn, but the common Repute is, that a Gallon of Wheaten Meal weighs 7 Pound *Avoirdupois*, and Pounds, 6 Ounces, 4 Penny Weight *Troy*, so a *Busbel* weighs 48 Pound *Avoirdupois*, and 68 Pound, 1 Ounce, 12 Penny Weight *Troy*. All other Grain, and so likewise Salt, Lime, Coal &c. follow this Measure, which is called *Winchester Measure*. But note, That where Sea-Coal and Salt are measured with the *Busbel*, then they are heaped, or else there is allowed five struck *Pecks* to the *Busbel*, and this is called *Water Measure*. 36 *Busbels* are a *Chaldron* of Coals, and on Ship-board they allow 21 *Chaldron* to the Score.

[**MONEY.**] At first all Nations bartered, and exchanged one Commodity for another, but that being found troublesome, a kind of Custom, good liking, or Usage, amongst all civilized Nations, Silver and Gold as most portable, pliable and beautiful, and less subject to rust, have been as early as the Days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Commodity of all Things, and were at first paid only by Weight, till in Process of Time, the Way of Coining, or Stamping Money was found out.

When *Julius Cæsar* first entered this Island, the *Britains* used *Brass Money*, and also *Rings of Iron* instead of Money. And afterwards divers of their *Kings* and *Queens* coined Money of other Metals, of all which there are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious. Not to mention the *Roman Money*, which by the great Quantities continually found, seems to have been of common Use.

In the time of *King Richard I.* Money coined in the *East Parts of Germany*, being for its Purity highly esteem'd, some of these *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employ'd in our Mint, and from thence our Money was called *Esterling*, or *Sterling* Money, as some think (as the first Gold coin'd in *England*, was by *King Edward III.* and those Pieces called *Florences*, because *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof) though others say of the *Saxon* Word *Ster*, Rule or Standard, from *Steoran* to *steer*, guide, govern; and a third Opinion is, that it is so called from the Stars on the *Saxon* Groats, which therefore by our Ancestors were probably term'd *Steorlings*.

[SILVER.] *King Edward I.* since the *Norman Conquest*, establish'd a certain Standard for *Silver* Coin in this manner; 24 Grains make one *Penny Sterling*, 20 *Penny-weight* one *Ounce*, and 12 *Ounces*, or 5660 Grains make a *Pound Sterling*, consisting of 20 s. Of these 12 *Ounces*, 11 *Ounces* two *Penny-weight* of *Sterling* was to be of fine *Silver*, and the Weight of 18 d. *Sterling* in *Allay* the *Minter* did add; so that anciently a *Pound Sterling* was a *Pound Troy* Weight; whereas now a *Pound Sterling* is but the third Part of a *Pound Troy*, and a little more than the fourth part of *Avoirdupois* Weight.

The Money of *England* was abused and falsified for a long time, till *Queen Elizabeth*, in the Year 1560. to her great praise, call'd in all such Money, since which time no base Money hath been coined in the Mint of *England*, but only of pure Gold and *Silver*, called *Sterling Money*; only of latter time, in relation to the Necessity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, a small Piece of Copper, called a *Farthing*, or fourth part of a *Penny*, had been permitted to be coined; and so likewise a *Half-penny* or Piece of two *Farthings*; but no Man forc'd to receive them in pay for Rent or Debt above a *Shilling*, which can't be affirmed of any other State or Nation in the *Christian World*; in all which there are several sorts of Copper Money as currant with them for any Payment, as the purest Gold or *Silver*.

No Monies in any Mint are made of pure *Silver*, because *Silver* in its Purity is almost as flexible as *Lead*, and therefore not useful as when hardened with *Copper*.

Gold minted pure would also be too flexible, and therefore is in all Mints alloy'd with some *Copper*, or with *Silver*, and all Mints differ in more or less *Allay*.

We had no Silver Money in the *Saxon* Times bigger than Penny; nor after the Conquest, till *Edward III.* who about the Year 1351. coined *Grosses*, i. e. *Groats*, or great Pieces, which went for 4 *d.* a piece, and so the Matter stood till the Reign of *Henry VII.* who in the Year 1504. first coined Silver Pieces of 12 *d.* Value, which we call *Shillings*.

The Pound Weight *Troy* of Silver, since the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, hath been currant at 62 *s.* and the several Silver Coins now currant in *England*, are the Crown or 5 *s.* which is almost the Ounce *Troy*, the Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, 4 *d.* 3 *d.* 2 *d.* and 1 *d.*

For the Coinage there was allowed 2 *s.* in the Pound *Troy*, of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, received only 60 *s.* for *lb.* each, which made the Ounce to be just 5 *s.* But by an Act of Parliament, 1665. for Encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defray'd by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the Bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchants receive 62 *s.* for every Pound *Troy* of Bullion.

The Pound Weight, or twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold is divided into 24 Parts, which are called *Carrats*; so that each *Carrat* is ten Penny-weight *Troy*, or half an Ounce; and this *Carrat* is divided into four Parts, which are called *Carrat Grains*; so that the *Carrat Grain* is 2 *d.* weight and half, or sixty ordinary Grains; and the *Carrat Grain* is divided into divers Parts; the Standard of Crown Gold is twenty two *Carrats* of fine Gold, and two *Carrats* of Allay in the Pound Weight *Troy*; the Allay of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guinea-Gold, and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins, some more white, some more yellow.

In *England*, at present, the Pound weight *Troy* of Gold is cut into Forty four Parts and an half, each part is to pass for 20 *s.* and the half part for 10 *s.* Yet now by the Scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said Parts is current at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* There are also coined some Pieces of 40 *s.* and some of 100 *s.* which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineness to the 20 *s.* Piece.

The *English* Gold was coined at 44 *l.* 10 *s.* to the Pound *Troy* whereof 15 *s.* were taken by the King for his Seignorage, and Charge of Coinage; and the Merchant for a Pound of Gold received but 43 *l.* 15 *s.* whereas he now receives by the said Act of Parliament 44 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England* is eleven Ounces and 2 *d.* Weight of fine Silver, and 18 *d.* weight of Allay of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that twelve Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and an Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 *d.* 1 *ob.* but with Allay is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

The *Spanish*, *French*, and *Flemish* Gold, is almost of equal Fineness with the *English*.

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Alloy than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The Moneyers divide the Pound Weight into Twelve Ounces Troy.

The	{	Ounce	}	into	{	20 Penny weight.
		Penny weight				24 Grains.
		Grain				20 Mites.
		Mite				24 Droites.
		Droite				20 Perits.
		Perit				24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as one to fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver fourteen Ounces, and about one Third, 3 l. 14 s. 2 d. of *English* Money.

That the *English* Coin may want neither the Purity nor Weight required, it was most wisely and carefully provided, that once every Year, the Chief Officers of the *Mint* should appear before the Lords of the Council in the *Star Chamber* at *Westminster*, with some Pieces of all sorts of Money coin'd the foregoing Year, taken at adventure out of the *Mint*, and kept under several Locks by several Persons, till that Appearance, and then by a Jury of Twenty four able Goldsmiths, in the presence of the said Lords, every Piece is most exactly Assay'd and Weigh'd.

Since the happy Restoration of his late Majesty King *Charles* the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and all stamp'd by a Mill or Screw, whereby it comes to pass, that our New Coins, for Neatness, Usefulness, and Security from Counterfeiting, do surpass all the most excellent Coins not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

Since the late happy Revolution, the Silver Coin of this Kingdom was so miserably debas'd by Clipping, that it was a prejudice to all Trade, and indeed a Scandal to the Nation. Had it been much longer permitted, we should have lost the true Value of Goods, and the proper Use of Money: Upon which many Projects were contriv'd, to remedy that intollerable Mischief. But none cou'd have been effectual, without calling in all the old current Stock, and coining all into new Mill'd Money; which compleat Reformation was made at such a Juncture of Difficulties, under which the Publick then labour'd, that this great Expedient, and absolute Success of it, must be an eternal Honour to that Parliament that ordain'd it, and to those particular Members who promoted and perfected such a Work of Interest and Honour to this Age, and to succeeding Generations.

A GENERAL LIST OF ALL THE Offices and Officers

Employ'd in the several Branches of
Her MAJESTY's Government
Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, &c
in South Britain or England; in the
Order in which those Heads are treat-
ed in the foregoing Book.

Page 121. (a)

Ecclesiastical Government of Westminster.

Dean and Prebendaries.

John Atterbury,
DR. Thomas Sprat, *Dean* of Westminster, and Lord Bishop
of Rochester.

Dr. Only, (Sub-dean.)

Dr. South,

Mr. De Sarte,

Dr. Birch,

Dr. Dent,

Dr. Barton,

Dr. Lucas,

Dr. Linford,

Dr. Gee,

Mr. Evans,

Dr. Knipe,

Dr. Bradford,

*Dr. Frederick
Sprat*

Ecc

Ecclesiastical Government of London.

THE Right Reverend Father in God, ~~Henry~~ Lord Bishop of London.

Dr. Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's.

Dr. Stanley, Dean of St. Asaph,

Dr. Younger, Dean of Sarum,

Dr. Hare, Chaplain General of } Residentiaries;

Her Majesty's Army.

Dr. Sanders, Chancellor,

Dr. Alston, Treasurer,

Dr. Turner, Præcentor,

} Dignitaries.

Prebendaries.

Dr. Pelling,

Mr. Warley,

Dr. Millington,

Mr. Williams,

Dr. Norton,

Dr. Altam,

Dr. Walls,

Mr. Hall,

Mr. Beaumont,

Mr. Barker,

Dr. Houghton,

Mr. Price,

Mr. Edgely,

Mr. Pulleyn,

Mr. Kidby,

Mr. Burton,

Dr. Brabant,

Mr. Hawkins,

Mr. Beaulieu,

Mr. Cooke,

Mr. Felstead,

Mr. Halsted,

Mr. Hotchkiss,

Mr. Whitfield.

Mr. Wivile

Founded in the Church.

Archdeaconries.

Of London, Dr. Stanley,

Of Essex, Dr. Alston,

Of Middlesex, Dr. Lancaster,

Of Colchester, Mr. Worley.

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter.

Page 127. (b)

The Constable and other Officers of Her Majesty's Tower of London; and the Constables, Governors, of all the other Garrisons and Castles in England and Wales.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Tower of London.] Earl Rivers Constable ———	1000	00	0
Lieutenant-General Cadogan, Lieutenant —	700	00	0
Deputy-Lieut. Lieut. Col. Pendlebury, ———	300	00	0
Chaplain ———	121	13	4
Tower-Major, ———	73	00	0
Chirurgion, ———	45	12	6
Master Gunner, ———	36	10	0
4 other Gunners ———	73	00	0
	<i>Z 3</i>		<i>Gen.</i>

Gentleman Porter	24	6
40 Yeomen Warders	851	13
Physician	20	0
Apothecary	10	0
Gentleman Goaler	20	0
The Water Pumper	12	0
Yeoman Porter for Oil & Candle for the Gate,	6	0
Scavenger	16	0
The Clock-Keeper and Bell-Ringer	4	0
Berwick.] Lieut. Gen. <i>Edm. Mayne</i> , Esq; Gov.	300	0
<i>William Dobbys</i> , Esq; Lieut. Govern.	182	10
Beaumaris-Castle.] <i>Richard Lord Bulkely</i> , Constable,		
Brianel's-Castle.] <i>Charles Earl of Berkeley</i> ,		
Cardiff-Castle.] <i>Sir Thomas Mansell</i> , Bar.		
Carlisle.] <i>Charles Earl of Carlisle</i> , Govern.		
<i>Thomas Stanwix</i> , Esq; Lieut. Govern.	73	0
Carnarvan-Castle.] <i>Charles Earl of Radnor</i> , Constable,		
Chester.] <i>Hugh Earl of Cholmondy</i> , Govern.	182	10
<i>Thomas Brook</i> , Esq; Lieut. Gov.		
Calshot-Castle.] <i>William Knappton</i> , Esq; Govern.	45	12
Deal-Castle.] <i>George Aylmer</i> , Esq; Govern.	20	00
Gillingham and Howness.] Lieut. Col. <i>Edw. Hastings</i> , Gov.		
Guernsey.] General <i>Churchill</i> , Govern.		
<i>Sir Edmond Andros</i> , Kt. Lieut. Govern.	182	10
Gravesend and Tilbury.] Major Gen. <i>Geo. Cholmond-</i>		
<i>ley</i> , Esq; Govern.	300	10
<i>John Butler</i> , Esq; Lieut. Gov.	182	00
Glocester-Castle.] <i>Sir John Guise</i> , Bar. Govern.		
Hull and the Block-house.] <i>John D. of Newcastle</i> , Gov.	300	00
<i>Richard Sutton</i> , Esq; Lieut. Govern.	182	10
Holy-Island.] <i>Edmund Maine</i> , Esq; Govern.		
Harleigh-Castle.] <i>Richard Vaughan</i> , Esq; Constable,		
Jersey-Island.] Lieut. Gen. <i>Lumley</i> , Govern.		
<i>Col. Thomas Collier</i> , Lieut. Govern.	182	10
Hurst-Castle.] <i>Henry Holmes</i> , Esq; Govern.	45	12
Languard-Fort.] Lieut. Col. <i>Edw. Jones</i> , Esq; Gov.		
<i>Capt. Francis Hammond</i> , Lieut. Gov. —	73	00
St. Maws.] <i>Hugh Boscawen</i> , Esq; Capt. & Keeper—	54	15
<i>Bartholomew Harvey</i> , Esq; Deputy —	27	07
Pendennis-Castle.] <i>Geo. Granville</i> , Esq; Govern.—	182	10
<i>Richard Travanian</i> , Esq, Lieut. Govern.—		
Plymouth and St. Nicholas Island.] Major Gene- } ral <i>Charles Trelawny</i> , Esq; Govern.— }	300	0
<i>Major Henry Hook</i> , Lieut. Govern. —	182	10
Portland-Castle.] <i>William Fountain</i> , Esq; Gov. —	24	6
Portsmouth.] Lieut. Gen. <i>Tho. Earl</i> , Esq; Govern.	300	00
<i>Sir John Gibson</i> , Lieut. Govern.—	182	10
Sandgate-Castle.] <i>Philip Herbert</i> , Esq; —	40	0
Sandown-Castle.] <i>Col. Thomas Marsh</i> , Esq; —	20	0

6	<i>Sheriffs.] Lieut. Gen. Withers, Esq; Gov. —</i>	300	00	0
13	<i>Lieut. Col. Tho. King, Esq; Lieut. Gov. —</i>	182	10	0
0	<i>Shilly-Island.] Sidney Godolphin, Esq; Gov.</i>	182	10	0
0	<i>Scarborough Castle.] — Esq; Govern.</i>	16	00	0
0	<i>Exmouth-Castle, and Cliffords-Fort.] Lieut. Gen. ?</i>			
0	<i>Tho. Meredith, Esq; Govern. — — —</i>	300	00	0
0	<i>Exmouth-Castle.] Col. Hastings, — — —</i>			
0	<i>Windsor-Castle.] Duke of Northumberland, Constable.</i>	182	10	0
0	<i>Charles Potts, Esq; Lieut. Govern. — —</i>	73	00	0
0	<i>Isle of Wight.] Duke of Bolton, Govern. — — —</i>	500	00	0
10	<i>Anthony Morgan, Esq; Lieut. Govern. — —</i>	182	10	0
	<i>Five-Ports.] Lord Warden, — — — — —</i>	160	00	0
	<i>Lieut. of Dover-Castle, Tho. Earl of Westmorland.</i>	50	00	0

A LIST of the Officers of the Mint, in the Tower.

Warden, Craven Peyton, Esq;
 Master-Worker, Sir Isaac Newton.
 Comptroller, John Ellis, Esq;
 Chief-Clerk, Mr. Hall.
 Essay-Master, Daniel Battle, Esq;
 Surveyor of the Melting, Mr. Evans.
 Deputy Warden, Capt. Ford.
 Deputy Master-Worker, Mr. Foguer.
 Deputy Comptroller, Mr. Beresford.
 Weigher and Teller, Mr. Haynes.
 Engravers, Mr. Croke, Mr. Bull, Mr. Le Clerc.
 Melter, Mr. Cartlich.
 Porter to the Mint, Mr. Dollar.

Page 136. (c)

The Queen's Sergeants at Law.

SIR Thomas Powis, | Nicholas Hooper, Esq;
 Sir Joseph Fekyll, |
 Attorney-General, Sir James Montague,
 Solicitor-General, Robert Roberts, Esq;

Other Sergeants at Law.

Sir Henry Hatsel,	Henry Turner, Esq;
Edwyn Wyat, Esq;	John Hooke, Esq;
Sir Henry Selby,	John Pratt, Esq;
Sir Charles Ingleby,	William Hall, Esq;
Sir Henry Chancey,	James Selby, Esq;
Henry Tinder, Esq;	Lawrence Agar, Esq;
John Thirbane, Esq;	Henry Chesham, Esq;
Thomas Goodwyn, Esq;	James Grove, Esq;
Joseph Girdler, Esq;	William Bannister, Esq;
John Green, Esq;	Joseph Weld, Esq;
Thomas Gibbons, Esq;	Henry Lloyd, Esq;
Charles Whitaker, Esq;	Rich. Richardson, Esq;

John Chesbire, Esq;
 John Comyns, Esq;
 Sir John Bennet,
 Richard Wynn, Esq;

John Hoo, Esq;
 John Birch, Esq;
 Thomas Webb, Esq;

Her Majesty's Council Learned at Law.

SIR William Whitlock,
 John Farrer, Esq,
 John Conyers, Esq,

J. Aglionby, Esq,
 Edward Jennings, Esq;
 Nicholas Lechmore, Esq;

Page 136. (d)

The College of Civilians, called Doctors-Commons, exercise in London.

DR John Bettefworth, Doctor of Laws, Dean and Official, Principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, and Vicar-General, and Principal Official to the Most Reverend Father in God, Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; and Dean and Commissary of the Peculiars belonging to the said Archbishop.

Dr. Nathanael Lloyd, Kt. Her Majesty's Advocate General.

Dr. Thomas Pask, Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter, and Official of the Arch-deaconry of London.

Sir Charles Hedges, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester.

Sir Richard Raines, Kt. Doctor of Laws, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Dr. Thomas Bourchier, Commissary of the Diocese of Canterbury; Her Majesty's Professor of the Civil Laws in the University of Oxford.

Dr. Henry Falconberg, Chancellor of the Diocese of St. David's, Official to the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, and Register of the Faculties.

Sir William Trumbal, Kt.

Dr. Tho. Briggs, Chancellor of the Diocese of Chichester.

Mr. George Newell, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln.

Dr. John Edisbury.

Dr. Charles D'Avenant.

Dr. Henry Newton, Advocate to the Lord High-Admiral of England, Chancellor of the Diocese of London, and Official to the Archdeaconry of Essex.

Dr. George Bramston, Official to the Archdeacons of Middlesex and Surrey.

Dr. Matthew Tindal.

Dr. John Conant.

Dr. Richard Paget,

Dr.

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of Paul's.

Dr. William Clements.

Dr. William King.

Dr. Thomas Alosse, Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford, Commissary and Official of Bucks; Her Majesty's Professor of the Civil Law in the University of Cambridge.

Dr. William Beau.

Dr. John Exton.

Dr. Charles Herriot.

Dr. Henry Raines, Chancellor of the Diocese of Coventry and Litchfield.

Dr. Robert Wood, Official to the Archdeacon of Rochester.

Dr. Humphry Henchman, Commissary of Essex and Hertfordshire.

Dr. George Paul, Official to the Archdeacon of St. Albans.

Dr. Charles Pinfold, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Dr. Henry Penrice.

Dr. Robert Mapletos.

Dr. William Wyllimot.

Dr. John Corbett.

Dr. William Phipps.

Dr. Charles Curvon.

Other Chancellors not admitted Advocates in Doctors Commons.

Pea
Dr. Henry Washington, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of York.

Dr. Thomas Wainwright, Chancellor of the Diocese of Chester.

Dr. James Johnson, Chancellor of the Diocese of Ely.

Dr. Richard Parsons, Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester.

Dr. William Hughes, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

Dr. William Beau.

Chancellors of the Diocese of Llandaff.

Mr. Jones.

Dr. John Brookbank, Chancellor of the Diocese of Durham.

Dr. William Lloyd, Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester.

Mr. Edward Wynn, Chancellor of the Diocese of Hereford.

Dr. Robert Wynne, Chancellor of the Diocese of St. Asaph.

Dr. Richard Reynolds, Chancellor of the Diocese of Peterborough.

Dr. — Penington, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bangor.

Dr. Peter Mews, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester.

Thomas Tully, B. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle.

Robert Loggan, Bachelor of Laws, Chancellor of the Diocese of Sarum.

Dr. Charles Sloper, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bristol.

Thomas Tanner, A. M. Chancellor of the Diocese of Nor-

*The Procurators General Exercent in the Arches Court of
Canterbury.*

Thomas Smith, Esq; the Queen's Proctor, Everard Exton, Esq; Proctor, Mr. John Hill, Mr. Thomas Tillot, Mr. Godfrey Lee, Mr. Keate Waller, Mr. Edward Shaw, Mr. John Roberts, Mr. George Sayer, Mr. Robert Constable, Mr. Robert Pierson, Mr. Edward Cooke, Mr. John Cottle, Mr. Richard Shaller, Mr. William Jones, Mr. Thomas Rouse, Mr. Thomas Newman, Mr. Mark Sayer, Mr. Samuel Boheme,	Mr. Robert Wilmer, Mr. Thomas Willimos, Mr. Edw. Alexander, Mr. Edward Parre, Mr. William Bussy, Mr. George Smith, Mr. Robert Bogg, Mr. Peter Barret, Mr. Charles Garret, Mr. Joseph Goodale, Mr. Henry Desbick, Mr. John Trenley, Mr. Thomas Oughton, Mr. Henry Farrant, Mr. Charles Humphrey, Mr. Edward Greenly, Mr. William Chapman, Mr. William Taverner, Mr. Raines Trig.
---	--

R E G I S T E R S.

Richard Crawley, Esq; Register to the High-Court of Delegates.

Mr. Henry Farrant, Register of the Arches Court of Canterbury, and Actuary of the same.

Mr. Thomas Oughton, Deputy Register of the Court of Delegates.

Richard Crawley, Esq; Register of the High-Court of Admiralty.

Mr. John Cheek, General-Marshal.

*The Prerogative Office, or Registry for the Prerogative Wills in
the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.*

Everard Exton, Batchelor of Laws, Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Mr. Thomas Welham, Deputy Register.

Clerks in the said Office.

Mr. Charles Pinfold,
Mr. John Cottle,
Mr. John Holman,

Mr. Rupert Browne,
Mr. William Den,
Mr. Thomas Giles.

A Catalogue of the Fellows, Candidates, Honorary-Fellows,
and Licentiates, of the Royal College of Physicians,
London.

FELLOWS.

DR. Charles Goodall, Pre-
sident.
Dr. Josias Clark, Elect. and
Treasurer.
Dr. Richard Torlesse.
Dr. William Vaughan, Elect.
Dr. Edward Hulse, Elect.
Dr. Walter Harris, Elect.
Dr. Walter Mills.
Dr. Frederick Slave, Elect.
Dr. John Bateman, Elect. Regi-
ster and Censor.
Dr. Richard Darnelli, Censor.
Dr. William Dawes.
Dr. Thomas Gill, Censor.
Dr. Richard Robinson.
Dr. Lancelot Harrison.
Dr. Martin Lister.
Dr. Robert Pitt.
Dr. Edward Baynard.
Sir Theodore Colladon.
Dr. Richard Blackburn.
Dr. Christian Harvel.
Dr. Robert Peirce.
Dr. Robert Gray.
Dr. Richard Smith.
Dr. Joshua le Fevre.
Dr. Thomas Walf.
Dr. John Ratcliff.
Dr. Hans Sloane, Censor.
Sir Richard Blackmore.
Dr. Tancred Robinson.
Dr. John Hutton.
Dr. Peter Gellthorp.
Dr. William Musgrave.
Dr. William Gibbons.
Dr. William Gould.

Dr. John Hawys.
Dr. Robert Conny.
Dr. Samuel Garth.
Dr. Hugh Chamberlen.
Dr. William Cole.
Dr. Salisbury Cade.
Dr. Denton Nicholas.
Dr. Humphry Brook.
Dr. Richard Morton.
Dr. John Wright.
Dr. John Woodward.
Dr. George Colebrooke.
Dr. Gideon Harvey.
Dr. John Branthwait.
Sir David Hamilton.
Dr. Thomas Brown.
Dr. James Ladd.
Dr. William Grimbaldson.
Dr. Henry Levet.
Dr. Thomas Crow.
Dr. Henry Plumtree.

CANDIDATES.

Dr. George Smith.
Dr. John Nicholson.
Dr. Thomas Hoy.
Dr. Richard Adams.
Dr. William Coward.
Dr. Humphrey Colmer.
Dr. Thomas Pellat.
Dr. John Gardner.
Dr. Richard Mead.
Dr. Richard Hale.

Honorary Fellows.

Dr. Daniel Cow.
Dr. Nehemiah Grew.
Dr. Thomas Gibson.

LICENTIATES.

Mr. Isaac Chauncey,
 Dr. Christopher Crell,
 Dr. Philip Guide,
 Dr. John Groenvelt,
 Dr. Henry Morelli,
 Mr. John Peché,
 Dr. William Sydenham,
 Dr. Charles Nichols,
 Dr. John Deffray,
 Dr. Caleb Coatsworth,
 Mr. John Tivil,
 Mr. Francis Upton,
 Mr. Thomas Botterell,
 Dr. James Maulever,
 Dr. John Charles,
 Dr. Philip Rose,
 Dr. Thomas Rolfe,
 Dr. William Oliver,
 Dr. Oliver Horseman,

Mr. Ralph Hicket,
 Dr. Thomas Walker,
 Dr. Jodocus Crull,
 Dr. Peter Silvestre,
 Dr. Charles Morton,
 Dr. George Fleming,
 Dr. Stephen Hunt,
 Dr. William Coeburn,
 Mr. Thomas Turbeville,
 Dr. John Criebson,
 Dr. Richard Short,
 Mr. John Colebach,
 Dr. Abraham Cyprianus,
 Mr. Roger Kenyon,
 Dr. James Keith,
 Dr. Estive,
 Dr. Ralph Gilbert,
 Mr. Francis Bellinger,
 Mr. Francis Lee,
 Mr. John Turner,
 Mr. Stephen Hall;

Page 139. (f)

A LIST of the Royal Society.

A List of the present Council,

Eleven of which are to be continued till St. Andrew's Day, 1710.

SIR Isaac Newton, Kt. President.

John Arbuthnot, M. D.
 John Pembde, Esq,
 Walter Clavel, Esq,
 William Cockburn, M. D.
 Mr. William Derham,
 Thomas Foley, Esq,
 Edmond Halley, Geo. Prof. Sav.
 Abraham Hill, Esq,
 John Harris, D. D. Sec.
 Thomas Isted, Esq,
 John Lowthorp, A. M.
 Richard Mead, M. D.
 Mr. Samuel Morland,
 Sir John Percivale, Bar.

Alexander Pitfield, Esq, Treas.
 Francis Roberts, Esq,
 Hans Sloane, M. D. Secretary.
 Richard Waller, Esq,
 John Woodward, M. D. P.
 M. G.
 Christopher Wren, Esq,

A.

R. Areskine, M. D.
 Ciril Arthington, Esq,
 Francis Aston, Esq,
 Mr. Thomas Ayres,

B.

Robert Balle, Esq,
 D' Acre Barrett Lennard, Esq,
 Arthur Bayly, Esq,
 Richard Bentley, D. D.
 Charles Bernard, Esq, Serj.
 Surg.
 William Bird, Esq,

Philip Bisse, D. D.
Jonathan Blackwell, Esq,
James Bridges, Esq,
John Bridges, Esq,
Orlando Bridgman, Esq, Sec. of
War.

Robert Briggs, A. M. Prof. L. L.
Thomas Brown, M. D.

Paul Bowes, Esq,
Sir Richard Bulkely, Kt. & Bar.
William Burnet, Esq,

C.

John Earl of Carbery,
William Lord Bishop of Carlisle,

John Chamberlayne, Esq,

George Cheyne, M. D.

George Lord Bp. of Clogher,
William Lord Cowper, Baron of

Wingham, Lord High Chan-
cellor of Great Britain,

George Earl of Cromarty,

Daniel Cox, M. D.

Henry Gressener, M. A.

Thomas Crisp, Kt.

Mr. James Cunningham.

D.

William Ld. A. Bp. of Dublin,

Anthony Dean, Kt.

James Douglas, M. D.

Matthew Dudley, Bar.

E.

Maurice Emmet, Esq,

F.

Richard Foley, Esq,

Thomas Forster, Esq,

William Frankland, Esq,

John Fuller, Esq,

G.

Robert Gordon, Kt.

Lebaniah Grew, M. D.

Rowland Gwynne, Kt.

H.

Charles Lord Hallifax,

Edward Haines, Esq,

David Hamilton, Kt.

Anthony Hammond, Esq,

John Harwood, L. L. D.

Mr. Francis Hawksbee,

John Hicks, Esq,

Mr. James Hodgson,
Roland Holt, Esq,
Charles Howard of Norfolk, Esq,
Hugh Howard, Esq,
Robert Hunter, Esq,
Archibald Hutcheson, Esq,
John Hutton, M. D.

J.

John Jackson, Esq,

K.

Edward Lord Bishop of Kilmora
and Ardab,

John Keil, M. A.

John Knight, Esq,

L.

Edward Laney, D. D. P. Th. Gr.

Martin Lister, M. D. Med. Reg.

Owen Lloyd, S. T. D.

Sir Berkley Lucy, Bar.

M.

His Grace the D. of Montross,

John Mapletost, D. D.

Sir George Markham, Kt.

Walter Mills, M. D.

Benj. Middleton, Esq,

Robert Molefworth, Esq,

Tho. Molinsux, M. D.

Joseph Morland, M. D.

Mr. Benjamin Moreland,

John Morton, A. M.

Mr. George Moulst,

William Musgrave, M. D.

N.

Robert Nelson, Esq,

John Newey, M. A.

Henry Newton, L. L. D.

Col. Francis Nicholson,

Edward Norris, M. D.

O.

The Earl of Orrery,

William Oliver, M. D.

P.

Thomas Earl of Pembroke,

Mr. James Petiver,

Henry Plumtree, M. D.

Mr. James Pound,

Benjamin Pratt, D. D.

R.

Thomas Lord Bp. of Rochester,

His

His Grace the Duke of Rox-
burgh,
Lord Reay,
Ruffel Roberts, Esq.
Tancred Robinson, M. D.
Joseph Ralphson, M. A.

S.

Gilbert Lord Bp. of Salisbury,
The Earl of Seafield,
The Lord Viscount Shelborne,
John Lord Somers, Baron of
Evesham, Lord President,
Thomas Earl of Stamford,
Charles Earl of Sunderland,
Thomas Savery, Esq.
John Shadwel, M. D.
Joseph Shaw, Esq.
Mr. James Sherard,
Robert Shippen, M. A.
Frederick Slave, M. D.
Thomas Smith, D. D.
Edward Smith, Dean of St. Pat.
Edward Southwell, Esq.
William Stanley, D. D. Dean
of St. Asaph,
Sir John Stanley, Bar.
Philip Stubbs, M. A.

T.

Lord Chief Justice Trevor,
Ralph Thoresby, Gent.
John Thorpe, M. B.
Robert Tompson, M. D.
Andrew Tooke, Geom. Prof.
Gref.

Alexander Torriano, L. L. D.
A. P. G.

Samuel Tuffnel, Esq.

V.

James Venables, Esq.

W.

Thomas Lord Viscount Wey-
mouth,
Mr. Humf. Wanley,
Sir Paul Whitecost, Kt. & Bar.
Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bar.
Mr. Thomas Woodford,
Henry Worsley, Esq.
George Worth, Esq.

William Watton, B. D.
Sir Christopher Wren, Kt.
Y.
Mr. James Yonge.

Persons of other Nations.

D S. Godefr. Bidloo, M. D.
Ds. Dominicus Bottonus,
Ds. Bafnage de Bauval,
Ds. Joh. Philippus Breyndus
M. D. Dant.
Ds. Paulus Buffiere,
Ds. Willhelmus Buys, Nup.
Leg. Belg. Fad.
Ds. Buourdeline, M. D. Parif.
Ds. Bianchi, Refid. Venet.
Ds. Dominicus Cassini, Aff.
Reg. Pa.
Ds. Jacobus Cassini,
Ds. Dethleus Cluverus,
Ds. Francisus Cornaro, Ven.
Eq. Au.
Ds. Abrahamus Cyprianus
M. D.
Ds. Thomas Delbene,
Ds. Johannes Dolzeus, M. D.
Ds. Nicholas Fatio, de Duil-
lier.
Ds. Stephanus Geoffroy,
Ds. Guido Grandus,
Ds. Gulielminus,
Ds. Anton de Guiscard,
Ds. Jo. Theodor Heinson, Han-
Ds. Urbanus Hiarne, M. D.
Ds. Jo. Phil. Jordis, M. D.
Franc.
Ds. Carolus Haac, Eq. Atrat.
Ds. David Krieg, M. D. Dant.
Jo. Maria Lancifius, M. D.
Rom.
Ds. Joh. Rod Lavater, M. D.
Ds. Gothofr. Guill. Leibnizius
J. V. D.
Ds. Leopold, M. D.
Ds. Michael Levaffor,

Ds. Antonius Leuwenhoeck,
Delphensis.

Comes Lorenzo Magalotti,
Confil. Stat. M. Ducis. Hetruria.

Ds. Abrahamus de Moivre,
Ds. Johannes Marigli, *Conf.*

Im. R.
Ds. Jo. Burchardus Menckenius,
J. U. D. P. Hist.

Ds. Dionysius Papin, *M. D.*
Ds. Jo. Nicholas Pechlin, *M. D.*

Ds. Moses Pujolas,
Ds. Aug. Quirinus Rivinus,

M. D. Lipsf.
Ds. Jo. Ambrosius Sarotti,

Joh. Jac. Scheuchzerus, *M. D.*
Tigur.

Ds. Petrus Sylvestre,
Ds. Franciscus Spoletus, *Med.*

P. P. P.

Ds. Ez. de Spanheim, *Lib. Baro, Bor. Reg. Minist. status, & ad Ann. Reg. Ang. Leg. Ext.*

Ds. Otto Sperlingius,
Ds. Jo. Adamus Stampfer,

Ds. Michael Angelo Tilli, *Prof. Bot. Pisan.*

Ds. Timone, *M. D.*
Ds. Franciscus Travigni, *Ph. Ven.*

Ds. Antonius Vallisnerius,
Pat. Prof.

Ds. Raymundus Vieussens, *M. D.*
Ds. Van Vryberge, *Leg. Or.*

Fad. Bel.
Ds. Nicholaus Witfen, *Conf. Amst.*

Out of these *Fellows* of the Society, Ten are to be chosen into the Council for the Year ensuing, on Thursday the last of November, 1710. being St. Andrew's Day.

Professors at Gresham-College.

Diversity, Edw. Laney, D.D.
Civil-Law, Rob. Briggs,

A. M.
Astronomy, Alexander Torriano, L. L. D.

Geometry, Andrew Tooke, A.M.

Rhetorick, Edw. Margin, A.M.

Physick, John Woodward, M. D.

Musick, William Shippen, A.M.

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The *Fellows* of Sion-College, viz. the Reverend the Rectors and Vicars within the City and its Liberties, who are by Charter capable of being chosen Governors, Presidents, Deans, or Assistants.

John Gascoth, D. D. President, Rector of Allhallows Barking,

George Martin, Rector of St. Mildreds Poultry,

and St. Mary Colechurch,

John Hancock, D. D. Rector of St. Margaret's Lothbury,

} Deans.

Lilly

Lilly Butler, D. D. Minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury,

Francis Atterbury, D. D. Dean of Carlisle, Minister of Bridewell Precinct,

W. Kennet, D. D. Dean of Peterborough, Rector of St. Mary Aldermary, and St. Thomas Apostle,

Mr. W. Grove, Minister of St. Catherine-Creed-Church,

Assistants

Those who have been Presidents.

DR. Benjamin Woodroffe,
Dr. Ed. Fowler, (Lord
Bishop of Gloucester,)

Dr. Francis Thompson,

Dr. Thomas Green,

Dr. Thomas Whincop,

Mr. Joshua Richardson,

Dr. Richard Lucas,

Mr. John Graunt,

Mr. Lionel Gatford,

Mr. Edward Waple,

Dr. Thomas Lynford,

Dr. John Mapletost,

Mr. Humph. Zouch,

R St. Bartholomew Exchange

V St. Giles Cripplegate,

R St. Mary Friday-street, &c.

R St. Olave Jewry, &c.

R St. Mary Abchurch, &c.

R Alhallows the Wall,

V St. Stephen Colemanstreet,

V St. Dunstan West,

R St. Dionys Backchurch,

R S. Sepulchres,

R St. Edmund the King,

V St. Laurence Jewry,

R Alhallows Lombardstreet,

Those who may succeed in the Presidency, ranked according to the Seniority of their Admission into their Benefices.

Mr. Robert Ivory,
Dr. Thomas Blömer,

Mr. Henry Halsted,

Dr. John Gascarth,

Dr. Daniel Fogg,

Mr. William Stonestreet,

Mr. Samuel Angier,

Dr. John Mandevill,

Mr. Thomas Marriot,

Dr. William Bedford,

Dr. Thomas Nixon,

Dr. Tho. Maningham,

Mr. James Gardiner,

Mr. William Whitfield,

Mr. Thomas Harper,

Dr. Birch,

Dr. John Adams,

Dr. Samuel Bradford,

R St. Magnus, &c.

R Alhallows Breadstreet, &c.

R St. Bartholomew Great,

V St. Ben. Grace-Church, &c.

R Alhallows Barkin,

R Alhallows Staining,

R St. Stephen Walbroke, &c.

R St. Mary Wolnoth, &c.

R St. Mary Magdalens, Old

Fish-street, &c.

R St. Margaret Pattons, &c.

R St. Geo. Botolph-Lane, &c.

R St. Mich. Queenhiith, &c.

R St. Andrew Holborn,

R St. Michael Crooked-lane,

R St. Martin Ludgate,

R St. Katherine Coleman,

V St. Brides,

R St. Alban Woodstreet, &c.

R St. Mary le Bow, &c.

M

Mr. Thomas Morer,

Dr. Lilly Butler,

Dr. Francis Atterbury,

Mr. William Grove,

Mr. Robert Lafinby,

Dr. Roger Altham,

Mr. William Strengfellow,

Mr. Ge. Martin,

Dr. John Hancock,

Dr. Richard Roderick,

Mr. ——— Brooks,

Mr. George Evans,

Mr. Sampson Estwick,

Mr. William Savage,

Mr. William Thomas,

Mr. William Elstob,

Mr. Montague Wood,

Mr. Robert Brabant,

Mr. Nicholas Zinzano,

Mr. Walter Wells,

Mr. Baron,

Mr. Rob. Newton,

Mr. Turton,

Mr. Benjamin Hoadly,

Mr. Philip Stubs,

Mr. Waugh,

Mr. Luke Milbourn,

Mr. Sam. Baker,

Mr. Cook,

Mr. Graftie,

Mr. Pullen,

Mr. Ibbot,

John Harris,

Mr. Freeman,

Mr. Barton,

Mr. Brampston,

White Kennet,

Bray,

}

R St. Anne and Agnes Aldersgate, &c.

M St. Mary Aldermanbury,

M Bridewel Precinct,

M Creechurch,

R St. Antholin, &c.

R St. Botolph Bishopsgate,

R St. Dunstan East,

R St. Mildred Poultry,

R St. Margaret Lothbury,

R St. Michael Basingshaw,

R St. Alphage,

R St. Bennet Fink,

V St. Helena,

R St. Andrew Wardrobe, &c.

R St. Mich. Woodstreet, &c.

R St. Swithin, &c.

R St. Michael Royal, &c.

R St. Andrew Undershaft,

R St. Martin Outwich,

R St. Nich. Coleabby, &c.

R St. Mary Somerset, &c.

R St. Austin, &c.

R St. Olave Hartstreet,

R St. Peter le Poor,

R St. James Garlick-Hithe,

R St. Peter Cornhil,

R St. Ethelburga,

R St. Michael Cornhil,

R St. Bennet Paulswharf,

M St. James Dukesplace,

R St. Clement Eastcheap,

R St. Vedast, alias Foster-lane,

R St. Mildred Breadstreet,

M St. Botolph Aldersgate,

R Christchurch,

R St. Christophers,

R St. Mary Aldermay,

M Aldgate.

Librarian,

Clerk.

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The College of Heralds.

Hereditary Earl-Marshal of England, Tho. Duke of Norfolk,
Deputy-Marshal, Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon.

Kings of Arms.

SIR Henry S. George, Garter, Principal
John Vanbrug, Esq, Clarencieux
Peter le Neve, Esq, Norroy } King of Arms

HERALDS.

G Regory King, Esq, Lancaster
Charles Mawson, Esq, Chester
Peter Maduit, Esq, Windsor
Samuel Stebbing, Esq, Somerset
Laurence Cramp, Esq, York
John Hare, Esq, Richmond } Herald.

Heralds Extraordinary.

R Owland Frith, Esq, Mowbray Herald Extraordinary,
Robert Dale, Esq, Suffolk Herald Extraordinary.

PURSUIVANTS.

J Obn Gibbon, Gent. Bluemantle
John Heskett, Gent. Portcullis
John Bound, Gent. Rouge-Croix
Dudley Downs, Gent. Rouge-Dragon
Thomas Coote, Esq, Rouge-Rose, Pursuivant Extraordinary. } Pursuivant.

Officers of the Earl Marshal's Court.

Queen's Advocate, Nat. Lloyd, Doctor of Laws.
Register, Mr. Henry Farrant,
Secretary and Seal-Keeper, Mr. Negus,
Earl Marshal's Proctor, Mr. Godfrey Lee,

Proctors,	{	Mr. Exton,	{	Mr. Willymot,
		Mr. Hill,		Mr. George Sayer,
		Mr. Waller,		Mr. Jones,
		Mr. Shaw,		Mr. Boheme,
		Mr. Cook,		Mr. Alexander.

Marshal of the Court, Mr. Curry.

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The LIST of the Officers of Christ-Hospital.

President, Sir *Francis Child*, Alderman,
Treasurer, Mr. *Thomas Lockington*,

Two Clerks.

John Reeve,*George Yeo*,

School-Masters.

An Upper Grammar-Master, and Catechist, Mr. *Samuel Mountfort*.

An Under-Grammar Master, Mr. *Sami Cobb*.

Master of the Royal Mathematical Foundation, Mr. *James Hodson*.

Master of the New Mathematical School, Mr. *Humphrey Ditton*.

Master of the Writing School, Mr. *George Shelley*.

Master of the Drawing School, Mr. *Bernard Lens*.

Master of the Musick School, Mr. *John Barret*.

For Physick and Surgery, Dr. *Hans Sloane* is the Physician,
and Mr. *Edward Green* the Surgeon.

Elizabeth Adams, Matron.

Sarah Lorrain, School-Mistress of the Girls.

Ten Nurses, with several Helpers.

A Cook.

A Nurse that looks after the Infirmary.

The Number of Children of King *Charles II*'s New Royal Foundation in *Christ's Hospital*, London, that have been Educated in the Art of Navigation, and after some Years Continuance here, have been put forth Apprentices to the Practice of it; according to that King's Design in his Gracious Institution.

As it was presented to her most Gracious Majesty Queen *Ann*, by the Lord Mayor of London, and the President and Governors of the said Hospital, Jan. 1, 1709.

Put forth Apprentices to Commanders of her Majesty's Ships of War, and to Masters of Merchant-Ships, from *October* 1675, to *December* 1709. 428 Children.

There are at this day 40 Childten in the said Hospital, who by the Bounty of King *Charles II*.

The Officers of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

President, Sir *J. Fleet*, Kt. and Ald.
 Mr. *Peter Joye*, Treasurer,
 Dr. Henry Levitt,
 Dr. Salisbury Cade, } Physicians.
John Blackstone, Apothecary.

The present Master Surgeons are.

Charles Bernard, Esq, her Ma- | *John Salter*,
 jesty's Serj. Surgeon, | *Henry Boone*.

Three Assistant Surgeons:

Edward Greene, | *Samuel Haywood*.
Robert Gay,

Nicholas Field, Guide and Surgeon to *Kingsland-Hospital*.
Samuel Palmer, Guide and Surgeon to the *Lock-Hospital*.
Philip Castle, M. A. Clerk, Vicar and Hospitaler to *St. Bartholomew's Parish and Hospital*, who visits the Sick, reads Prayer and administers the Sacrament to them.

The present other Officers are,

- *Benjamin Edwards*, Register to the said Hospital.
- Benjamin Tooke*, Steward.
- Moses Coulon*, Renter.
- Seventeen Nurses.

St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark.

THE Governors are the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with about 260 other Substantial Citizens London.

Sir Thomas Abney, Kt. and Alderman, President.
Mr. Thomas Cole, Treasurer.
Dr. Coatsworth, and *Dr. Mead*, Physicians.
Mr. Richard Mayo, Hospitaler.
Mr. Matthew Mead, Curate of the Parish.
Mr. Ridout, *Mr. Fearn*, and *Mr. Jos. Bateman*, Surgeons.
Mr. Sancliffe, Steward.
Mr. Wright, Clerk.
Mrs. Tull, Matron.

The Governors and other Officers of Sutton's-Hospital, or the Charter-House.

THE Queen,
Archbishop of Canterbury,
Lord Treasurer,
Lord Chancellor,
Lord President,
Duke of Somerset,
Duke of Ormond,
Duke of Shrewsbury,
Duke of Leeds,
Duke of Buckingham,
Earl of Rochester,
Bishop of London,

Lord Chief Baron Ward,
Sir Nathan Wright,
Bishop of Ely,
Dr. Burnet,
Master, Tho. Burnet, L. L. D.
Preacher, John King, D. D.
Register, William Hempson, Esq,
Treasurer, Robert Pain, Esq,
Schoolmaster, Thomas Walker,
L. L. D.
Usher, Andrew Tooke, A. M.
Reader, Ralph Welstead, B. D.
Organist, Mr. Nicholas Love.

The Establishment of the Governor, Military-Officers, and the rest of the Officers of the Hospital of Chelsea.

Five Commissioners.

John How, Esq,
Sir Christopher Wren, Kt.
Charles Fox, Esq,
Francis Hare, D. D.
David Crawford, Esq,

Yearly Salary.

l. s. d.

R. Francis Hare, Governor	500	00	0
David Crawford, Esq, Lieut. Governor	200	00	0
Archd. Betsworth, Esq, Major	150	00	0
The Rt. Hon. John How, Esq, Treasurer	365	00	0
Dr. Emanuel Langford, } Dr. Robert Canon, } Chaplains, 100 l. each	200	00	0
Thos. Colladon, Physician	100	00	0
Mr. James Fraser, Secretary and Register, for } himself and Clerk }	100	00	0
Medit. Itbell, Esq, Deputy Treasurer	100	00	0
Mr. Robert Stapleton	50	00	0
Mr. Robert English, Comptroller	50	00	0
Mr. James Duke Crispe, Register of the House			
Mr. Charles Hobson, Clerk of the Works	20	00	0
Mr. Alexander Inglis, Chirurgeon	73	00	0
Mr. Butler Noades, Chirurgeon's Mate	20	00	0
Mr. Tho. Church, Chirurgeon's Deputy			

	l.	s.
Mr. Isaac Gernere, Apothecary —————	50	00
Mr. Sylvanus Tomkyns, Adjutant —————	20	00
Joseph Heeler, Wardrobe-keeper, and Comptrol- ler of the Coleyard —————	40	00
William Daniel, Master Cook —————	40	00
James Lloyd, Second Cook —————	30	00
Thomas Brown, Master Butler —————	25	00
John Andrews, Second Butler —————	20	00
Christopher Chappel, Barber —————	60	00
Henry Story, for keeping the Gardens —————	260	00
Ureſia Afſley, Houſe-keeper —————	230	00
23. Nurses at 8 l. each —————	192	00
Money Allowances to the ſeveral Pensioners in the ſaid Hoſpital —————	1269	13

Officers of Greenwich Hoſpital.

Capt. Rob. Robinson, Lieut. Gov. }
 Samuel Travers, Eſq. } Directors.
 Capt. Benjamin Hoſkins,
 Willam Draper, Eſq, Treafurer, Sal. 200 l. per Annum.
 Mr. John Strickland, his Clerk, at 50 l. per An.
 Mr. William Vanbrugh, Secretary to the Commiſſioners, at 100
 per Annum.
 More to him for a Clerk, at 40 l. per Annum.
 Thomas Hogg, Meſſenger to the Commiſſioners, 30 l. per Annum.

Officers of the Houſe.

Sir William Gifford, Governor.
 Capt. Robert Robinson, Lieutenant Governor, no Salary, on
 his Superannuated Pay at the Navy-Board. He is allowed
 Clerk, viz. William Scot, at 12 l. per Annum, with Lodging
 and Diet at the Servants Table, with neceſſary Fire
 Candles.
 Capt. Benjamin Hoſkins, Captain of the ſaid Hoſpital; no Sa-
 lary but his Superannuated Pay.
 Mr. John Conſtable, 1ſt Lieutenant, at 100 l. per Annum, pa-
 by the Hoſpital.
 Mr. Edward Smith, 2d Lieutenant at 100 l. per Annum, ditto.
 Mr. Tho. Grimston, 3d Lieutenant at 100 l. per Annum, ditto.
 Mr. Philip Stubs, Chaplain, no Salary, Ordinary of Woolwich.
 Mr. Robert Barry, ditto, no Salary, Ordinary of Deptford.
 Mr. Joſeph Gaſcoigne, Steward at 80 l. per Annum.
 He is allowed a Labourer at 10 s. per Week.
 Dr. Salſbury Cade, Phyſician, no Salary.

Mr. James Cristie, Surgeon, his Superannuated Pay, made up to 100 l. per Annum, by the Hospital, being 31 l. 12 s. He is allowed for a Servant, bearing all Charges, 30 l. per An. Mrs. Anne Holding, Matron, at 30 l. per An. Thomas Bird, Cook, at 20 l. per Annum, House-Allowance and Diet.

Officers of the Works.

Sir Christopher Wren, Surveyor; no Salary.
Mr. Nicholas Hawksmore, Clerk of the Works, at 5 s. per Diem. More to him for assisting the Surveyor in Drawing and Designing, 50 l. per Annum.
Assistant to him, Mr. John James, at 3 s. per Diem.

Officers Table,

Consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, Captain, Three Lieutenants, 2 Chaplains, Steward, Surgeon, Clerk of the Works, and Matron; being Eleven Persons; and each having the Allowance of 14 d. per Diem, with the House-Allowance of Bread and Beer.

The Number of the Pensioners entertained in Greenwich Hospital are 300. There are six Nurses allowed to each Hundred Men, (being the Widows of Seamen) who have each a Salary of 6 l. per Annum, with the Allowance of the House-Diet, and a Grey Serge Gown and Petticoat, faced with Shaloon; and 2 s. per Week more to them that attend in the Infirmary. The Common Warrant-Officers, entertain'd amongst the Pensioners, are distinguish'd by having a Gold Edging round their Hats, and placed at the upper End of the Tables, and in the principal Cabins of the Wards, as the Governor sees convenient; with the Allowance of 1 s. 6 d. per Week for Spending-Money (all the other Pensioners have but 1 s. per Week allowed them) paid them every Monday Morning by the Steward, who receives Monthly from the Treasurer, by Order of the General Court, a Sum not exceeding Ninety Pounds, for defraying his weekly Disbursements) but such Officers to be so distinguish'd, are not to exceed the Number of Eight in each Hundred.

The Victualling is according to the Allowance of Chelsea-Hospital, 4 Men to a Mess; each Mess to have on Flesh-days for Dinner 4 Pound of Beef or Mutton: Two Loaves of one Way of Bread, 15 Ounces each; four Winchester Quarts of Gile-Beer. At Supper, one Pound of Gloucester Cheese, 2 Loaves of Bread, 4 Quarts of Beer. They have Mutton Sundays and Tuesdays, Beef on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On Wednesdays and Fridays each Mess has a Dish of Pease-pottage, a quarter of a pound of Butter, one pound of Cheese, with Bread and Beer on other days; At Supper the same as at other Days. On all

extraordinary Festivals they have Flesh hot both Dinner and Supper, and Ale instead of Gile-Beer. All the Tables have clean Linnen every Sunday and Thursday throughout the Year.

That for the Women and Men-Servants the Provision be the same with the Pensioners.

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Civil Government of London.

SIR Samuel Garrard, Baronet, Lord Mayor and Alderman of Aldersgate within and without.

Aldermen above the Chair.

Sir Thomas Stampe,	Cripplegate within and without.
Sir John Fleet,	Lang-bourn-Ward.
Sir William Ashbursf,	Billingsgate-Ward.
Sir John Houlblon,	Cornhill-Ward.
Sir Francis Child,	Farringdon without.
Sir Richard Levet,	Bridge-Ward without.
Sir Thomas Abney,	Vintry-Ward.
Sir John Parsons,	Bassishaw-Ward.
Sir Owen Buckingham,	Bishopsgate within and without.
Sir Robert Bedingfield,	Dowgate-Ward.
Sir William Withers,	Farringdon-Ward within.
Sir Charles Duncombe,	Bridge-Ward within.

Below the Chair.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote,	Walbrooke-Ward.
Sir Robert Beachcroft,	Limestreet-Ward.
Sir Richard Hoare,	Breadstreet-Ward.
Sir Joseph Wolfe,	Broadstreet-Ward.
Sir Samuel Stanier,	Aldgate-Ward.
Sir William Humphreys,	Cheap-Ward.
Sir Charles Peers,	Tower-Ward.
Sir James Bateman,	Colemanstreet-Ward.
William Lewen, Esq;	Castle-Baynard-Ward.
John Ward, Esq;	Candlewick-Ward.
Sir Geo. Thorold, Kt. and Bar.	Cordwayner-Ward.
—— Andrews, Esq;	Portoken-Ward.
John Fryer, Esq;	Queenbith-Ward.

Sir Rich. Hoare, Knight and Alderman, } Sheriffs.
Sir Thomas Dunk, Kt.

Sir Peter King, Knight, Recorder. He takes Place of all the Aldermen below the Chair,

Sir William Fazakerly, Knight,
Chamberlain.

Duncan Dee, Esq; Common Serj.
James Gibson, Esq; Town-Clerk.

Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.

Richard Richardson, Serj. at
Law.

William Lightfoot, Esq;

Four Common-Pleaders.

Joseph Major, Esq;

John Lingard, Esq;

Tho. Wilson, Esq;

John Cooke, Jun. Esq;

Randolph Stracy, Esq; Comp-
troller of the Chamber.

John White, Esq; Secondary of
the Poultry-Counter.

John Benson, Esq, Secondary
of Woodstreet-Counter.

Mr. John Johnson, Remem-
brancer.

Mr. John Round, Solicitor.

Attorneys of the Mayor's Court.

Mr. Ed. Smith.

Mr. John Andrews.

Mr. John Jackson.

Mr. Francis Hutchinson.

Bridge-Masters.

Mr. Robert Swan.

Mr. John Pitt.

Mr. Robert Walker, Hall-
keeper.

Four Esquires of the Lord-
Mayor's House.

Mr. Harl, Esq, Sword-bearer.

John Barton, Esq, Common-
Hunt.

Mr. Grevil, Esq, Common-
Crier.

Mr. Wyld, Esq, Water-Bayliff.

Serjeant Carvers.

Fran. Brown.

Joseph Deake.

William Goslin.

Serjeants of the Chamber or
Mace.

Thomas Hewet.

John Colt.

Robert Horton.

Moses Griffith, Serjeant of the
Channel.

Yeomen of the Chamber.

Mr. Robert Walker.

Mr. Ralph Pigot.

Marshals.

Mr. Stephen Watts.

Mr. John Marshal.

Eight Attorneys of the Sheriffs
Court.

Mr. Richard Bogan.

Mr. William Bellamy.

Mr. Peter Short.

Mr. Thomas Hammond.

Mr. George Palmer.

Mr. Nat. Hawes.

Mr. William Timme.

Mr. George Woodcraft.

Prothonotaries.

Mr. Richard Floyer.

Mr. William Myers.

Mr. Richard Warner, Clerk of
the Papers in the Poultry-
Compter.

Clerk-Sitters of the Poultry-
Counter.

Peter Normansel.

John Foley.

Daniel Goddard.

James Chaplain.

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Marten, Clerk of
the Papers in Woodstreet-
Compter.

Clerk-Sitters of Woodstreet-
Compter.

Ralph Noden.

Thomas Honiwood.

Ferdinando Farrington.

William Phips.

Farmer of the Markets, viz.

Leaden-hall, Stocks, Honey-
Lane, and Newgate-Markets,
and St. George's, or the Meal
Market at Fleet-Canal, Mr.
Goodwin.

George Rivers, Esq; Coroner.

Reginald Marriot, Esq; Auditor.

Mr. Orlando Gee, Clerk of the
Chamber.

Mr. William Martyn, Clerk to
the Commissioners for Sew-
ers.

Mr. William Beuchamp, Clerk

of the Court of Conscience.

Mr. James Goulton, Beadle of
the Court of Conscience.

Mr. William Pitt, Keeper of
Newgate.

Mr. J. Pilkinton, Keeper of
Ludgate.

Mr. Nat. Giles, Keeper of the
Poultry-Compter.

Mr. Samuel Whincop, Keeper of
the Woodstreet-Compter.

Mr. John Olley, Clerk of the
City's Works.

S O U T H W A R K.

Ralph Hartley, Esq; City Ju-
stice of the Peace.

Jeremy Pemberton, Esq; Clerk
Comptroller of the Bridge
House.

Leonard Street, Esq; Steward
of the Borough of Southwark.

Henry Martyn, Esq; Bailiff of
the Borough of Southwark.

The Commissioners of the Lieutenancy of the City of LOND ON.

THE Right Hon. Sir Samuel
Garrard, Bar. Lord
Mayor; and the Lord-Mayor
for the time being.

Sir Thomas Stamp,

Sir John Fleet,

Sir William Ashhurst,

Sir John Houblon,

Sir Francis Child,

Sir Richard Lever,

Sir Thomas Abney,

Sir John Parsons,

Sir Owen Buckingham,

Sir Robert Beddingfield,

Sir William Withers,

Sir Charles Duncombe,

Sir Peter King, Knight, and

Recorder; and the Recorder

Knights and Aldermen.

for the Time being.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote,

Sir Robert Beachcroft,

Sir Richard Hoare,

Sir Joseph Woolfe,

Sir Samuel Stanier,

Sir William Humphreys,

Sir Charles Peers,

Sir James Bateman,

John Ward, Esq; Alderman.

Sir George Thorold, Bar. At

Sir Thomas Halton,

Sir Henry Ashhurst,

Sir Benjamin Ayloffe,

Sir William Hodges,

Sir Thomas Webster,

Sir Alexander Cairnes,

Sir John Lethieullier, Kt.

Sir Gabriel Roberts,
Sir William Scawen,
Sir Stephen Evance,
Sir Robert Adams,
Sir Jonathan Andrews,
Sir Thomas Davall,
Sir Bartholomew Grace-
dieu;

Sir Francis Dashwood,
Sir William Fazakerley,
Sir George Newland,
Sir Henry Furnese,
Sir Theodore Janssen,
Sir James Collett,
Sir William Benson,
Sir Ambrose Crowley,
Sir John Scott,
Sir Edward Gould,
Sir Godfrey Webster,
Sir Charles Cox,
Daniel Allen,
Henry Hatley,
Nathaniel Tench,
Thomas Frederick,
William Faulkner,
John Rudge,
Peter Joye,
John Sawyer,
Duncan Dee,
William Strong,
John Jeffreys,
Henry Cornish,
John Morgan,
John Cullum,
Samuel Locke,
John Coggs,
William Desbouverie,
Urban Hall,
Thomas Hall,
Samuel Ongley,
John Page,
James Ward,
John Craddock,
James Hallett,
William Erterick,
Richard Craddock,
Edward Coulson,
John Knap,
Frederick Herne,

Knights.

Esquires.

Nathaniel Herne,
Thomas Coulson,
Richard Wynne,
Paul Ducminique,
William Howker,
Richard Beauchamp,
Richard Crawley,
Robert Child,
Francis Eyles,
Samuel Shepherd,
Nathaniel Gould,
Philip Papillon,
Thomas Scawen,
Thomas Guy,
Alexander Pitfield,
William Cotefworth,
John Cholmley,
Abraham Beake,
Abraham Houblon,
William Procter,
Richard Perry,
John Hanger,
Henry Meriton,
Josiah Dislon,
John Lordell,
Richard Cock,
Gabriel Smith,
Gerrard Conyers,
Charles Dubois,
Robert Western,
Richard Chifwell,
John Hibbart,
Jeremy Powell,
Benjamin Rookestry,
Daniel Dorville,
Robert Mitchel,
Richard Gough,
John Townesend,
Henry Lyell,
Thomas Styles,
William Mead, Jun.
Thomas Clarke,
James West,
Laurence Hatfell,
Thomas Gibson,
Peter Godfrey,
Richard Carey,
Thomas Carbonnel,
Edward Fowler,

Esquires.

Peter

Peter Parker,
Henry Kelsey,
John Billers,
John Hyde,
Jacob Reynardson,
Samuel Lethieulier,
Benjamin Smith,
John Cleve,
Peter Paggen,
Thomas Powel, of Fen-
church-street,
John Shipman,

Esquires.

Peter Dellme,
John Denew,
Edward Allen,
John Cookes,
Micajah Perry,
Robert Foot,
Richard Pierce,
Thomas Shaw,
Samuel Powell,
Samuel Hayward,
John Shute,
Awnsham Churchill,

Esquires.

Note, That all the Aldermen are of the Quorum, and that the two new Aldermen, Andrews and Fryer, are to be placed next to the rest.

Nicholas Baker, Clerk,

James Boddington, Muster-

Master.

William Bird, Messenger.

The Names of the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, &c.

I. White Regiment.

THE Honourable Sir William Ashhurst, Kt. and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel, John Wilks.
Major, John Shorey.

II. Orange.

The Honourable Sir Owen Buckingham, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieut. Col. Robert Gower.
Major, William Beyer.

III. Blue.

The Honourable Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieut. Col. Samuel Westall.
Major, Nathan Gregory.

IV. Green.

The Honourable Sir Robert Beachcroft, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieut. Col. Philip Papillon.
Major, Jeremiah Peirce.

V. Red.

The Honourable Sir Samuel Stanier, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieut. Col. James Porteen.
Major, George Brasier.

VI. Yellow.

The Honourable Sir Charles Peers, Knight and Alderman, Colonel.
Lieut. Col. Samuel Green.
Major, Richard Leechmore.

ALIST of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knight and Alderman, Governor.
Nathaniel Gould, Esq; Deputy Governor.

SIR James Bateman, Kt. & Alderman.

William Des Bouverie, Esq;

Josiah Dillon, Esq;

Mr. William Dawsonne.

Mr. Peter Delmé.

Francis Eyles, Esq;

William Gore, Esq;

Sir William Hodges, Bar.

Sir John Houblon, Kt. & Ald.

Mr. John Hanger.

Sir Theodore Janffen, Kt.

Sir Charles Peers, Kt. & Ald.

John Rudge, Esq;

Sir William Scawen, Kt.

Mr. John Shipman.

John Ward, Esq; Ald.

Sir Thomas Abney, Kt. & Ald.

Justus Beck, Esq;

Sir John Cope, Jun. Kt.

Mr. William Henry Cornelisen.

John Dolben, Esq;

Mr. John Lordell.

Mr. John Paige.

Mr. Jeremiah Powell.

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ALIST of the Names of the Directors of the United-Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East-Indies.

SIR Jonathan Andrews, Kt. & Alderman.

Mr. William Berts.

Robert Child, Esq,

William Cotefworth, Esq,

Thomas Coulson, Esq,

John Cooke, Esq,

Mr. Richard Cocke.

Mr. William Dawsonne.

Mr. John Eyles.

Edward Gibbon, Esq,

Peter Godfrey, Esq,

Mr. John Gould.

Sir Edmund Harrison, Kt.

William Hewer, Esq,

Nathaniel Herne, Esq,

Frederick Herne, Esq,

Mr. Henry Kelsey.

Mr. Henry Lyell.

Sir George Mathew, Kt.

Gregory Page, Esq,

Sir William Scawen, Kt.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq,

Mr. Nicholas Tourton.

John Ward, Esq, Ald.

The Twelve Companies and their Halls.

1. Mercers in Cheapside.

2. Grocers, in the Poultry.

3. Drapers, in Throgmorton-Street.

4. Fishmongers, in Thames-Street.

5. Goldsmiths, in Gutter-Lane.

6. Skinners, on Dowgate-Hill.

7. Merchant-Tailors, in Thread-needle-Street.

8. Haberdashers, in Maiden-Lane.

- Lane.
9. Salters, in Swithing-Lane.
10. Ironmongers, in Fen -
church-Street.

11. Vintners, in Thames-
Street.
12. Cloath-Workers, in Min-
cing-Lane.

Civil Government of Westminster.

Lord High Steward, His Grace James Duke of Ormond.
Deputy-Steward, Thomas Medlycott, Esq,
High Bayliff, John Huggins, Esq,

Burgesses of St. Margaret's
Westminster.

Mr. Richard Brocklesby.
Mr. Leonard Martin.
Mr. Robert Jeffs.
Mr. John Duck.
Mr. William Avis.
Mr. Francis Carne.
Mr. Thomas Hughes.

St. Martins in the Fields.

Mr. Benedict Ithell.
Mr. John Rigby.

Mr. Richard Vincent.

St. James's.

Mr. Isaac Terret.
Mr. Benjamin Ridge.

St. Anne's.

Mr. John Cooke.
Mr. Charles Maddox.

Covent-Garden.

Mr. James Cunningham.

St. Clement's.

Mr. Robert Blinkborn.

Militia. One Regiment, Ten Companies.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Colonel.

Philip Howard, Esq;

Richard Crisp, Esq;

John Ward, Esq; Major,

} Lieutenant-Colonels.

Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

THE Lord Chancellor or Keeper,
Lord President of the Council,
Lord Treasurer, or first Commissioner of the
Treasury.

Lord High Admiral, or first Commissioner of
the Admiralty,

Lord Privy-Seal,

The Secretaries of State,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer,

The Lord Bishop of London,

These have no Salary.

} For the Time
being.

Thomas Earl of Stamford,

William Lord Dartmouth.

Sir Philip Meadows.

John Pulteney, Esq,
Robert Monckton, Esq,
Sir Charles Turner.
George Bailie, Esq,

These have 1000 l. per Annum each.

Secretary, William Popple, Esq, 500 l. per An.
Deputy-Secretary, Mr. Adrian Drift, 100 l. per An.

Clerks in the Office.

Mr. William Barker, Sal. 80 l. per Annum.
Mr. Bryan Wheelock, 70 l. per An.
Mr. Maurice Carroll, 60 l. per An.
Mr. Justinian Loggan, and Mr. Samuel Gellibrand, 50 l. per An-
num each.
Mr. Matthew Bertin, and Mr. Israel Hudson, 40 l. per An. each.

Chamber-Keepers.

Mr. Daniel Child, } 40 l. per An. each.
Mr. Samuel Clarke, }
Mr. John Gray, Messenger, Sal. 40 l. per An.

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The Officers of the General Post-Office in Lombard-Street.

Post-Master-General.

SIR Thomas Frankland, Bar. } 1250 l. per An. each.
John Evelyn, Esq; }
Mr. George Searl, Accomptant, 300 l. per An.
Mr. Stephen Lilly, Receiver-General, 300 l. per An.

Officers of the Inland-Office.

William Frankland, Esq, Comptroller, 200 l. per An.
Mr. George Colly, Clerk of the North Road, 60 l.
Mr. Charles Jackson, Clerk of Chester-Road, 100 l.
Mr. Tho. Sautel, Clerk of the West Road, 60 l.
Mr. William Greene, Clerk of Bristol Road, 60 l.
Mr. Robert Colcroft, Clerk of Yarmouth Road, 60 l.
Mr. Martin Buckle, Clerk of Kent Road, 60 l.
Mr. Edmund Warren, Clerk of the By-Nights, 60 l.
Mr. ——— Window-Man, 60.

Others 16, of which 14 have 50 l. per An. and two 40 l.

Officers

Officers of the Foreign-Office.

Asbburnham Frowde, Esq; Comptroller, 200 l. per An.
Mr. James Lawrence, Alphabet-Keeper, 100 l.

Clerks.

<i>Mr. Francis Clewet.</i>	<i>Mr. Daniel Faretes.</i>
<i>Mr. William Gosling.</i>	<i>Mr. John Walter.</i>
<i>Mr. Adam Franco.</i>	50 l. per An. each.

Mr. John Smelt, Supernumerary, 40 l.
Mr. Benjamin Waterhouse, Secretary to the Post-Master-General, 200 l. per An.
Mr. Charles Skaef, Clerk to the Post-Master-General, 50 l. per Annum.
Mr. Richard Swift, Solicitor, 200 l. per An.
 Accomptant's Clerks, 50 l. per Annum each.
 Receiver's Clerks, 50 l. per Annum each.

The Officers of the Penny-post.

Nathaniel Castleton, Esq; Comptroller. Salary 200 l. per Annum.
Mr. John Green, Accomptant.
Mr. Nath. Gunning, Collector. } Sal. 70 l. per Annum each.

Sorters.

<i>Stephen Lindon,</i>	<i>Joseph Boreman,</i>
<i>Peter Hall,</i>	<i>Robert Kempton,</i>
<i>William Martin,</i>	<i>William Wildman.</i>

Salary 40 l. per Annum each.

Sub-Sorters.

<i>Benjamin Sacheverel,</i>	<i>Walkinton,</i>
<i>John Williams,</i>	<i>Nevil Brookes,</i>
<i>William Gladwell,</i>	<i>Thomas Wilson.</i>
<i>William Murcott,</i>	

Salary 26 l. per Annum each.

Besides there are above 100 Messengers, who have an Allowance of 20 l. per Annum each, for Carrying and Re-carrying Letters, and above 400 Houses that receive for the Penny Post.

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A LIST of all the Peers and Peereſſes of England, and of
Eldeſt Sons of Dukes, Marquesses, and Earls.

DUKES, &c.

The 2d Titles of Dukes, or
Titles given by Courtesy
to their Eldest Sons.

William Cowper, Lord Cowper, Lord
High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Sidney Earl of Godolphin, Lord High
Treasurer of Great Britain.

John Ld. Somers, Lord President of
the Council.

John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Lord
Privy Seal.

Thomas Howard, D. of Norfolk, Earl
Marſhal, and Hereditary Mareſchal of
England.

William Cavendiſh, D. of Devonſhire,
Lord Steward of the Houſhold.

Charles Seymour, D. of Somerſet.

Charles Lenos, D. of Richmon.

Charles Fitz-roy, D. of Cleveland and
Southampton.

Charles Fitz-roy, D. of Grafton.

James Butler, D. of Ormond.

Henry Somerſet, D. of Beaufort.

George Fitz-roy, D. of Northumberland.

Charles Beauclair, D. of St. Albans.

Charles Pawlet, D. of Bolton.

Mainbard Schomberg, D. of Schomberg.

Charles Talbot, D. of Shrewsbury.

Thomas Osborn, D. of Leeds.

Wriotheſly Ruſſel, D. of Bedford.

John Sheffield, D. of Buckinghamſhire
and Normandy.

John Churchill, D. of Marlborough,
Captain General of all Her Maſteſty's
Land-Forces.

John Mannors, D. of Rutland.

John Montague, D. of Montague.

Henry de Grey, D. of Kent.

MARQUISES.

Robert Bertie, Marquis of Linſey,
and Great Chamberlain of England.

John Pierpoint, M. of Dorcheſter.

B b

Ld. Viſcount Rialton.

Marquis of Clare.

Earl of Arundel.

Marquis of Hartington

E. of Hertford.

Earl of March.

Earl of Southampton
and Chicheſter.

Earl of Eſton.

Earl of Offory.

Marquis of Worceſter.

Lord Falmouth.

Earl of Burford.

Marquis of Wincheſter.

Marquis of Harwich.

Marquis of Alton.

Marq. of Carmarthen.

Marquis of Taviftock.

Earl of Mulgrave.

Marquis of Blandford.

Marquis of Granby.

Marq. of Monthermer.

Earl of Harold.

Marquiſſes Eldeſt Sons.

L. Willoughby of Ereſ-
by.

Earl of Kiſington.

E A R L S.

E A R L S.

Earls Eldest Sons.

James Stanley, Earl of Derby.	Lord Strange.
Theo. Hastings, E. of Huntingdon.	Ld. Hastings.
Thomas Herbert, E. of Pembroke and Montgomery.	Ld. Herbert.
Henry Clinton, E. of Lincoln,	Ld. Clinton.
Henry Howard, E. of Suffolk and Bedford.	Ld. Walden or Chesterford.
Lionel-Cranfield Sackville, E. of Dorset and Middlesex.	Ld. Buckbursh.
James Cecil, E. of Salisbury.	Ld. Cranburn.
John Cecil, E. of Exeter.	Ld. Burgbley.
Scroop Egerton, E. of Bridgwater.	Ld. Brackley.
John Sidney, E. of Leicester.	Ld. Lisle.
G. Compton, E. of Northampton.	Ld. Compton.
Edward-Henry Rich, E. of Warwick and Holland.	Ld. Rich.
Basil Fielding, E. of Denbigh.	Ld. Fielding.
Paulet St. John, E. of Bolingbroke.	Ld. St. John.
Tho. Fane, E. of Westmorland.	Ld. Despensers.
Cha. Montague, E. of Manchester.	Ld. Villc. Mandeville.
Hen.-Bowes Howard, E. of Berkshire.	Ld. Andover.
Richard Savage, E. Rivers.	Ld. Savage.
Charles Mordaunt, E. of Peterborough and Moymouth.	Ld. Mordaunt.
Thomas Grey, E. of Stamford.	Ld. Grey of Groby.
Charles Finch, E. of Winchelsea.	Ld. Maidstone.
Phil. Stanhope, E. of Chesterfield.	Ld. Stanhope.
Thomas Tuston, E. of Thanet.	Ld. Clifford.
Cha. Spencer, E. of Sunderland.	Ld. Spencer.
Nich. Leake, E. of Scarsdale.	Ld. Deincourt.
Ed. Montague, E. of Sandwich.	Ld. Hinchinbrook.
Edw. Hyde, E. of Clarendon.	Ld. Cornbury.
Algernon Capell, E. of Essex.	Ld. Malden.
Geo. Brudenell, E. of Cardigan.	Ld. Brudenell.
John Annesley, E. of Anglesey.	Ld. Annesley.
Wil. Hen. Granville, E. of Bath.	Ld. Landsdown.
Charles Howard, E. of Carlisle.	Ld. Morpeth.
Tho. Bruce, E. of Ailesbury.	Ld. Bruce.
Richard Boyle, E. of Burlington.	Ld. Clifford of Lanbo- (roug
Anthony-Abley Cooper, E. of Shaftsbury.	Ld. Abley.
Edward-Hen. Lee, E. of Lichfield.	Ld. Quarrendon.
Thomas Lennard, E. of Sussex.	Ld. Daeres.
Cha. Bodvile Roberts, E. of Radnor.	Ld. Bodmyn.
Will. Paston, E. of Yarmouth.	Ld. Paston.
Cha. Berkeley, E. of Berkeley.	Ld. Dursley.
Dan. Finch, E. of Nottingham.	Ld. Finch.

Laurence Hyde, E. of Rochester.	Ld. Hyde.
Montag. Venables Bertie, E. of Abingdon.	Ld. Norreys.
Baptist Noel, E. of Gainsborough.	Ld. Visc. Campden.
Robert Darcy, E. of Holderness.	Ld. Darcy, or Coniers.
Orher Windsor, E. of Plymouth.	Ld. Windsor.
James Ratcliff, E. of Derwentwater.	Ld. Ratcliff.
Henry-Stafford Howard, E. of Stafford.	Ld. Stafford.
William Bentinck, E. of Portland.	Ld. Woodstock.
Arthur Herbert, E. of Torrington.	Ld. Torbay.
Ric. Lumley, E. of Scarborough.	Ld. Lumley.
Geo. Booth, E. of Warrington.	Ld. Delamere.
Richard Newport, E. of Bradford.	Ld. Newport.
William Zulestein, E. of Rochford.	Ld. Tunbridge.
Arnold Joost Van Keppel, E. of Albemarle.	Ld. Berry.
Tho. Coventry, E. of Coventry.	Ld. Deerhurst.
Edward Russel, E. of Orford.	Ld. Barsieur.
Edward Villiers, E. of Jersey.	Ld. Villiers.
Hen. d'Auverquerque, E. of Grantham.	Ld. Boston.
John Campbell, E. of Greenwich (Duke of Argyll.)	Ld. Chatham, or Ld. Lorne.
Thomas Wharton, E. of Wharton.	Ld. Winchendon.
John Poulet, E. Poulet.	Ld. Hinton.
Hugh Cholmondeley, E. of Cholmondeley.	Ld. Malpas.

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, Viscount Hereford.
 Henry Browne, Viscount Montacute.
 Lawrence Fienes, Viscount Say and Sele.
 Thomas Bellafyse, Viscount Falconberg.
 Charles Townsend, Viscount Townsend.
 Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth.
 William Hatton, Viscount Hatton.
 Talbot Telverton, Visc. Longueville.
 Richard Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale.

BARONS.

George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny.	and Ward.
James Touchet, Lord Audley, (Earl Castlehaven.)	Edward Stourton, Lord Stourton.
John West, Lord De la War.	Richard Verney, Lord Willoughby of Broke.
James Berkeley, Lord Berkeley.	Hugh Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Parham.
Robert Shirley, Lord Ferrers.	William Paget, Lord Paget.
Charles Mildmay, Lord Fitz-Walter.	Thomas Howard, Lord Howard of Effingham.
Award-Ward, Lord Dudley	William North, Lord North

and Gray of Rolleston.
 James Bruges, *Lord Chandos*.
 William Ferdinand Cary, *Lord*
Hunsdon.
 Robert Petre, *Lord Petre*.
 Thomas Arundel, *Lord Arun-*
del of Wardour.
 — Dormer, *Lord Dormer*
of Wing.
 Henry Roper, *Lord Tenham*.
 Foulk Grevil, *Lord Brook*.
 Nevil Lovelace, *L. Lovelace*.
 Banester Maynard, *Lord May-*
nard.
 Charles Howard, *Lord How-*
ard of Escrick.
 Charles Mohun, *Lord Mohun*.
 Thomas Wentworth, *Lord*
Raby.
 Thomas Leigh, *Lord Leigh*.
 William Byron, *Lord Byron*.
 John Vaughan, *Lord Vaughan*,
Earl of Carberry.
 William Widdrington, *Lord*
Widdrington.
 John Colepeper, *Lord Cole-*
peper.
 Lewis Watfon, *Lord Rocking-*
ham.
 Robert Sutton, *Lord Lexing-*
ton.
 Marmaduke Langdale, *Lord*
Langdale.
 William Berkeley, *Lord Berke-*
ley of Stratton.
 Charles Cornwallis, *Lord Corn-*
wallis.
 Nathaniel Crew, *Lord Crew*.

and *Lord Bishop of Durham*.
 John Arundel, *Lord Arundel*
of Trerice.
 Wil. Craven, *Lord Craven*.
 Hugh Clifford, *Lord Clifford*
of Chudleigh.
 Peregrine Osborne, *Lord Kive-*
ton.
 John Carteret, *Lord Carteret*.
 Charles Bennet, *Lord Ossul-*
ston.
 William Legg, *Lord Dart-*
mouth.
 Wil. Stawel, *Lord Stawel*.
 Francis North, *Lord Guilford*.
 James Waldgrave, *Lord Wald-*
grave.
 William Ashburnham, *Lord*
Ashburnham.
 Wil. Farmer, *Lord Leimpher*.
 Cha. Butler, *Lord Butler of*
Weston, (Earl of Arran.)
 Hen. Herbert, *Lord Herbert of*
Cherbury.
 John Thompson, *Lord Haver-*
sham.
 Christopher Vane, *Lord Bar-*
nard.
 Charles Montague, *Lord Hal-*
ifax.
 Heneage Finch, *Lord Guernsey*.
 John Levison Gower, *Lord*
Gower.
 Francis-Seymour Conway, *Ld*
Conway.
 John Hervey, *Lord Hervey*.
 Thomas Pelham, *Lord Pelham*.

Note, That the following Persons are Peereſſes of the Realm in
 their own Right, either by Creation or Deſcent.

Louiſe de Querovaille, *Dutcheſs*
of Portsmouth.
 Iſabella Firz-Roy, (*Dutcheſs of*
Grafton.) *Counteſs of At-*
lington.
 Catherine Sidley, *Counteſs of*

Dorcheſter.
 Martha Lady Johnſon, *Baroneſs*
Wentworth.
 Suſan Airmin, *Baroneſs Bella-*
lis of Oſgodby.

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A Scheme of the Sovereign and Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

<i>Void.</i>	<i>The Sovereign.</i>	<i>The King of Prussia.</i>	<i>Electer of Hanover.</i>
	<i>Prince Electoral of Hanover.</i>	<i>Duke of Southampton.</i>	
	<i>D. of Bucks and Normanby.</i>	<i>Duke of Leeds.</i>	
	<i>Duke of Richmond.</i>	<i>Duke of Somerset.</i>	
	<i>Duke of Northumberland.</i>	<i>Earl of Rochester.</i>	
	<i>Duke of Ormond.</i>	<i>Duke of Shrewsbury.</i>	
	<i>Duke of Newcastle.</i>	<i>Earl of Pembroke.</i>	
	<i>Earl of Albemarle.</i>	<i>Duke of Queensberry.</i>	
	<i>Duke of Bedford.</i>	<i>Duke Schonburg.</i>	
	<i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>	<i>Earl of Godolphin.</i>	
	<i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>	<i>Void.</i>	
	<i>Duke of Argile.</i>	<i>Void.</i>	

Note, That the Dukes of Devonshire and Argile were elected Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, on Wednesday the 22d of March, 1712; but Her Majesty having been graciously pleas'd to dispense with their Installations until after the present Campagne, their Stalls are not yet ascertain'd.

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A LIST of the Baronets of this Kingdom, from the first Creation of that Dignity, May 22, 1611. until the Ninth Year of the Reign of Queen Anne, 1710.

Baronets Created by King James I.

Nicholas Bacon.

Richard Molyneux, I.

Viscount.

Thomas Mansell.

4 George Shirley, Eng. Bar.

5 John Stradling, Esq.

6 Francis Leke, Eng. Earl.

7 Thomas Pelham.

B b 3

8 Richard

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 8 Richard Houghton. | 57 Wil. Throckmorton, <i>ex.</i> |
| 9 Henry Hobart. | 58 Richard Worfeley. |
| 10 George Booth, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> | 59 Richard Fleetwood. |
| 11 John Peyton. | 60 Tho. Spencer, <i>ex.</i> |
| 12 Lionel Talmash, <i>Scotch E.</i> | 61 John Tufton, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> |
| 13 Gervase Clifton. | 62 Samuel Peyton. |
| 14 Thomas Gerard. | 63 Charles Morrifon, <i>ex.</i> |
| 15 Walter Aston, <i>Scotch Bar.</i> | 64 Henry Baker, <i>ex.</i> |
| 16 Philip Knevet, <i>ex.</i> | 65 Roger Appleton. |
| 17 John St. John. | 66 Will. Sidley, <i>ex.</i> |
| 18 John Shelley. | 67 Will. Twifden. |
| 19 John Savage, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> | 68 Edward Hales. |
| 20 Francis Barington. | 69 William Momins, <i>ex.</i> |
| 21 Henry Berkeley, <i>ex.</i> | 70 Thomas Mildmay, <i>ex.</i> |
| 22 Wil. Wentworth, <i>E. Bar.</i> | 71 Will. Maynard, <i>E. B.</i> |
| 23 Richard Musgrave. | 72 Henry Lee, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> |
| 24 Edward Seymour. | 73 Rob. Napier, <i>alias Naper,</i>
<i>alias Sandy.</i> |
| 25 Moyle Finch, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> | <i>v. inter n. 617 and 618.</i> |
| 26 Anthony Cope. | 74 Paul Banning, <i>E. Visc. ex.</i> |
| 27 Thomas Mounfon. | 75 Thomas Temple. |
| 28 Cha. Vavasor, <i>Num. 294.</i> | 76 Thomas Penytton. |
| 29 George Grefeley. | 77 John Portman, <i>ex.</i> |
| 30 Paul Tracy, <i>ex.</i> | 78 Nicholas Saunderfon, <i>h. V.</i> |
| 31 John Wentworth, <i>ex.</i> | 79 Miles Sandys, <i>ex.</i> |
| 32 Hen. Bellasyfe, <i>Eng. Visc.</i> | 80 William Gostwick. |
| 33 William Constable, <i>ex.</i> | 81 Thomas Puckering, <i>ex.</i> |
| 34 Tho. Leigh, <i>Eng. Bar.</i> | 82 William Wray, <i>ex.</i> |
| 35 Edward Noel, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> | 83 William Ayloffe. |
| 36 Robert Cotton. | 84 Marmaduke Wyvill. |
| 37 Rob. Cholmondeley, <i>ex.</i> | 85 John Pershall. |
| 38 John Molyneux. | 86 Francis Englefield. |
| 39 Francis Worteley, <i>ex.</i> | 87 Tho. Ridgway, <i>Irish Earl.</i> |
| 40 George Savile. | 88 William Effex, <i>ex.</i> |
| 41 William Kniveton, <i>ex.</i> | 89 Edward Gorges, <i>Irish Bar.</i> |
| 42 Philip Woodhouse. | 90 Edw. Devereux, <i>Eng. V.</i> |
| 43 Wil. Pope, <i>Irish Earl, ex.</i> | 91 Reginald Mohun, <i>E. B.</i> |
| 44 James Harrington. | 92 Harbottle Grimston, <i>ex.</i> |
| 45 Henry Savile, <i>ex.</i> | 93 Thomas Holt. |
| 46 Henry Willoughby, <i>ex.</i> | 94 Thomas Blackston, <i>ex.</i> |
| 47 Lewis Tresham, <i>ex.</i> | 95 Robert Dormer, <i>E. E.</i> |
| 48 Tho. Brudenel, <i>Eng. Earl.</i> | 96 Rowland Egerton. |
| 49 Geo. St. Paul, <i>ex.</i> | 97 Roger Townsend, <i>E. V.</i> |
| 50 Philip Tirwit. | 98 Simon Clarke. |
| 51 Roger Dallifon, <i>ex.</i> | 99 Edward Fitton, <i>ex.</i> |
| 52 Edward Carre, <i>ex.</i> | 100 Richard Lucy. |
| 53 Edward Hussey. | 101 Matthew Boynton. |
| 54 L'eftrange Mordaunt. | 102 Thomas Littleton. |
| 55 Thomas Bendish. | 103 Francis Leigh, <i>E. E. ex.</i> |
| 56 John Wynne. | |

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| 104 Thomas Burdet. | 153 Ric. Roberts, <i>E. E.</i> |
| 105 George Morton, <i>ex.</i> | 154 John Rivers. |
| 106 W. Harvey, <i>E. & I. B. ex.</i> | 155 Tho. Darnell, <i>ex.</i> |
| 107 Thomas Mackworth. | 156 Isaac Sidley. |
| 108 W. Grey, <i>E. E. & Bar. ex.</i> | 157 Robert Brown, <i>ex.</i> |
| 109 William Villers. | 158 John Hewet. |
| 110 James Ley, <i>Eng. Earl, ex.</i> | 159 Henry Jernegan. |
| 111 Wil. Hicks. | 160 Nic. Hide, <i>ex.</i> |
| 112 Tho. Beaumont, <i>I. V.</i> | 161 John Philips. |
| 113 Henry Salisbury, <i>ex.</i> | 162 John Stepney. |
| 114 Erasmus Dryden. | 163 Baldwin Wake. |
| 115 William Armine, <i>ex.</i> | 164 William Masham. |
| 116 Will. Bamberg, <i>ex.</i> | 165 John Colbrand. |
| 117 Edward Hartop. | 166 John Hotham. |
| 118 John Mill. | 167 Francis Maunsell, <i>ex.</i> |
| 119 Francis Radcliffe, <i>E. E.</i> | 168 Edward Powell, <i>ex.</i> |
| 120 David Foulis. | 169 John Gerrard. |
| 121 Tho. Philips. | 170 Richard Grovesnour. |
| 122 Claud. Forster, <i>ex.</i> | 171 Henry Moody, <i>ex.</i> |
| 123 John Chester. | 172 John Barker. |
| 124 Samuel Tryon. | 173 William Button. |
| 125 Adam Newton, <i>ex.</i> | 174 John Gage. |
| 126 John Boteler, <i>ex.</i> | 175 William Goring. |
| 127 Gilbert Gerard. | 176 Peter Courtene, <i>alias</i> Aun- |
| 128 Humph. Lee. | ton, <i>ex.</i> |
| 129 Richard Berney. | 177 Ric. Norton, <i>ex.</i> |
| 130 Hump. Forster. | 178 John Leventhorpe, <i>ex.</i> |
| 131 Thomas Biggs, <i>ex.</i> | 179 Capel Bedell, <i>ex.</i> |
| 132 Henry Bellingham, <i>ex.</i> | 180 John Darell. |
| 133 William Yelverton, <i>ex.</i> | 181 William Williams, <i>ex.</i> |
| 134 John Scudamore, <i>I. V.</i> | 182 Francis Ashby, <i>ex.</i> |
| 135 Thomas Gower, <i>E. B.</i> | 183 Anthony Ashly, <i>ex.</i> |
| 136 John Packington. | 184 John Cooper, <i>Eng. E. ex.</i> |
| 137 Ralph Ashton. | 185 Edmund Prideaux. |
| 138 Baptist Hicks, <i>E. V. ex.</i> | 186 Thomas Haslerig. |
| 139 Thomas Roberts. | 187 Thomas Burton. |
| 140 John Hanmer. | 188 Francis Folejamb, <i>ex.</i> |
| 141 Edward Frier, <i>ex.</i> | 189 Edward Yate, <i>ex.</i> |
| 142 Edw. Osborn, <i>Eng. D.</i> | 190 George Chudleigh. |
| 143 Henry Felton. | 191 Francis Drake. |
| 144 William Chaloner, <i>ex.</i> | 192 William Meredith. |
| 145 Thomas Bishop. | 193 Hugh Middleton, <i>ex.</i> |
| 146 Francis Vincent. | 194 Gifford Thornhurst, <i>ex.</i> |
| 147 Henry Clere, <i>ex.</i> | 195 Piercy Herbert, <i>E. M. ex.</i> |
| 148 Benjamin Tichbourne. | 196 Robert Fisher. |
| 149 Ric. Wilbraham, <i>ex.</i> | 197 Hardolph Wastneys. |
| 150 Tho. Delves. | 198 Henry Skipwith, <i>ex.</i> |
| 151 Lewis Watfon, <i>E. B.</i> | 199 Thomas Harris, <i>ex.</i> |
| 152 Thomas Palmer. | 200 Nicholas Tempest. |

201 Fr. Cottington, *E. B. ex.*
 202 Tho. Harris, *ex.*
 203 Edward Barkham, *ex.*

204 John Corbet, *ex.*
 205 Tho. Playtera

Baronets created by King Charles the First.

206 **J**ohn Ashfield.
 207 Henry Harpur.
 208 Edw. Seabright.
 209 John Beaumont, *ex.*
 210 Edward Dering.
 211 George Kempe, *ex.*
 212 William Brereton, *ex.*
 213 Patricius Curwen, *ex.*
 214 William Ruffel, *ex.*
 215 John Spencer, *ex.*
 216 Giles Elcourt, *ex.*
 217 Thomas Aylesbury, *ex.*
 218 Thomas Stile.
 219 Fred. Cornwallis, *E. B.*
 220 Drue Drury.
 221 Will. Skeffington, *I. Vis.*
 222 Robert Crane, *ex.*
 223 Anth. Wingfield.
 224 William Colepeper.
 225 Giles Bridges, *Eng. Bar.*
 226 John Kirle, *ex.*
 227 Humph. Stiles, *ex.*
 228 Henry Moor.
 229 Thomas Heale, *ex.*
 230 John Carleton, *ex.*
 231 Tho. Maples, *ex.*
 232 John Isham.
 233 Hervey Bagot.
 234 Lewis Pollard, *ex.*
 235 Francis Mannock.
 236 Hen. Griffith, *ex.*
 237 Lodowick Dyer, *ex.*
 238 Hugh Stewkely.
 239 Edw. Stanley.
 240 Edward Littleton.
 241 Ambrose Browne, *ex.*
 242 Sackville Crowe.
 243 Mich. Livesey, *ex.*
 244 Simon Benet, *ex.*
 245 Thomas Fisher.
 246 Thomas Bowyer, *ex.*

*v. Sir J. Bowyer, n. 847.
 ex.*

247 Buts Bacon.
 248 John Corbet.
 249 Edward Tirrel.
v. inter n. 294. & 295
 250 Basil Dixwell.
 251 Richard Young, *ex.*
 252 William Pennymman, *ex.*
 253 William Stonehouse.
v. inter n. 797. & 798
 254 Thomas Fowler, *ex.*
 255 John Fenwick, *ex.*
 256 William Wray, *ex.*
 257 John Trelawney.
 258 John Conyers.
 259 John Bolles.
 260 Thomas Ashton.
 261 Kenelm Jenoure.
 262 John Price, *ex.*
 263 Rich. Beaumont, *ex.*
 264 William Wiseman.
 265 Thomas Nightingale.
 266 John Jacques, *ex.*
 267 Robert Dillington.
 268 Francis Pile.
 269 John Pole.
 270 Will. Lewes, *ex.*
 271 William Colepeper.
 272 Peter Van-Loor, *ex.*
 273 John Lawrence.
 274 Anthony Slingsby.
 275 Thomas Vavalor.
 276 Robert Wolseley.
 277 Rice Rudd, *ex.*
 278 Rich. Wiseman, *ex.*
 279 Henry Ferrers.
 280 John Anderson, *ex.*
 281 William Ruffel.
 282 Rich. Everard.
 283 Tho. Powel.
 284 William Luckin.
 285 Richard Graham.
 286 George Twisleton, *ex.*
 287 William Acton, *ex.*

- 188 Nicholas L'estrange.
 189 John Holland.
 190 Edward Alley'n, ex.
 191 Richard Earl, ex.
 192 Robert Ducey, *Ir. Vis.* ex.
 193 Rich. Grenville, ex.
 194 Charles Vavasor, ex.
 v. inter n. 27, & 28.
 v. Edw. Tirrel, n. 249.
 195 Edward Mofely, ex.
 196 Martin Lumley.
 197 William Dalston.
 198 Henry Fletcher.
 199 Nicholas Cole.
 200 Edmund Pye, ex.
 201 Simon Every.
 202 William Langley.
 203 William Paston, *Eng. Earl.*
 204 James Stonehouse.
 205 John Palgrave.
 206 Gerard Naper.
 207 Thomas Whitmore, ex.
 208 John Maney, Ex.
 209 Thomas Cave.
 210 Chri. Yelverton, *Eng. Vis.*
 211 William Boteler.
 212 Thomas Hatton.
 213 Thomas Abdey.
 214 Thomas Bampfield.
 215 John Cotton.
 216 Simon D' Ewes.
 217 Hen. Frederick Thynne,
 Eng. Viscount.
 218 John Burgoyne.
 219 John Northcot.
 220 William Drake, ex.
 221 Thomas Rous.
 222 Ralph Hare.
 223 John Norwich.
 224 John Brownloe, ex.
 225 William Brownloe.
 226 John Sydenham.
 227 Henry Prat, ex.
 228 Francis Nichols.
 229 William Strikland.
 230 Thomas Wolrich.
 231 Thomas Mauleverer.
 232 William Boughton.
 233 John Chichester.
 334 Norton Knatchbul.
 335 Hugh Windham, ex.
 336 Richard Carew.
 337 William Castleton.
 338 Rich. Price, ex.
 339 Hugh Cholmley, ex.
 340 William Spring.
 341 Tho. Trevor, ex.
 342 John Curton.
 343 Hugh Owen.
 344 Morton Briggs.
 345 Henry Hayman.
 346 Thomas Sandford.
 347 Francis Rhodes.
 348 Richard Sprignel, ex.
 349 John Potts.
 350 John Goodrick.
 351 Robert Bindloss, ex.
 352 William Walter.
 353 Thomas Lawley.
 354 William Farmer, *E. Bar.*
 355 John Davie.
 356 Thomas Pettus.
 357 William Andrews.
 358 John Meux, ex.
 359 Richard Guernsey, ex.
 360 Thomas Willis.
 361 Francis Armitage.
 362 Richard Halford.
 363 Humph. Tuston, ex.
 364 Edward Coke.
 365 Isaac Asley, ex.
 366 David Cunningham, ex.
 367 John Rayney.
 368 River Eldred, ex.
 369 John Gell.
 370 Vincent Corbet, ex.
 371 John Kay.
 372 Thomas Trollop.
 373 Edward Thomas, ex.
 374 William Cooper, *E. B.*
 375 Denner Strut, ex.
 376 William St. Quintin.
 377 Robert Kemp.
 378 John Read, ex.
 379 James Eynon, ex.
 380 Edmund Williams, ex.
 381 John Williams, ex.
 382 George Wintour.

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| 383 John Burlase, ex. | 423 Tho. Badd, ex. |
| 384 Henry Knollys, ex. | 424 Richard Crane, ex. |
| 385 John Hamilton. | 425 Samuel Danvers. |
| 386 Edward Morgan. | 426 Henry Anderson, ex. |
| 387 Nicholas Kemys. | 427 William Vavasor, ex. |
| 388 Trevor Williams. | 428 Henry Jones, ex. |
| 389 John Reresby. | 429 Rich. Lawday, ex. |
| 390 William Ingilby. | 430 Thomas Chambetlain. |
| 391 Poynings Moore, ex. | 431 Henry Hunloke. |
| 392 Christopher Dawney, <i>I.P.</i> | 432 Edward Waldgrave, <i>E.B.</i> |
| 393 Thomas Hampson. | 433 Tho. Haggerston. |
| 394 Thomas Williamson. | 434 John Pate, ex. |
| 395 William Denny, ex. | 435 John Bale, ex. |
| 396 Richard Hardres. | 436 Brian O Nele. |
| 397 Christopher Lowther. | 437 Willoughby Hickman. |
| 398 Thomas Alston. | 438 John Butler. |
| 399 Edward Corbet. | 439 Edward Bathurst. |
| 400 George Middleton, ex. | 440 Edward Acton. |
| 401 Edward Payler. | 441 Fran. Hawley, <i>Irish Bar.</i> |
| 402 Wil. Widrington, <i>E.B.</i> | 442 John Preston, ex. |
| 403 Matthew Walkenburgh. | 443 John Webb, ex. |
| 404 Philip Constable. | 444 Thomas Prestwich, ex. |
| 405 Ralph Blackston, ex. | 445 Jervase Lucas, ex. |
| 406 Edward Widrington, ex. | 446 Henry Williams. |
| 407 Robert Markham. | v. Hugh Ackland, <i>n.84</i> |
| 408 Philip Hungar. | 447 Rob. Thorold. |
| 409 Stephen Lennard. | 448 John Scudamore. |
| 410 William Thorold. | 449 Hen. Bard, <i>Irish Vis. ex.</i> |
| 411 Walter Ruston. | v. Fran. Edwards, <i>n.84</i> |
| 412 Walter Wrottesley. | 450 Richard Vivian. |
| 413 Thomas Bland. | 451 William Van Colster. |
| 414 Robert Throckmorton. | 452 William de Boreel. |
| 415 William Halton. | 453 George Carteret, <i>Eng. Bar.</i> |
| 416 Brocket Spencer, ex. | 454 Thomas Windibank. |
| 417 Edward Golding. | 455 Benjamin Wright, <i>super</i> |
| 418 William Smith, ex. | <i>feded.</i> |
| 419 Henry Hene, ex. | 456 Edward Charleton, ex. |
| 420 Walter Blount. | 457 Richard Willis, ex. |
| 421 Adam Littleton. | 458 Evan Lloyd. |
| 422 Thomas Liddell. | |

Baronets created by King Charles the Second

Before the Restoration.

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 459 R ichard Browne, ex. | 462 Richard Fanshaw, ex. |
| 460 R ichard Henry de Vie, ex. | 463 William Curtius. |
| 461 R ichard Forester, ex. | 464 Arthur Slingsby, ex. |
| | 465 Thomas Orby. |
| | 466 Thomas Bond. |

567 Ar. Marigny Carpentier.
568 Henry Brown.

After the Restoration.

569 Jeremy Whitchcote.
570 Anth. de Mercés, ex.
571 John Evelyn, ex.
572 Gualter de Read.
573 Orlando Bridgman.
574 Geof. Palmer.
575 Heneage Finch, Eng. E.
576 John Langham.
577 Humph. Winch, ex.
578 Robert Abdy.
579 Thomas Draper, ex.
580 Henry Wright, ex.
581 Jonathan Keate, ex.
582 Hugh Speke, ex.
583 Nicholas Gould, ex.
584 Thomas Adams.
585 Richard Atkins.
586 Thomas Allen.
587 Henry North, ex.
588 William Wiseman, ex.
589 Thomas Cullum.
590 Basil Dixwell.
591 Thomas Darcy, ex.
592 George-Grubham How.
593 John Cutts, ex.
594 Solomon Swale.
595 William Humble.
596 Henry Stapleton.
597 Jervase Elwes.
598 Robert Cordell, ex.
599 John Robinson.
600 John Abdy, ex.
601 Robert Hildyard.
602 Jacob Astley.
603 William Bowyer.
604 Thomas Stanley.
605 John Shuckburgh.
606 William Wray.
607 Nicholas Steward.
608 George Warburton.
609 Francis Holles, E. B. ex.
610 Oliver St. John.
611 Ralph de la Val.
612 Andrew Henley.

513 Thomas Ellis.
514 John Covert, ex.
515 Peter Lear, ex.
516 Maurice Berkeley, I. Vis.
517 Henry Hudson.
518 Thomas Herbert.
519 Thomas Middleton.
520 Verny Noell.
521 George Bufwell, ex.
522 Robert Aussen.
523 Robert Hales.
524 John Clerk.
525 William Boothby.
526 Wolstan Dixey.
527 John Bright, ex.
528 John Warner, ex.
529 Job Harby, ex.
530 Samuel Morland.
531 Thomas Hewet, I. Vis. ex.
532 Edward Honeywood.
533 Richard Brown.
534 Henry Vernon.
535 John Aubrey.
536 William Thomas.
537 Thomas Sclater, ex.
538 Henry Conway.
539 Edward Green, ex.
540 John Stapeley.
541 Metcalf Robinson.
542 Marmaduke Gresham.
543 William Dudley.
544 Hugh Smithson.
545 Roger Mostyn.
546 William Willoughby, ex.
547 Anthony Oldfield.
548 Peter Leicester.
549 William Wheeler.
550 John Newton.
551 Thomas Lee.
552 Thomas Smith.
553 Ralph Ashton.
554 John Rous.
555 Henry Massingberd.
556 John Hales.
557 Ralph Bovey, ex.
558 John Knightley, ex.
559 John Drake.
560 Oliver St. George.
561 John Bowyer.

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| 562 William Wild, ex. | 610 Geo. Lane, Jr. Earl. |
| 563 Joseph Ash. | 611 John Osborn. |
| 564 John How. | 612 Ge. Wakeman, never seal |
| 565 John Swinburn. | 613 Benjamin Wright. |
| 566 John Trott, ex. | 614 John Colleton. |
| 567 Humphrey Miller. | 615 James Modyford, ex. |
| 568 John Lewis, ex. | 616 Thomas Beaumont. |
| 569 John Beal, ex. | 617 Edward Smith. |
| 570 Richard Franklin. | John Napier, <i>also</i> San |
| 571 William Ruffel. | v. N. 73. |
| 572 Thomas Boothby, ex. | 618 Thomas Gifford, ex. |
| 573 William Backhouse, ex. | 619 Thomas Clifton, ex. |
| 574 John Cutler, ex. | 620 William Wilson. |
| 575 Giles Motter. | 621 Compton Read. |
| 576 Henry Gifford. | 622 Brian Broughton. |
| 577 Thomas Foot, ex. | 623 Robert Slingsby, ex. |
| v. Arth. Onslow, n. 817. | 624 John Crofts, ex. |
| 578 Thomas Manwaring. | 625 Ralph Verney, <i>Irish</i> V |
| 579 Thomas Bennet, ex. | 626 Robert Dicer, ex. |
| 580 John Wroth. | 627 John Bromfield. |
| 581 George Wynne. | 628 Thomas Rich. |
| 582 Heneage Fetherston. | 629 Edward Smith. |
| 583 Humph. Monoux. | 630 Walter Long. |
| 584 John Peyton, ex. | 631 John Fettiplace. |
| 585 Edmund Anderson. | 632 Walter Hendley, ex. |
| 586 John Fagg. | 633 William Parsons. |
| 587 Matthew Herbert, ex. | 634 John Cambel, ex. |
| 588 Edward Ward. | 635 William Maurice. |
| 589 John Keyt. | 636 Charles Gawdy. |
| 590 William Killebrew, ex. | 637 William Caley. |
| 591 John Buck. | 638 William Godolphin. |
| 592 William Frankland. | 639 Thomas Curfon. |
| 593 Richard Stiddolph, ex. | 640 Edward Fowel, ex. |
| 594 William Gardner. | 641 John Croply. |
| 595 William Juxon. | 642 William Smith. |
| 596 John Legard. | 643 George Cook. |
| 597 George Marwood. | 644 Charles Lloyd. |
| 598 John Jackson. | 645 Nathanael Powel. |
| 599 Henry Pickering. | 646 Denny Ashburnham. |
| 600 Henry Beddingfield. | 647 Hugh Smith. |
| 601 Walter Plomer, ex. | 648 Robert Jenkinson. |
| 602 Herbert Springer, ex. | 649 William Glinne. |
| 603 William Powel, ex. | 650 John Charnock. |
| 604 Robert Newton, ex. | 651 Robert Brook, ex. |
| 605 Nich. Staughton, ex. | 652 Thomas Nevil. |
| 606 William Rokeby, ex. | 653 Henry Andrews. |
| 607 Walter Ernley. | 654 Anthony Craven. |
| 608 John Hubaud. | 655 John Clavering. |
| 609 Thomas Morgan, ex. | 656 Thomas Denham. |

67 William Stanley.
 68 Abraham Cullen.
 69 James Rushout.
 70 Godfrey Copley.
 71 Griffith Williams.
 72 Hen. Winchcombe, ex.
 73 Clement Clarke.
 74 Thomas Viner, ex.
 75 John Selyard, ex.
 76 Christopher Guise.
 77 Reginald Forster.
 78 Philip Parker.
 79 Edward Duke.
 80 Charles Hussey.
 81 Edward Barkham.
 82 Thomas Norton, ex.
 83 John Dormer.
 84 Thomas Carew.
 85 Mark Milbank.
 86 Rich. Bothwell, ex.
 87 John Banks, ex.
 88 Henry Ingoldesby.
 89 Francis Bickeley.
 90 Robert Jason.
 91 John Young.
 92 J. Frederick Freisendorf.
 93 William Roberts, ex.
 94 William Luckin, ex.
 95 Thomas Smith.
 96 Edwin Sadlier.
 97 William Windham.
 98 George Southcote.
 99 George Trevillian.
 100 Francis Duncomb, ex.
 101 Nicholas Bacon, ex.
 102 Richard Cocks.
 103 John Coriton.
 104 John Lloyd, ex.
 105 Edward Moor.
 106 Thomas Proby, ex.
 107 Miles Stapleton.
 108 Richard Braham, ex.
 109 John Wittewrong.
 110 Philip Matthews.
 111 Robert Bernard.
 112 Roger Lort, ex.
 113 Edward Gage.
 114 Thomas Hooke.
 115 John Savile, ex.

706 Christopher Wandesford,
Irish Viscount.
 707 Richard Astley.
 708 Jacob Garrard.
 709 Edward Rust.
 710 Robert Long.
 711 Robert Can.
 712 William Middleton.
 713 Richard Graham.
 714 Thomas Tancred.
 715 Cuthbert Heron, ex.
 716 Francis Wenman.
 717 Henry Purefoy, ex.
 718 Thomas Cobb.
 719 Henry Brooke.
 720 Peter Pindar.
 721 Nicholas Slaning, ex.
 722 George Reeve, ex.
 723 Thomas Brograve.
 724 Thomas Barnadiston.
 725 Samuel Barnadiston.
 726 John Dawes.
 727 John Holman, ex.
 728 William Cook.
 729 John Bellot.
 730 George Downing.
 731 William Gawdy.
 732 Charles Pim, ex.
 733 William D' Oyle.
 734 John Marsham.
 735 Robert Barnham, ex.
 736 Francis Loke.
 737 John St. Barbe.
 738 Thomas Cambell, ex.
 739 James Penymen.
 740 Thomas Addisford, ex.
 741 George By, ex.
 742 Edmund Fortescue, ex.
 743 Samuel Tuke.
 744 John Tempest.
 745 Littleton Osbaldeston.
 746 Giles Tooker, ex.
 747 Stephen Anderson.
 748 Thomas Bateman.
 749 Thomas Lorrain.
 750 Thomas Wentworth, ex.
 751 Theophilus Bidulph.
 752 William Green, ex.
 753 William Cookes, ex.

754 John

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| 754 John Wolfenholme. | 801 William Chatter. |
| 755 John Jacob. | 802 Herbert Croft. |
| 756 John Yeomans. | 803 John St. Aubin. |
| 757 John Pye. | 804 Robert Eden. |
| 758 Thomas Taylour. | 805 John Werden. |
| 759 William Leman. | 806 Thomas Allen, ex. |
| 760 Robert Smith. | 807 Francis Warre. |
| 761 Nicholas Crispe. | 808 Orlando Bridgman. |
| 762 John Shaw. | 809 Francis Windash. |
| 763 John Browne. | 810 Arthur Harris, et. |
| 764 George Rawdon. | 811 William Blacket. |
| 765 Robert Jocelyn. | 812 John Thompson, E. Barr. |
| 766 Robert Duckenfield. | 813 Haleswell Tint. |
| 767 John Lawson. | 814 Corn. Martin Trump. |
| 768 Peter Tyrrel. | 815 Robert Parker. |
| 769 Francis Burdett. | 816 John Sherrard. |
| 770 George Moor, ex. | 817 Arthur Onslow. |
| 771 Abel Barker. | 818 Walter Clargis. |
| 772 William Oglander. | 819 Thomas Williams. |
| 773 William Temple, ex. | 820 Robert Filmer. |
| 774 William Swan. | 821 Edward Nevil, ex. |
| 775 Anthony Shirley. | 822 Richard Tulpe. |
| 776 Maurice Diggs, ex. | 823 Thomas Samwell. |
| 777 Peter Gleane. | 824 Charles Rich. |
| 778 John Nelthrop. | 825 Benjamin Maddox. |
| 779 Robert Viner, ex. | 826 William Barker. |
| 780 Thomas Twisden. | 827 John Brookes. |
| 781 Anthony Archer. | 828 Richard Head. |
| 782 John D'Oylie. | 829 William Pennington. |
| 783 Edward Hoby. | 830 Bennet Hoskins. |
| 784 Thomas Put, ex. | 831 Richard Standish. |
| 785 John Tirrell. | 832 Alexander Robinson. |
| 786 Gilbert Gerard. | 833 Thomas Dyke. |
| 787 Robert Yeomans. | 834 Robert Cotton. |
| 788 Carr Scrope, ex. | 835 Francis Willoughby. |
| 789 Peter Fortescue, ex. | 836 Ignat. Vitus, alias White |
| 790 Richard B. | ex. |
| 791 Algernon Peyton. | 837 John Barlow. |
| 792 Robert Martyn. | 838 Richard Newdigate. |
| 793 Richard Hastings, ex. | 839 Richard Cust. |
| 794 William Hanham. | 840 Francis Anderton. |
| 795 Francis Topp, ex. | 841 James Symeon. |
| 796 William Langhorne. | 842 James Poole. |
| 797 Edward Moslyn. | 843 George Wharton. |
| Geo. Stonehouse, v. n. | 844 Hugh Ackland, s. in |
| 253. | n. 446 & 447. |
| 798 Philip Carteret. | 845 Francis Edwards, v. in |
| 799 Fulwar Skipwith. | n. 449 & 450. |
| 800 John Sabin. | 846 Henry Oxenden. |

James Bower, ex.
Walter Curle, ex.
Ralph Dutton.
William Dyer.
Josias Child.
Thomas Skipwith.
Walter Hawkefworth.
Jeremy Snow, ex.
William Kenrick, ex.
Samuel Marow, ex.
Roger Bradshaigh.
William Stapleton.
Thomas Pope-Blunt.
George Walker.
Gelebrand Sas Van Bosch.
John Roberts, ex.
Roger Beckwith.
Thomas Parkyns.
Thomas Bunbury.
Hugh Parker.
Henry Seymour.

868 G. Jefferies, Eng. Bar. ex.
869 Hugh Middleton.
870 Joseph Alfson.
871 Thomas Robinson.
872 William Maynard.
873 Robert Napier.
874 Robert Davers.
875 Cane James.
876 Cornelius Gans.
877 Timothy Thornhill.
878 Edward Evelyn, ex.
879 Thomas Lear.
880 John Wytham.
881 James Richards, ex.
882 Robert Daffwood.
883 George Chute.
884 George Shiers, ex.
885 Richard Sandys.
886 William Blacker.
887 John Child.
888 William Soame, ex.

Baronets created by King James the Second.

John Sudbury, ex.
Paul Jenkinson.
George Davies.
Nicholas Sherburne.
Robert Guldeford.
Charles Bloys.
William Compton.
Job Charlton.
Cornelius Speelman.
William Humble, ex.

899 John Duck, ex.
900 James Chapman Fuller.
901 William Pynsent.
902 William Styck.
903 Wilfred Lawson.
904 William Williams.
905 Henry Ashhurst.
906 Thomas Fitch.
907 John Morden.
908 John Narborough.

Baronets created by King WILLIAM the Third, and Queen MARY the Second.

Hender Molefworth.
John Ramsden.
William Robinson.
James Edwards.
John Duddleston.
John Wentworth.
Edward Leighton.
Henry-Dutton Colt.
John Smith.
John Thomas.

919 Richard Blackham.
920 Thomas Wheat.
921 Oliver Ashcombe.
922 Edward Mansell.
923 William Hodges.
924 John Buckworth.
925 William Lowther.
926 Henry Tichburne.
927 Richard Farington, ex.
928 Thomas Tipping.

919 John

929 John Germain.	938 William Brown.
930 Thomas Power.	939 Thomas Angus.
931 Samuel Clarke.	940 Richard Newman.
932 Basil Firebrace.	941 Martin Welcomb.
933 William Norris, ex.	942 John Chitwood.
934 John Rogers.	943 Nich. Van Acker.
935 John Stanley.	944 Samuel Moyer.
936 Edmond Denton.	945 John Thornicroft.
937 Peter Vander Brand.	946 Thomas Windford.

Baronets created by Queen ANNE.

947 Charles Sedley.	951 William Fowler.
948 Thomas Webster.	952 William Flemming.
949 Gilbert Dolben.	953 Thomas Miller.
950 Edward Irby.	954 William Holford.

Since the UNION.

955 Henry Furness.	961 John Elwill.
956 Francis Dashwood.	962 George Thorold.
957 Nicholas Williams.	963 Robert Brown.
958 Edward Goddard.	964 Robert de Neufville.
959 Charles Lloyd.	965 James Abercrombie.
960 Alexander Cairnes.	

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ALIST of the present BISHOPS.

I. Of the Province of CANTERBURY.

Archbishop of Canterbury, His Grace Dr. Tho. Tensison.

Lord Bishop of	London, Dr. Henry Compton.
	Winchester, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bar.
	Worcester, Dr. William Lloyd.
	Rochester, Dr. Tho. Spratt.
	Exeter, Dr. Offspring Blackall.
	Salisbury, Dr. Gilbert Burnet.
	Hereford, Dr. Humphrey Humphreys.
	Ely, Dr. John Moor.
	Lichfield and Coventry, Dr. John Hough.
	Peterborough, Dr. Richard Cumberland.
	Gloucester, Dr. Edward Fowler.
	Oxford, Dr. William Talbot.
	Bangor, Dr. John Evans.
	Bath and Wells, Dr. George Hooper.

Lord Bishop of {
 Lincoln, Dr. William Wake.
 Landaff, Dr. John Tyle.
 Norwich, Dr. Charles Trimmell.
 St. Asaph, Dr. William Fleetwood. *Bradford*
 Chichester, Dr. Thomas Maningham.
 St. Davids, *Dr. Gatarey*
 Bristol, *Dr Geo. Smalbridge*

II. Of the Province of YORK.

Archbishop of York, His Grace, Dr. John Sharpes.

Lord Bishop of {
 Durham, Dr. Nathaniel Crew.
 Carlisle, Dr. William Nicholson.
 Chester, *Sir William Dawes, Bar. Y Gastral*
 Bishop of Man, Dr. Tho. Wilson.

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A LIST of the present Deans.

I. In the Province of Canterbury.

{
 Canterbury, Dr. Geo. Stanhope.
 St. Paul's, Dr. Henry Godolphin.
 Westminster, Dr. Tho. Sprat, Bishop of Rochester. *Morbury*
 Winchester, Dr. John Wickart.
 Worcester, Dr. William Talbot, Bishop of Oxford.
 Rochester, Dr. Samuel Prat.
 Exeter, Dr. Lancelot Blackburn.
 Sarum, Dr. John Younger.
 Windsor, Dr. John Robinson. *Dr Willoughby*
 Ely, Dr. Charles Roderick. *M. J.*
 Hereford, Dr. John Tyler, Bishop of Landaff.
 Lichfield, Dr. William Binks.
 Norwich, Dr. Humphrey Prideaux.
 Peterborough, Dr. White Kenne.
 Gloucester, Dr. Knightly Cherwood.
 Bath and Wells, Dr. William Grahme.
 Bristol, the Hon. Robert Booth, B. D.
 St. Asaph, Dr. William Stanley.
 Lincoln, Dr. Richard Willis.
 Chichester, Dr. William Hayley.
 Oxford, Dr. Henry Aldrich. *G. Smalbridge*
 Bangor, Dr. *James*

II. In the Province of York.

of York, the Hon. Henry Finch, A. M.
 Durham, Dr. John Montague.

Dean of } Chester, Dr. Lawrence Fogg.
 } Carlisle, Dr. Francis Atterbury.

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The present Great Officers of State.

Lord High Steward,	William Lord Cowper,
Lord High Chancellour,	Slaney, Earl of Godolphin,
Lord High Treasurer,	John Lord Somers. <i>E. of Mordaunt</i>
Lord President,	John, Duke of Newcastle.
Lord Privy Seal, <i>E. of Wharton</i>	Robert, Marquis of Lindsey.
Lord Great Chamberlain,	
Lord High Constable,	Thomas Duke of Norfolk.
Earl Marshal,	Earl of Suffolk and Binden.
His Deputy.	In Commission.
Lord High Admiral,	

Officers under the Privy Seal,

Secretary, Tho. Boteler, Esq;

Clerks of the Privy Seal.

Tho. Gosling, Esq;
 Sir George Piers.

George Sawyer,
 Henry Ludlow,

} Esq

Deputies.

Mr. John Tench:

Mr. Ralph Woodson.

Clerk of the Dispatches, Mr. Richard Gregson.

Office-Keeper, Richard Fountain.

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Officers of the Ordnance.

Master General of the Ordnance,	John, Duke of Marlborough
Lieutenant General of the Ordnance,	General Eyle.
Clerk of the Ordnance,	Charles Musgrave, Esq;
Surveyor General,	William Brydges, Esq;
Store Keeper.	Robert Lowther, Esq;
Clerk of the Deliveries,	James Cragg, Esq;
Treasurer and Paymaster,	The Hon. Henry Mordaunt,
Chief Engineer,	John Bennet, Esq;

A List of HER MAJESTIES Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties in England and Wales.

Bedfordshire, *Wriothefly*, Duke of Bedford.

Berkshire, *William* Lord Craven.

Bucks, *Scroop*, Earl of Bridgewater.

Cambridgeshire, *Wriothefly*, Duke of Bedford.

Cheshire, *Hugh*, Earl Cholmondeley.

Cornwal, *Sidney*, Earl Godolphin.

Cumberland, *Charles*, Earl of Carlisle.

Devonshire, *John*, Earl Powlet.

Derbyshire, *William*, Duke of Devonshire.

Dorsetshire, *Charles*, Duke of Bolton.

Durham County, *Richard*, Earl of Scarborough.

Essex, *Richard*, Earl Rivers.

Glocestershire and City of Glocester, *Charles*, Earl of Berkley.

Hertfordshire, *Henry*, Duke of Kent.

Hertfordshire, ————

Huntingtonshire, *Charles*, Earl of Manchester.

Kent, *Lewis*, Lord Rockingham.

Lancashire, *James*, Earl of Derby.

Leicestershire, *John*, Duke of Rutland.

Lincolnshire, *Robert*, Marquis of Lindsey.

Middlesex, *Wriothefly*, Duke of Bedford.

Monmouthshire, *Thomas*, Earl of Pembroke, &c.

Northumberland, *Richard*, Earl of Scarborough.

Northamptonshire, *Charles*, Earl of Peterborough, &c.

Norfolk, *Charles*, Viscount Townsend.

Nottinghamshire, *John*, Duke of Newcastle.

Oxfordshire, *John*, Duke of Marlborough.

Shropshire, *Bennet*, Lord Sherrard.

Somersetshire, *Richard*, Earl of Bradford.

Somersetshire, *James*, Duke of Ormond.

Staffordshire, *William*, Lord Paget.

Southampton, *Charles*, Duke of Bolton.

Suffolk, *Charles*, Duke of Grafton.

Surrey, *George*, Duke of Northumberland.

Sussex, *Algernoon*, Earl of Hertford.

Warwickshire, *George*, Earl of Northampton.

Westmorland, *Thomas*, Earl of Wharton.

Wiltshire, *Thomas*, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

Worcestershire and City of Worcester, *Charles*, Duke of Shrewsbury.

Yorkshire, North and East Riding, *John*, Duke of Newcastle.

West Riding and City of York, *Henry Boyle*, Esq;

W A L E S.

Anglesey,
Carnarvan,
Denbigh,
Flint,
Merioneth,
Montgomery,
Breeon,
Cardigan,
Carmarthen,
Glamorgan,
Pembroke,
Radnor,

Hugh, *Earl of Cholmondeley.*

Thomas, *Earl of Pembroke.*

A LIST of all the Custodes Rotulorum, in England and Wales.

B Edford,
Berks,
Bucks,
Cambridge,
Chester,
Cornwall,
Cumberland,
Derby,
Devon,
Dorset and
Southampton,
East-Riding of Yorkshire,

West and North Riding,

Essex,
Glocester,
Surry,
Hereford,
Hertford,
Huntingdon,
Kent,
Lancaster,
Liecester,
Lincoln,
Middlesex,
Monmouth,
Norfolk,
Northampton,
Northumberland,
Nottingham,
Oxon,

Paulet, *Earl of Bolingbrook*
William, *Lord Craven.*
Scroop, *Earl of Bidegwater.*
Edward, *Earl of Orford.*
Hugh, *Earl of Cholmondeley.*
Sidney, *Earl of Godolphin.*
Charles, *Earl of Carlisle.*
William, *Duke of Devonshire.*
John, *Earl Poulett.*

Charles, *Duke of Bolton.*

John, *Duke of Newcastle.*

The Honourable Hen. Boyle, *Esq.*
during the Minority of R.
chard, *Earl of Burlington.*
Richard, *Earl Rivers.*

Charles, *Earl of Berkley.*

Thomas, *Lord Coningsby.*

Charles, *Earl of Manchester.*

Lewis, *Lord Rockingham.*

James, *Earl of Derby.*

John, *Duke of Rutland.*

Robert, *Marquis of Lindsey.*

Wriothesley, *Duke of Bedford.*

J. Morgan of Tredegar, *Esq.*

Charles, *Viscount Townshend.*

Ch. E. of Peter, and Monmouth.

Richard, *Earl of Scarborough.*

John, *Duke of Newcastle.*

John, *Duke of Marlborough.*

Rutland

Rutland,
Salop,
Somerset,
Stafford,
Suffolk,
Suffex,
Warwick,
Westmorland,
Wilts,
Worcester,

Bennet, *Lord Sherrard*.
Richard, *Earl of Bradford*.
John, *Viscount Fitzharding*.
William, *Lord Paget*.
Charles, *Duke of Grafton*.
Algernoon, *Earl of Hertford*.
George, *Earl of Northampton*.
Thomas, *Earl of Wharton*.
Evelyn, *Marquis of Dorchester*.
Thomas, *Earl of Coventry*.

W A L E S.

Anglesey,
Brecon,
Carmarthen,
Cardigan,
Carnarvan,
Denbigh,
Flint,
Montgomery,
Merioneth,
Glamorgan,
Pembroke,
Radnor,

Richard, *Viscount Bulkley*.
William, *Lord Ashburnham*.
} John, *Earl of Carbery*.
Lord Edward Ruffel.
Sir Richard Middleton, *Bar.*
Sir John Trevor, *Kt.*
Richard, *Earl of Bradford*.
Sir John Wynne, *Kt. and Bar.*
} Thomas, *Earl of Pembroke*
and *Montgomery*.
Robert Harley, *Esq;*

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Edward, *Earl of Orford*,
Sir John Leake, *Kt.*
Sir George Byng, *Kt.*
George Doddington, *Esq;*
Paul Methuen, *Esq;*

} Lord Commissioners of the
Admiralty, at 1000 *l.* per
Annum, each.

Sir John Leake, *Kt.* Rear Admiral of *Great-Britain*, &c. at
369 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.* per Annum.

Right Honourable the Earl of *Wemyss*, Vice Admiral of that
part of *Great-Britain* formerly called *Scotland*, at 1000 *l.*
per Annum.

Josiah Burchett, *Esq;* Secretary to the Lords Commissioners of
the Admiralty, at 800 *l.* per Annum.

Mr. John Fowler, Deputy to Ditto, at 600 *l.* per Annum.

Mr. Edward Burr, chief Clerk to Ditto, at 300 *l.* per Annum.

Robert Walpole, *Esq;* Treasurer of Her Majesties Navy, at 2000 *l.*
per Annum.

Mr. Richard Burton, his Paymaster, at 500 *l.* per Annum.

Mr. Francis Hawes, Accomptant to the Treasurer, at 400 *l.*
per Annum.

George Townsend, *Esq;* Council to the Admiralty and Navy, at
400 *l.* per Annum. For all Fees, &c.

John Waters, Esq, his Assistant, at 100 *l. per Annum*. For Fees. For Attendance, Clerkes, Office, &c.

Sir Richard Haddock, Kt. Comptroller of Her Majesties Navy, at ———

Daniel Furzer, Esq;

William Lee, Esq;

Dennis Lyddell, Esq;

Benj. Timewell, Esq;

George Tollet, Esq;

Sir William Gifford, Kt.

Anthony Hammond, Esq;

Sir Thomas Hopson, Kt.

George St. Lo, Esq;

Isaac Townsend, Esq;

William Wright, Esq;

Laurence Wright, Esq.

Tho. Jennings, Esq; Comptroller of the Store-keepers Accounts of Her Majesties Navy, Resident at *Lisbon*, 1000 *l. per Annum*, during his being at that Place, and no longer,

William Dale, Assistant to the Clerk of the Accounts of Her Majesties Navy, and Secretary, at 300 *l. per Annum*.

} Surveyors of Her Majesties Navy, at ———

} Comptrol. of the } Treasurer's Accompt
} Victualling Accompt

} Principal Officers and Commissioners of Her Maje. Navy

Resident at *Chatham*.

Resident at *Portsmouth*.

Resident at *Plymouth*.

Resident at *Kingsale*.

Flag-Officers in Sea Pay, viz.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; Admiral of the *Red*, and Commander the Fleet. Salary 5 *l. per Diem*.

Sir John Jennings, Admiral of the *White*. Salary 3 *l. 10 s. per Diem*.

Sir John Norris, Admiral of the *Blew*. Salary 3 *l. 10 s. per Diem*.

James, Lord *Dursley*, Vice-Admiral of the *Red*.

Sir Edward Whitaker, Vice-Admiral of the *White*.

John Baker, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the *Blue*.

Salary 2 *l. 10 s. per Diem* each,

Sir Charles Wager, Rear Admiral of the *Red*.

————— Rear-Admiral of the *White*.

————— Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*.

Salary 1 *l. 15 s. per Diem* each,

A List of the Vice-Admirals.

SIR *John Molesworth*, Bar. North parts of *Cornwall*.
Earl *Rivers*, County of *Effex*.

Lord *Paston*,

} County of *Norfolk*, and
} and County of *Norwich*.

Earl of *Cholmondeley*,

County of *Chester*.

L. *Crew*, Bishop of *Durham*,

Bishoprick of *Durham*.

Rt. Hon. *John How*, Esq;

County of *Gloucester*.

Rt. Hon. *Henry Boyle*, Esq;

} County of *York*, and City
} County of *York*.

The Duke of Bolton,	{ County of Hampshire and Isle of Wight.
Earl of Carbery,	South-Wales.
Lord Bulkeley,	North-Wales.
The Duke of Grafton,	County of Suffolk.
Lord Rockingham,	County of Kent.
Earl of Derby,	County of Lancaster.
Sir Francis Warr, Bar.	{ County of Somerset, and City and County of Bristol.
James Saunderson, Esq;	County of Lincoln.
Charles Trelawny, Esq;	South parts of Cornwall.
Sir Richard Musgrave, Bar.	{ Counties of Westmorland, and Cumberland.
Mark Shafts, Esq;	{ County of Northumberland, and Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Lord Pelham,	County of Sussex.
Thomas Strangeways, Esq;	County of Dorset.
George Courtney, Esq;	{ County of Devon, and City and County of Exon.

A List of all the Ships and Vessels of Her Majesty's Royal Navy, with their Complements of Men and Guns.

First Rates.		Third Rates.		Men.	Guns.
Ships Names.	Men.	Guns.	Assurance	400	66
Royal Anne	780	100	Berwick	440	70
Britannia			Boyne	520	80
London			Bredah		
Queen			Burford		
Royal Sovereign			Bedford	520	80
Victory			Captain		
Royal William	680	96	Cornwal	520	80
			Chichester	500	80
			Cambridge		
			Defiance	365	64
			Dorsetshire		
			Edgar	440	70
			Elizabeth		
			Essex	440	70
			Expedition		
			Firme	520	80
			Grafton		
			Hampton Court	440	70
			Humber		
			Ipswich	500	80
			Kent		
			Lenox	400	60
			Lancaster		
			Monmouth	400	60

The Present STATE of

Part I

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Norfolk	} 500	80	Greenwich	240	46
Newark			Guernsey	280	50
Nassau			Hampshire	280	54
Northumberland	} 440	70	Jersey	240	50
Royal Oak		80	Kingston	320	60
Orford	440	70	Litchfield	280	54
Rupert	365	64	Leopard	240	50
Russell	320	80	Mary	} 365	60
Ranelagh	} 440	70	Medway		
Revenge			Monk		
Restoration			Montague	} 280	50
Resolution	} 440	70	Moderate		
Suffolk			New-Castle		
Swiftsure	} 400	66	Norwich	} 365	60
Shrewsbury			Nonfuch		
Somerset	520	80	Nottingham	240	50
Sterling Castle	440	70	Oxford	240	50
Torbay	500	80	Portland	280	54
Warspight	400	66	Panther	365	60
Yarmouth	440	70	Plymouth	240	50
<i>Guns.</i>			Reserve	280	50
80 } Building at	Deptford.		Rochester	} 280	50
80 }	Woolwich.		Ruby		
			Romney		

Fourth Rates.

Assistance	250	50	Salisbury	} 280	50
Anglesea	280	54	Southampton		
Advice	230	48	Sunderland	365	60
Antelope	280	54	Severne	} 240	50
August	365	60	Swallow		
St. Albans	280	54	Salisbury	280	50
Bonadventure	250	50	Tyger	230	40
Burlington	250	50	Tilbury	280	50
Canterbury	365	64	Weymouth	240	50
Centurion	280	54	Woolwich	280	50
Chatham	280	54	Windsor	320	50
Colchester	280	54	Warwick	240	40
Crown	280	50	Winchester	} 280	50
Chester	280	50	Worcester		
Deptford	280	54	York	365	60
Dover	250	50	<i>Guns.</i>		
Dartmouth	240	54	60 } Building at	Chatham.	
Dragon	280	54	50 }	Plymouth	
Dunkirk	} 365	64			
Dreadnaught					
Exeter					
Falkland	280	54	<i>Fifth Rates.</i>		
Falmouth	280	54	Royal Anne Gally	190	
			Arundel	145	
			Bedford-Galley	145	
			Bridgwater	155	

Sh

46
50
54
50
64
50

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Charles-Galley	155	36
Dolphin	105	28
Diamond	190	42
Enterprise	190	40
Experiment	145	32
Folkstone	190	40
Feverham	155	36
Godport	190	42
Greyhound	190	40
Harland	190	40
Hastings	190	42
Glory-Prize	—	—
Hector	160	40
Kingfale	135	32
Lyme	145	32
Loo	160	40
Lowestoff	125	32
Ludlow-Castle	190	40
Lynn	145	32
Larke	160	40
Mary-Gally	190	40
Mermiad	3 155	36
Millford	145	32
Poole	190	42
Portsmouth	190	40
Pearl	190	40
Rye	145	32
Roebuck	160	40
Strombolo	125	28
Sheerness	3 145	32
Shoreham	125	28
Speedwell	135	30
Scarborough	145	32
Swallow Prize	190	42
Sorlings	190	40
Saphire	145	32
Sweepstakes	190	40
South-Sea-Castle	145	32
Tartar	155	36
Winchelsea		
Guns.		

40 } Building at { Portsmouth.
32 } Sheerness.

Sixth Rates.

Advice Prize	90	28
Albrough	115	24
Cruizer	100	24

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Dunwich	3 115	24
Deal-Castle	30	20
Diligence-Galley	3 70	14
Delight	3 115	24
Fame Prize	60	20
Flamborough	50	20
Fox	70	22
Glasgow	60	20
Hind	60	20
Hare	100	28
Jolly	100	28
Lively	100	28
Lizard	100	28
Medway Prize	100	24
Maidstone	90	28
Monk Prize	17	14
Margate	115	24
Newport	3 115	24
Nightingale	3 115	24
Penzance	30	20
Peregrine-Gally	30	28
Plymouth Prize	115	24
Quinborough	85	28
Rochester Prize	70	22
Rose	115	24
Solebay	70	12
Seaford	100	20
Squirrel	70	12
Seaford Prize	100	20
Speedwell Prize	70	12
Shorham Prize	60	20
Swan	70	14
Seahorse	115	30
Tryton Prize	115	24
Valeur		

Guns.

101 Building by Mr. Smith.

Fire-Ships.

Griffin	} 45 W 8
Hunter	
Hawke	
Phoenix	
Terrible	

Bomb-Vessels.

Blast	30	4
Basilisk		

Ship

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Carcass	}	30
Furnace		
Granadoc		
Star	25	4
Salamander	30	4

Yachts.

Bolton	12	
Cleveland	}	30
Charlot		
Drake	4	
Dublin	45	
Fubbs	40	12
Henrietta	30	8
Isabella	45	8
Isle of Wight	30	8
Jemmy	4	
Katherine	}	30
Mary		
Portsmouth	4	
Quinborough	5	
Soefdyke	12	
Squirrel		
St. Loo	4	
William and Mary	40	12

Advice-Boats.

	<i>G.P.</i>
Exprefs	45 6 4

Brigantines.

Dispatch	}	45	6	4
Fly				

Sloops.

Bonetta	50	6	4
Drake	85	1	4
Hound	50	6	4
Merlin	50	6	4
Swift	80	12	
Weazle	80	10	
Wolfe	50	2	4

Store Ships.

Elephant	50	12
Suffolk-Hagboat	80	10
Fortune	90	
Success	90	

*Ships Names:**Hulks.*

Chatham
Content
St. David
Exeter
French Ruby
St. George
Glocester
Josiah
Kingfisher
Medway Prize
Plymouth
Saldadoes Prize
Thunderbolt Prize

Hoys, &c.

Content
Deptford, Transport
Delight
Endeavour, Transport
Forrester
Hamouze, Transport
Hayling
Harwich
St. Joseph
Lighter
Lyon
Marygold
Nonfuch
Navy, Transports
Plimouth, ditto
Runner, ditto
Sophia
Supply
Sheerness, Waterboat
Transporter,
Transport, Lighter
Tryal, Sloop
Truelove,
Unity, of Chatham
Unity, of Portsmouth
Woolwich, Transport

Smacks.

Royal Escape
Flemish-Long-Boat

The Commissioners and other Officers for Victualling Her Majesty's Navy.

Thomas Coleby, Esq; Chairman, Salary 500 l. per Annum.

Henry Vincent,

Denzil Onslow,

Thomas Beer,

Thomas Harlow,

Kendrick Edisbury,

Thomas Reynolds,

Esqs; Sal. 400 l. per Annum.

Secretary, Mr. Sprig Manesty, Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Accomptant, Mr. Tho. Randolph, Sal. 100 l. per An.

Clerk of the Issues, Captain Robert Stephens.

Clerk of the Warrants, Mr. Colby Aspley.

Clerk of the Cheque, Mr. Tho. James.

Clerk of the Short-Allowance, Mr. Bullen.

Clerk of the Slaughter-House, Mr. Rowe.

Clerk of the Harts-horn Brewhouse, Capt. Bern. Goddard.

Brewer there, Mr. Noah Overing.

Master-Baker, Mr. Clifton.

Master-Cooper, Mr. Thomas Parry.

Portsmouth, Mr. Wilkins.

Plymouth, Mr. John Stukely.

Harwich, Capt. Edmund Allen.

Chatham, Mr. John Shales

Agent at Jamaica, Mr. Joseph Guide.

Lisbon, Mr. Stephen Biss.

Kingsale, Mr. — Witworth.

Gibraltar, Mr. Veere.

Port Mobun, Joseph Gascoign.

The Commissioners and other Officers appointed to take care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, and Exchange of Prisoners of War.

Philip Herbert, Esq;

Dr. Robert Adams.

Dr. Thomas Lawrence.

Dr. Peter Sylvester.

Dr. Henry Plumtree.

Sal. 300 l. per Annum each.

Mr. Francis Lynn, Secretary. Sal. 200 l. per Annum.

Captain Savery, Accomptant.

Commissioners and other Officers of Transports.

Samuel Atkinson, Esq;

Nicholas Roope, Esq;

Thomas Colby, Esq;

Sal. 400 l. per Annum, each.

Thomas Micklethwaite, Esq; Receiver and Pay-Master $\begin{matrix} \text{£} & \text{s.} & \text{d.} \\ 200 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

Mr.

Mr. Francis Beversford his chief Clerk	60	0
Mr. Waith Wekett, another Clerk	40	0
Mr. Peter Cranke, chief Clerk	150	0
Mr. John Moulford, another Clerk	60	0
Mr. Peter Crispe, Agent for Transports in the Straits		
Mr. Thomas Bedell, Accomptant to the Office	80	0
Mr. William Clarke, another of the Clerks	50	0
Mr. Joseph Zigenhorn, another Clerk	40	0
Mr. John Bedell, an Extraordinary Clerk	50	0
Mr. William Aylworth, an Extraordinary Clerk	49	17
Mr. Thomas Westbrowne, an Extraordinary Clerk	41	11
Mr. Richard Harrington, a Messenger and Housekeeper	50	0
Mr. Abraham Bakington, Store-keeper to the Office	30	0
Edward Bentley, Waterman, employ'd by the Commissioners. For himself and Mate	50	0
Randolph Powell, a Watchman	19	11
Anthony Saunders, another Watchman	19	11

990 11

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Her Majesty's Household Officers and Servants, attending the several Offices below Stairs; under the Command of Grace, William, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward With their respective Salaries, and Board Wages.

	Per Annum.	
	Wages.	Board-Wages.
William, Duke of Devonshire, } Lord Steward,	100 00 00	1360 00
Hugh, E. of Cholmondeley, Treasurer,	123 14 08	1076 05
Sir John Holland, Comptroller,	107 17 06	1092 02
Francis, Lord Rialton, Cofferer,	100 00 00	400 00
Edmund Duncce, Esq; Mr. of the Household,	66 13 04	433 06
Sir William Forrester, } Ch. Scarborough, Esq; } Clerks of the } Green Clostb, } each,	44 06 08	455 13
Edw. Griffith, Esq; Clerk Comptroller,	44 06 08	455 13
Cha. Godfrey, Esq; Clerk Comptroller,	44 06 08	455 13
William Welby, Esq; Secretary to the Lord Steward.		

Accompting-House.

Petley Garnham,	{ Yeomen, each	05 00 00	73 00
Edward Parsons,			
Luder Spiesmaker,	{ Grooms, each	02 13 04	54 13
Henry Powell,			

Edw

Per Annum.

Wages. Board-Wages.

Edward Phillips, Messenger, ——— 22 13 04 37 06 08
 Will. Everal, and Mat. Sutton, Chamber-Keepers. 19 06 08

Bake-House.

John Clark, Yeoman, ——— 05 00 00 45 00 00
 Edward Ball, }
 Henry Nartloe, } Grooms, each — 02 13 04 37 06 08

Pantry.

William Lingén, Gent. and Yeoman, 11 08 02 48 11 10
 Charles Justice, }
 John River, } Grooms, each 02 13 04 37 06 08

Cellar.

Thomas Hopegood, Gent. and }
 Yeoman of the Ice House, } 11 08 01½ 48 11 10½
 Richard Dalton, }
 James Heymans, } Yeomen, each 05 00 00 45 00 00
 Francis Furnis, }
 Samuel Towers, } Grooms, each 02 13 04 37 06 08
 Charles Price, }

Buttery.

David Lloyd, Gent. and Yeoman, — 11 08 01 48 11 10½
 Thomas Jones, Yeoman, ——— 05 00 00 45 00 00
 John Clay, }
 Adens Vanfanden, } Grooms, each 02 13 04 37 06 08
 Edward Needham, }

Spicery.

Richard D'Avenant, Esq; Clerk, — 16 00 00 84 00 00

Confectionary.

Elizabeth Stevens, ——— 05 00 00 45 00 00
 George Gunthorpe, Yeoman, ——— 05 00 00 45 00 00
 Thomas Drake, Groom, ——— 02 13 04 37 06 08

Clerk.

Thomas Poulter, Gent. and Yeoman, — 11 08 1½ 48 11 10½
 Peter Barry, Yeoman, ——— 05 00 00 45 00 00
 Charles Callmell, Groom, ——— 02 13 04 37 06 08

Laundress.

Jane Gunthorp, Laundress of the }
 Table and Household Linnen, } 20 00 00 100 00 00

Queen's Privy Kitchen.

Henry Lowman, Esq; First Clerk, 44 06 08½ 205 13 04½
 James Eckerfall, Esq; Second Clerk, 11 08 01½ 138 11 10½
 John Faverall, Esq; First Master Cook, 11 08 02½ 138 11 10½
 Michael Hounstleff, Esq; Second M. C. 11 08 01½ 108 11 10½
 John Distel, Esq; Third M. C. }
 Emanuel Hicks, Esq; Master Cook of } Ditto.
 the Household Kitchen,

Joseph

Per Annum.
Wages. Board Wages.

Joseph Centlivre,	}	Yeomen, each	05 00 00	55 00 00
Claud Arnaud,				
Richard Cookco,				
William Daniel,				
William Calhoun,				
William Hounstlett,	}	Grooms, each	02 13 04	47 06 08
Christian Froling,				
Thomas Web,				
John Sells,				
Joseph Le Meray,				
Thomas Wells,	}	Children, each	02 00 00	38 00 00
James Smith,				
Henry Evans,				
Edward Centlivre,				
Christopher Lisney,				
Francis Ford,	Her Majesty allows 40 l. per Annum to Four Boys to be bred up			
Cooks,	}		02 00 00	28 00 00
William Tomlin, Scourer,				
George Braithwait, Ditto.				
John Web, Sen.				
John Garely,				
John Grimston,	}	Turnbroachers, each	30 00 00	
John Fosbrook,				
Samuel Edmonds,				
Edward Parkinson,				
Edward Harris,				
Thomas Grecian,	}	Door-Keepers, each	30 00 00	
John Winn,				
Samuel Needham,				
Larder.				
John Whilden,	}	Yeomen, each	05 00 00	45 00 00
Nicholas Howard,				
George Mynors,				
John Geater,	}	Grooms, each	02 13 04	37 06 08
John Winston,				
Acutery.				
James Halfey, Esq; Serjeant,	—		11 08 01½	48 11 10
John Price,	}	Joynt-Clerks, —	06 13 04	113 06 08
John Jackson,				
Francis Tuckwell, Treas. of the Salt Stores,				
Boultery.				
Alexander Gretton, Esq; Clerk,	—		06 13 04	73 06 08
Anthony Scarlet, Yeoman,	—		05 00 00	45 00 00
David Davis, Groom,	—		02 13 04	37 06 08
Thomas Rutter, Second Groom,	—		02 13 04	37 06 08

5 calbin

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wages.

Scalping-House.

James Godwin, Yeoman,	05 00 00	45 00 00
Henry York, Groom,	02 13 04	37 06 08

Pastry.

John Faverall,	} Yeomen, each	05 00 00	45 00 00
Thomas Salter,			
Thomas Brown, Groom,		02 13 04	37 06 08
Edward Allen, Groom,		02 00 00	33 00 00
John Burden, Salfary-man,			30 00 00
John Heard, Furner,			30 00 00

Scullery.

Thomas Hardiman,		05 00 00	45 00 00
Francis Forester, Yeoman,		05 00 00	45 00 00
James Tooth,	} Joint-Grooms, each	02 13 04	37 06 08
Samuel Farley,			
James Rodd, Page,		02 00 00	33 00 00
M. Hilton, Servant,		02 00 00	33 00 00
Richard Bland,	} Children, each	02 00 00	33 00 00
Robert Chambers,			
John Griffin,	} Pan-keepers, each		30 00 00
Richard Turner,			

Wood-Pard.

John Shaw, Esq; Clerk,		06 13 04	73 06 08
Somerset English, Yeoman,		05 00 00	45 00 00
Francis Coleman,	} Grooms, each	02 13 04	37 06 08
Will. Spencer,			

Harbingers.

Peter La Roche, Gent. Harbinger,		11 08 01½	48 11 10½
William Wall,	} Yeomen, each,	05 00 00	45 00 00
Francis Courant,			
Davenant Sherburn,			
Luke Darington,			

Almoner.

Daniel Whitton, Yeoman,		05 00 00	45 00 00
William Slatter, Groom,		02 13 04	37 06 08

Porters at the Gate.

Philip Cavendish, Esq; Serjeant Porter.	Salary 160 l. per An.		
Alex. Hubert,	} Yeomen, each	05 00 00	45 00 00
Richard Miller,			
Aaron Kenton,			
James Lovet,			
Mahalaleel Windham,	} Grooms, each	02 13 04	37 06 08
Philip Hanchett,			
Robert Vernon,			

Car-

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wage.

Cartakers.

Richard Fielder,	{	Yeomen, each	05	06	00	45	00	00
Edward Kilmayne,								
William Munden,	{	Grooms, each	02	13	04	37	06	08
William Arbor,								

Tail-Cartakers.

Charles Lloyd,	02	13	04
Anthony Broule,	02	13	04
Geo. Clarke,	02	13	04
Arnold van Beeke,	02	13	04

Officers of the Hall.

Charles Parsons, Marshal.	13	00	08	18	05	00		
William Everal,	{	Daily-wait. each	02	00	00	28	00	00
John Philips,								
James Moody,								

Marshals.

Sir Philip Meadows, Knight Marshal,		26	00	00	
John Frankland,	{	Marshal's Men, each	30	00	00
Thomas Becket,					
John Appleby,					
Richard Gwatkin,					
James Jenkins,					
Edward Watson,					

Uerge.

John Hardisty, Clerk,	06	13	04	23	06	00
Robert White, Coroner,	06	13	04	23	06	00

Wash-Bearers.

Samuel Lee,	02	00	00	18	07	00
John Richard Lee,	02	00	00	07	02	00

Wine-Porters.

Edm. Breckenbury,	{	each	04	00	00		
John Bardin,							
Edward Jones, Turncock at Kenfington,					25	00	00
Nath. Lloyd, Bellringer at Kenfington,					25	00	00
Thomas Trevor, Cart-loader,					20	00	00
Joseph Whiteoff, Watchman at St. James's,					27	07	00
Tho. Hyppley, Cleaner of the Sess-Pools,					55	13	00
Thomas Warner, for feeding and breeding Pheasants at Hampton Court,					200	00	00

Clerks to the Four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

- Mr. John Price.
- Mr. Luder Spielmaker.
- Mr. John Shaw.
- Mr. Edward Parsons.
- Clerk to the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, Henry Powell.

To the Second Clerk of the Kitchen, Stephen Gibson.

To the Clerk of the Spicery, Edward Salter.

Burbeys.

Fishmongers, Francis Tuckwell, and Charles Madock.

Paulterers, Joseph Huddle, Richard Walkden, and Anthony Wybrid.

Linnen-Draper, William Cupper.

Grocer, Peter La Vigne; and D. Sherburne, Oylman.

Brewer, William Wright.

Butchers, John Ruffel, Robert Heard.

Parveyor of the Bacon, Thomas Cliffe.

Drafter,

Ironmonger,

} Jeremiah Hancock.

Printer, William Templeman.

Tallow-Chaundlers, Thomas Rutter, Charles Salter.

Note, Besides the Wages and Board-Wages to Her Majesty's Servants Below-stairs, and under the Direction of the Lord Steward, there is an Allowance of 4 s. per Diem to every Groom, and 5 s. per Diem to every Gentleman, and 2 s. 6 d. per Diem to all the inferior Servants, for their Extraordinary Expences, in attending Her Majesty when She makes a Progress, and during Her Absence from Her usual Palace in London.

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The Queen's Officers and Servants in Ordinary above-Stairs, under the Lord Chamberlain.

Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain.

Wages, — 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per An.
Board-Wages, 1100 s. num.

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, Sir John Stanley, Bar.

Clerk, John Evans, Esq;

Vice-Chamb. Tho Coke, Esq;

Wages— 66 l. 13 s. 4 d. per An.

B. W. 492 l. 15 s. 0 d. per An.

Gentlemen of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Chamber.

Sir Will. Langhorne, Bar.

Sir John Chester, Bar.

Charles Nicolas Eyre, Esq;

Sir Charles Napier, Bar.

John Weston, Esq;

Sir Thomas Read, Bar.

Sir John Wentworth, Bar.

Sir Benjamin Tickburn, Kt.

Sir John Osbourn, Bar.

Sir Charles Carteret, Bar.

Sir John Smith, Bar.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, Kt.

Sir Edward Lawrence, Kt.

Sir Edmund Andros, Kt.

William Lowther, Esq;

Sir Jonathan Andrews, Kt.

George Isaacson, Esq;

Agmondisham Vesey, Esq;

Francis Duncomb, Esq;

Thomas Ogle, Esq;

Sir Thomas Grantham, Kt.

Brownloe Sherrard, Esq;

Jeffery Palmer, Esq;

Edward Leigh, Esq;

Edward Progers, Esq;

Sir William Wheeler, *Kt.*
 Sir Bradwardine Jackson, *Bar.*
 William Collier, *Esq;*
 Thomas Stiles, *Esq;*
 Anthony Sturt, *Esq;*
 Philip Sherrard, *Esq;*
 Thomas Dacres, *Esq;*
 Sir Edward Coke, *Bar.*

John Coke, *Esq;*
 Lewis le Grand, *Esq;*
 Gasper Frederick Henning, *Esq;*
 Michael Kinkaid, *Esq;*
 John Chamberlayne, *Esq;*
 Sir Henry Every, *Bar.*
 James Perchard, *Esq;*
 Henry Ashhurst, *Esq;*
 Sir Bennet Hoskins, *Bar.*

Gilbert Clerk, *Esq;*
 William Wogan, *Esq;*
Cupbearers.
 Thomas Boteler, *Esq;*
 Charles Chester Eyre, *Esq;*
 Robert Ruffell, *Esq;*
 Herbottle Lukyn, *Esq;*
Wages 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An. each.

Carvers.
 Bernard Granville, *Esq;*
 Joseph Rossington, *Esq;*
 John Tilburg, *Esq;*
 Gaspar Frederick Henning, *Esq;*
Wages 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An. each.

Gentlemen Sewers.
 John Lyon, *Esq;*
 Benj. Rhodes, *Esq;*
 John Green, *Esq;*
 John Hodges, *Esq;*
Wag. 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An. each.
Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy-Chamber.

Henry Sandys, *Esq;*
 Brownlow Sherrard, *Esq;*
 John Anderson, *Esq;*
 Sir Edward Lawrence, *Kt.*
Wages ——— 50 l. each.
Board Wages — 150 l. }
Gentlemen Ushers, Daily Waiters.
 Sir William Older, *Kt. Gentle-*
man Usher, Daily Waiter and
Black & Red.

Francis Aston, *Esq;*
 Jerem. Chaplain, *M.*
Vacant.

Wages ——— 20 l. 2 per An.
Board Wages — 130 l. }
Assistant Gentleman Usher,
 William Saunderson, *Esq;*
Sal. 66 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Grooms of the Privy Chamber
 John Bonine, *Esq;*
 Robert Hemmington, *Esq;*
 William Whitmore, *Esq;*
 Robert Barkham, *Esq;*
Wages ——— 20 l. 2 per An.
Board Wages — 53 l. }
Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter Wa-
ters in Ordinary.

Charles Dalton, *Esq;*
 Charles Bredley, *Esq;*
 Henry Godfrey, *Esq;*
 Henry Gardy, *Esq;*
 Tobiah Humphreys, *Esq;*
 Leonard Pinkney, *Esq;*
 Thomas Ogle, *Esq;*
 Thomas Hutton, *Esq;*
Wag s ——— 10 l. 2 per An.
Board Wages — 40 l. }

Chamber-keepers.
 Mr. G. Powel, *Wa. 20 l. p. An.*
Pages of the Presence Chamber
 Mr. John Evans.
 Mr. Alexander Reynolds.
 Mr. Edward Willis.
 Mr. Arnold Walwyn.
 Mr. Abraham Kempt.
Wages ——— 2 l. 2 per An.
Board Wages — 23 l. }

Grooms of the Great-Chamber
Messengers.

Mr. Adam Linsey.
 Mr. Edward Cooper.
 Mr. James Cooke.
 Mr. Thomas Nash.
 Mr. Joseph Linsey.
 Mr. Griffin Evans.
 Mr. Robert Jenkinson.
 Mr. Silvester Shephard.
 Mr. Thomas Martyn.
Salary 40 l. per An. each.

Stewards of the Chamber.

Mr. Richard Savage.
 Mr. Timothy Cromp.
 Mr. Anthony Meek.
 Mr. William Murray,
 Mr. John Girard.
 Mr. James Tryon.
 Mr. James Grassigneau.
 Mr. Paul Garnier.
 Wages — 11 l. 8 s. 1 d. } each.
 B. W. — 27 l. 7 s. 6 d. }

Coffer-Bearers.

Mr. Michael Woodrech.
 Mr. William Lovegrove.
 Sal. 54 l. 15 s. each per An.

Ladies of the Queen's-Redchamber.

Sarah, Dutcheß of Marlborough
 Groom of the Stole, Wag. 33 l.
 6 s. 8 d. Board Wages, 966 l.
 12 s. 4 d.

At Privy Purse, and first Lady of
 the Bedchamber, — 2000 l.

Dutcheß of Somerset.

Dutcheß of Ormond.

Dutcheß of Devonshire.

Lady Henrietta Rialton.

Countess of Sunderland.

Countess of Burlington.

Countess of Abingdon.

Countess of Scarborough.

Lady Fretchwell.

Lady Hide.

Sal. 1000 l. per An. each.

Maids of Honour.

Mrs. Kingdome.

Mrs. Scarborough.

Mrs. Forriſter.

Mrs. Wharberton.

Mrs. Yelverton.

Mrs. Wyvill.

Sal. 300 l. per An. each.

Bed-Chamber Women.

Mrs. Danvers.

Mrs. Cooper.

Mrs. Fielding.

Mrs. Matham.

Mrs. Hill.

Mrs. Hartſtronge.

Sal. 500 l. per An. each.

Pages of the Back Stairs.

Mr. Edward Brown.

Mr. John Forſter.

Mr. Gilbert Abrahah.

Mr. Lawrence Saxon.

Mr. Hammies Kirkes.

Mr. John Smith.

Wages 2 l. 13 s. 4 d. } per An.

B. W. 77 l. 6 s. 4 d. } each.

Officers in the Removing Wardrobe.

George D'avenant, Esq; Yeoman,
 Sal. 200 l. per Annum.

C. N. Eyre, Esq; } Grooms.

Thomas Taylor, Esq; } Sal. 130 l. each.

Kendal Heron, Esq; } Pages.

Lucas, Esq; } Sal. 100 l. per An. each.

Josias Sewel, Esq; } Standing Wardrobe-keepers.

George D'avenant, Esq; standing Wardrobe-keeper at St. James's.

Sal. 110 l. per Ann.

Thomas Hall, Esq; standing Wardrobe-Keeper at Windsor-Castle.

Richard Marriot, Esq; Wardrobe-Keeper, and Keeper of the Private Lodgings at Hampton-Court.

Sal. 230 l. per Ann.

Henry Lowman, Esq; Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at Kensington.

Daniel Child, Esq; Standing Wardrobe-Keeper at White-Hall, and Clerk of the Wardrobes.

Gentleman of the Guns, and Keeper of the Private Armory,

Piercy Guinon de Beaubauſſon, Esq;

Mistress of the Robes, Sarah Dutcheß of Marlborough.

Mrs. Thomas, Yeoman of the Robes.

Mr. Charles

Mr. Charles Hedges, Groom of the Robes.

Mr. Geo. Curtis, } Waiters of
Mr. — Forster, } the Robes.

David Jones, Messenger to the Robes.

Laundress of the Body-Linnen,
Mrs. Eliz. Atkinson.

Wages — 20 l. } per An.
Board-Wages, 119 l. }

Semstress, Mrs. Moor, Wages 150 l. per Ann.

Starcher, Mrs. Elizab. Abrahall, Wages 100 l. per Ann.

Necessary Women, Mrs. Mary Foylton, B. Wa. 121 l. 5 s.

Treasurer of the Chamber.

The Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Fitz-Harding, Sal. 314 l. 1 s. 4 d. per Ann.

Mr. Moses Giraudeau, } Clerks.
Mr. John Holbech, }

Comptroller of the Chamber.

William Vanburgh, Esq; Sal. 150 l. per An.

Master of the Jewel-House.

John Charlton, Esq; Sal. 450 l. per An.

Yeoman, Mr. Edw. Pauncefort.
Groom, Mr. Edward Yardley.

Sal. 106 l. 15 s. each.

Clerk, Mr. Robert Sedgwick.
Sal. 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. per An.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir Charles Cotterel, Kt. Sal. 300 l. per Ann.

Assistant, Clem. Cotterel, Esq; Sal. 6 s. 8 d. per Diem.

Marshal, Dr. John English, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Serjeant at Arms for the City of London, Edm. Harle, Esq;

Serjeants at Arms in waiting at Court.

Thomas Charnock, Esq; Joseph Lawson, Esq; John Templer, Esq;

Thomas Turst, Esq;

Edmond Williamson, Esq;

Matth. Hutton, Esq; Daniel

Gardiner, Esq; Thomas De Critz, Esq;

Sal. 100 l. per Ann. each.

Serjeant at Arms attending the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Goately

Serjeant at Arms attending the Treasurer, Philip Ryley, Esq;

Serjeant at Arms attending the House of Commons, John Wyburgh, Esq;

Groom-Porter, Tho. Archer, Esq;

Master of the Revels, Charles Killigrew, Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Annum.

His Yeoman, Mr. Tho. Warters Sal. 9 l. 2 s. 6 d. per Ann.

Knight Harbinger, Malaca Thunston, Esq; Sal. 20 Marks per Annum, and 10 s. per Diem.

Office - Keeper, Mr. Richard Maypowder.

Messengers in Ordinary.

Thomas Beake.

— Sharing.

Henry Legate.

Nich. Hill.

Charles Kenge.

Simon Chapman.

W. Knight.

Thomas Newlin.

W. Sutton.

John Freeman.

Henry Allen.

John Thornborough.

John Morris.

Nathan Wilcox.

Anthony Dagley.

Jos. Chance.

Peter Browne.

Ralph Young.

George Collins.

Richard Ravel.

Sam. Grice.

Edward Gibbs.

Ralph Gibbs.

Thomas Davis.

Peter Moriscoe.

Peter Newlin.

Richard Hayward.

Tho. Beak, *Jun.*
 Cha. Couchman.
 Geo. Fry.
 Thomas Smith.
 Thomas Nightingale.
 Tho. Harrison.
 Richard Barloe.
 Fra. Sawyer.
 Fortune Barton.
 Garret John Nys.
 Rols Mitchel.
 Andrew Bertin.

Sal. 45 l. per Ann each.

Messenger to attend the Treasury,
 Mr. John Thirkettle.

Messenger to attend the Lord
 Chancellor, Mr. Rob. Briscoe.

Messenger to the Great Wardrobe,
 Mr. William Holmes.

Messenger to Mr. Auditor. —
 Mr. Henry Byewater.

Clerks of the Cheque to the Mes-
 sengers in Ordinary, Mr. Wil-
 liam Sharpe, and Mr. Tho-
 mas Atterbury.

Messenger of the Press, Mr.
 Robert Stevens.

Sal. 60 l. per Annum.

MUSICIANS 24.

Master of Musick, Mr. John
 Eccles. Sal. 200 l. per An.

Mr. John Banister.

Mr. Robert King.

Mr. Henry Heale.

Mr. Christian Steffkin.

Mr. John Ridgeley.

Mr. Richard Bradley.

Mr. Edmund Flower.

Mr. Henry Eccles.

Mr. Charles Smith.

Mr. Fra. Jones.

Mr. Jones.

Mr. Gilbert Abrahall.

Mr. Charles Hooton.

Mr. John Lenton.

Mr. Thomas Smith.

Mr. Solomon Eccles.

Mr. Wells.

Mr. Theo. Fitz.

Mr. William Gorton.

Mr. John Shore.

Mr. Alexander de la Tour.

Mr. Bradley, *Jun.*

Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Krembergh.

Their Salary, 40 l. } per Ann.

For Livery, 16 l. } each.

Instrument-Keeper, Mr. William

Brown, Sal. 40 l. per Ann.

Instrument-Maker, Mr. J. Walfh.

Organ-Maker, Mr. Christopher

Shrider.

Physicians in Ordinary to Her
 Majesty's Person.

Dr. Tho. Lawrence, 300 l. per An.

Dr. Martin Lister, 250 l. per An.

Sir David Hamilton, Kt. 200 l.

Dr. Arburthnot.

Dr. Shadwell, Physician Extra-
 ordinary.

Apothecaries to the Person.

James Chase, Esq; Sal. 275 l.
 per Annum.

Mr. Daniel Maltus, Sal. 320 l.
 5 s.

Apothecary to the Household, Mr.
 W. Jones.

Wages, ——— 53 l. 6 s. 8 d.

B. Wag. ——— 106 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Sir William Read, Kt. Oculist.

SURGEONS.

Charles Bernard, Esq; Serjeant

Surgeon, Sal. 396 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Thomas Gardiner, Esq; Surgeon

General of all the Land Forces

of England.

William Gardiner, Esq; Surgeon

to the Household, 280 l. per An.

House-keeper at Whitehall,

Piercy Kirke, Esq;

At Windsor Castle,

Theodore Randue, Esq;

At Kensington, Henry

Lowman, Esq;

At New-Market, Mr.

Walker, Sal. 36 l. 10 s.

Of the Palace at West-

minster, Mr. Inledon.

- Under - House - Keeper at St. James's,*
Mr. Edward Brown, 60 l.
At Whitehall, Mr.
Robert Beddow.
At Hampton - Court,
Jasper English, Esq;
At Somerlet-House,
Tho. Hutton, Esq;
At Richmond, Robert
White, Esq; Sal. 78 l. per
Annum.
Lord Chief Justice, and Justice
in Eyre of all Her Majesty's
Forests, &c. on the North side
of Trent, William Duke of
Devonshire.
Lord Chief Justice, and Justice
in Eyre of all Her Majesty's
Forests, &c. on the Southside
of Trent, Thomas Earl of
Wharton.
Keeper of St. James's Park, Mr.
Henry Wise, Chief Gardiner.
Of Hide-Park, Henry
Portman; Esq;
Of Windsor-Forrest,
George Duke of Northum-
berland.
Of Waltham - Forest,
Robert Marquis of Lindsey.
Of Windsor great and
little Park, Sarah, Dutches
of Marlborough.
Of Greenwich-Park,
Vacant.
Of Hampton-Court
Park, William Yong, Esq;
Of Audley-Inn-Park,
Mr. David Robinson.
Warden of Sheerwood-Forest,
John Duke of Newcastle.
Lord Warden of the Stannaries,
Hugh Boscawen, Esq;
Sergeant Trumpeter, Mr. John
Shore, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.
Twelve Trumpeters.
Drum-Major
Four Kettle-Drum.
Master of the Tennis-Court, Tho.
Caplin, Esq; Sal. 132 l. 3 s
4 d.
Repairer of Bridges, J. Ca-
rey, Esq;
Master of the Barges, Mr. John
Warner, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.
Forty Eight Watermen, Sal. 3 l.
2 s. 6 d. per Ann. each.
Other Servants to the Queen.
Jeweller, Sir Steph. Evance.
Goldsmith, Sam. Smithin, Esq;
Bookfellers, William Church-
hill, Esq; and Mr. Edward
Castle.
Watchmaker, Mr. Tho. Herbert,
Sal. 200 l. per Ann.
Principal Painter, Sir Godfrey
Kneller, Kt.
Painter in Enamel, or the Cabinet
Painter, Charles Boit, Esq;
Keeper of the Royal United Li-
brary at Cotton House, Dr.
Richard Bentley, Sal. 200 l.
Poet Laureat, Nahum Tate, Esq;
Salary 100 l.
Hydrographer, Edm. Halley, Esq;
Historiographer, T. Blmer, Esq;
Sal. 200 l. per Annum each.
Joyner of the Privy-Chamber
Mr. John Howard, Sal. 19 l.
13 s. 4 d.
Bowling-Green-Keeper (Gardiner)
Mr. Henry Peacock.
Chief Gardiner of the Royal Gar-
den at St. James's, Mr. Hen-
ry Wise.
Eight other Gardiners.
Locksmith, Josiah Lay.
Rat-killer, Walter Martin.

A Bill of Fees due to the King's Servants from all Persons that receive the Honour of Knighthood. Viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Earl Marshal of England	03	13	4
To the Kings Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms	08	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber	05	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters	05	00	0
To the Grooms of the Privy Chamber	05	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters	04	00	0
To the Knight Harbinger	03	06	8
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers	05	06	8
To the Serjeants at Arms	05	00	0
To the Robes Office	04	00	0
To the Pages of the Bed-chamber	04	00	0
To the King's Barbers	01	00	0
To the Wardrobe Office	02	04	4
To the Serjeant and Office of the Trumpet	03	00	0
To the Gent. of the Cellar and Buttery	01	12	0
To the Sewers of the Bed-chamber	02	00	0
To the Grooms of the Chamber	01	00	0
To the Serjeant Porter	01	00	0
To the Porters at the Gate	01	00	0
To the Yeomen Ushers	01	00	0
To the Yeomen of the Mouth	01	16	0
To the Closet Keeper of the Books, &c.	00	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Ways	00	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Dresser, &c.	00	10	0
To the Pages of the Prefence	00	10	0
To the Drum-Major	00	13	4
To the King's Footmen	00	02	0
To the King's Coachmen	00	10	0
To the Corporals of the Guards of the King's Body	05	00	0
	78	13	4

There is also to the Six Pages of the Bed-Chamber } 81 13 4
 3 l. more if Knighted within the Verge thereof. }

Fees due to the Gentleman Usher of the Black-Rod.

For Entrance.

The Prince for his first Entrance into the House of Peers	30	00	0
An Archbishop	06	13	4
A Duke	10	00	0
A Marquis	06	13	4
An Earl	04	10	0
The Bishops of Lond. Durham and Winton. each of 'em	03	06	8
A Bishop	02	10	0

A Viscount ————— 1. 2. 2.
A Baron ————— 04 10 0

All these are to be paid as well by those Lords that are newly created, as by those unto whom their Honour descends. And each Bishop being translated unto another Bishoprick, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

And also every Temporal Lord being created unto an higher Honour, or unto whom it descends, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

Every Lord is to pay for Proxy ————— 01 10 0

If any Lord new created send for his Proxy, he shall send also his Fees for his first Entrance into the House; till then his Proxy is not to be entred or allowed.

At the ending of the Session every Peer gives him } freely, each Lord above a Viscount, at least 02 00 0

Bishops or Barons ————— 01 00 0

Fees due to him by Private Bills.

Every Bill at the 1st or before the 2d Reading ————— 05 00 0

More to him to provide Wine and Wafers ————— 02 00 0

If a Bill concern divers Persons, they are to pay for a double Bill.

If a Bill of Naturalization contain many Persons, } each Person is to pay ————— 05 00 0

Fees due to him for Commitments.

Each Peer committed into his Custody pays Twenty Nobles a Day ————— 06 13 4

As for his Entertainment and all other Charges, he refers it to the Nobleman's Discretion, who rewards him with Plate, or as he thinks fit.

Every Inferior Person committed to him pays 10 } Nobles, ————— 03 06 8

And for his Custody every Day, ————— 00 10 0

If he be sent for out of the Country, he has 20 s. as } Riding Fees ————— per Diem. 01 00 0

From the Beginning of the Parliament, and sending } out Writs to the Rising thereof, he has for every } Day ————— 00 06 8

And if the Parliament be kept elsewhere than at } Westminster, he has an Allowance of 40 s. per Diem, } as at the last Parliament at Oxford ————— 02 00 0

For every Writ of Error lodg'd in the House, he has — And for every Cause that is heard at the Bar, he has — 02 00 0
Paid by the Appellant and Defendant.

Fees for Installment of Knights of the Order.

The Prince 100 Marks ————— 66 13 4

A Duke ————— 20 00 0

A Marquis 25 Marks ————— 16 13 4

An Earl 20 Marks ————— 12 13 4

At the Arraignment of any Knight of the Garter, his upper Robe belongs to him.

When he is sent beyond Sea to any Prince with the Garter, and an Order that he is to be employed, his Allowance for ordinary and extraordinary is from Her Majesty, *per Diem*, 4 l.

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*The Master of the Horse, and his Officers.**Master of the HORSE,*

HIS Grace, Charles, Duke of Somerset, Sal. 1200 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum.

Acener and Clerk Martial,

Thomas Lister, Esq;

Equerries,

Thomas Lister,

George Fielding,

William Duncombe,

William Britton,

Thomas Panton,

300 l. each.

Equerry of the Crown Stable.

Henry Foubert, Esq; 256 l.

Pages of Honour.

The Hon. Henry Berkeley, Esq;

The Hon. Richard Arundel, Esq;

Charles Hedges, Esq;

John Mordaunt, Esq;

156 l. each.

Gentleman of the Horse, Thomas

Meredith, Esq; 256 l.

Surveyor of the High-Ways, Michael

Studholm, Esq; Sal.

82 l.

Surveyor of the Stables, Francis

Negus, Esq, 120 l.

Riding Surveyor, John Bowen,

Esq; 30 l.

Clerk of the Avery, George Lam-

pen, Esq; 125 l.

Clerk of the Stables, Michael

Studholm, Esq; 224 l.

Man Sadler and Store-Keeper,

Robert George, Esq; 93 l.

Squire and Groom Sadler, John

Rawlins, 76 l.

Serjeant Farrier, John Willis,
Esq; 42 l.

Marshal Farrier, Robert Sim-
cock, 50 l.

Yeoman Farrier, Francis Snape,
36 l. 10 s.

Coach-maker, — Price, 36 l.

Purveyor and Granitor, Luke

Sanders, 120 l.

Governour to the Pages, Daniel

Brilack, 100 l.

Muse-keeper, J. Lewis, 36 l.

Stable-keeper at Hampton-

Court, Francis Sturgis, 36 l.

Stable-keeper at Kensington, W.

Fielder, 36 l.

Yeoman of the Carriages, Richard

Manning, 36 l.

Footmen Twelve.

William Peach.

Henry Skull.

Oliver Thomas.

Thomas Bernard.

George Wilkinson.

Henry Docker.

Francis Allen.

John Bernard.

David Morris.

Isaac Tyssal.

Thomas Hardin.

William Nightingall.

53 l. per Annum each.

Besides Four allowed for the Ma-
ster of the Horse.

Coach-

*Coachmen, Five.**Mr. James Curtis.**Mr. Andrew Millam.**Mr. Thomas Welsh.**Mr. Edward Brockhurst.**Mr. James Smedley.**65 l. per Annum each.**And one for the Master of the Horse.**Five Postilions, and one for the Master of the Horse, 30 l. each.**Five Helpers, and one for the Master of the Horse, 30 l. each.**First Groom and Keeper of the Chaises.**Clauf. Claussen.**James Beetham.**Thomas Sutton.**William Smith.**Besides Six for the Master of the Horse. Each allow'd for Nags Livery, 23 l. per Annum besides the Salary of 36 l.**Bottle Groom, John Pouch, 36 l. per Annum.**Helpers to the Chaises Three, 30 l. per Annum each.**Chairmen Four, at 42 l. per Annum each.**Messenger to the Avery, Nathan Bridgwater, at 15 l. per Annum.**Porter to the House, David Alexander, at 18 l. per Annum.**Tregonnell Frampton, Esq; for keeping Ten Race-Horses with all Necessaries at Newmarket 1000 l. per Annum.*

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*Master of the Great Wardrobe,***T**HE Duke of Montague, Salary 2000 l. per Annum.*Thomas Dummer, Esq; Deputy.**John Erlington, his Clerk,**Edmund Dummer, Esq; Clerk of the Office.**Besides several Under-Officers and Tradesmen.**A LIST of the Officers of Her Majesties Yeomen of the Guard.***C**harles, Lord Viscount Townsend, Captain, Salary 1000 l. per Annum.*Chiverton Charlton, Esq; Lieutenant. Salary 500 l. per Annum.**Richard Uphill, Esq; Ensign. Sal. 300 l. per Annum.**Charles Hanbury, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque. Sal. 150 l. per Annum.**John Biggs, Esq;**George Davenant, Esq;**John Capell, Esq;**Windham, Esq;**} Corporals, 150 l. per Annum each.*

Band of Pensioners.

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 Charles Fane, Esq; Standard-Bearer. Sal. 300 l. per An.
 Robert Manley, Esq; Clerk of the Cheque. Sal. 120 l. per An.
 Daniel Burges, Esq; Secretary.

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 Alexander Barham,
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 Paul Colton,
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 Thomas Gery,
 William Lancaster,
 Jeremiah Sambrook,
 John Gachon,
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 John Darley,
 James Wallis,
 William Smith,
 Edmund Bedingfield,

William Wynne,
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 Thomas Pierce,
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 John Lecroft,
 Jeffrey Saunders,
 Richard Farnborough,
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 Henry Trent,
 Burch Hotherfall, }
 Alexander Forrester,
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 Magnus Kennedy,
 Robert Adams,
 James Kerith,
 Sir Andrew Chadwick,
 Edward Horner, } Esq;
 Thomas Stanfall,
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*A List of the Land Forces, &c.**Generals.*

Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General, 10 l. per Diem.
 Earl of Galway, General, and Commander in Chief of the
 Forces in Portugal.

Earl Rivers, General of the Horse.

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 Charles Ross, Esq.
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Marquis of Lothian.
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 John Tidcomb, Esq.
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 James Stanhope, Esq.
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Thomas Farrington, Esq.
 Thomas Meredith, Esq.
 William Cadogan, Esq.
Lord Shannon.
Marquis De Montandre.
Lord Mountjoy.
 Richard Gorges, Esq.
 Nich. Sankey, Esq.
Earl of Crasford.
 Henry Holt, Esq.
Duke of Northumberland.
 George Carpenter, Esq.
 George Macartney, Esq.
 Sir Richard Temple.
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*Pay of a Lieutenant General on
 Service is 4 l. per Diem.*

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 John Bayne, Esq.
 Barth. Ogilby, Esq.
 Sher. Davenport, Esq.
 Heyman Rook, Esq.
 Thomas Whetham, Esq.
 John Livesay, Esq.
 Edward Braddock, Esq.
 Gilbert Primrose, Esq.
 William Tatton, Esq.
 Joseph Sabine, Esq.

Edward Pearce, Esq.
 Roger Elliot, Esq.
 Thomas Pearce, Esq.
 William Evans, Esq.
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John Hobart, Esq.
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Sir Charles Hotham.
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 per Diem.

First Troop of HORSE GUARDS.

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 R. Dormer, }
 each 15 s. per Diem.

C. Darcy, Esq. Cornet, 14 s.
 J. Ashburnham, Guidon, 12 s.

A. Apfley, }
 G. Morin, } Esqs. Exempts.
 W. Eleways, }
 W. Colt, }
 12 s. per Diem each.

J. West, }
 C. Dilke, } Esqs. Brigad.
 J. Julion, }
 Edw. Wright, }
 10 s. per Diem, each.

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T. Pulteney, Esq. } Lieu. Col.
 G. Jocelin, Esq. }

H. Cornwall, Esq. Cornet.

Sir S. Lennard, Guidon.

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 S. Weaver, } Esqs. Exempts.
 -Musclary, }
 -Courant, }

J. d'Enty, }
 E. Smith, } Esqs. Brigad.
 G. Foulkes, }
 F. Rogers, }

Third Troop of Guards.

Earl of Arran, Colonel.

H. Compton, } Esqs. Lieu. Col.
 J. Baynes, }

L. Belleau, Esq. Cornet.

A. de la Bastide, Esq. Guidon.

W. Holmes, }
 S. Horsey, } Esq. Exempts.
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 B. Peachey, }

C. Williams, }
 R. Hensberg, } Esqs. Brigad.
 D. Mason, }
 H. Migett, }

Fourth Troop of Guards.

John, Duke of Argyle, Col.

Lord Forbes, }
 Lord John Kerr, } Lieut. Col.

James Bruce, Major.

Sir James Campbell, Guidon.

Patrick Campbell, }
 Dan. Charlott, } Exempts.
 Fran. Charters, }
 Lord George Forbes, }

William Dundas, }
 John Maddar, } Brigad.
 Collin Campbel, }

Tho. Fazakerly, }
 Alex. Hutchinson, } Adjutant.

Rob. Friend, Chaplain.

Pet. Laping, Chirurgeon.

These receive the same Pay as
 the first Troop of Guards.

1st Troop of Grenadier Guards.

G. Cholmondley, Esq. Col.

per Diem, 1 l.

R. Waring, Esq. Lieu. Col. 15 s.
 per Diem.

R. Dent, Esq. Maj. 1 l. per Diem.

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S. St. Paul, }
 12 s. per Diem, each.

J. Ferrers, Esq. Guidon, 11 s.

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 Col.

Will. Lindell, Esq. Major.

—Hubert,

—Hubert, } Esq. Captains.
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Regiment of Royal Horse Guards.
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T. Crowther, Esq. Lieu. Col.
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D. Harvey, Esq. Col.
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C. Wood, Esq. Col.
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W. Cadogan, Esq. Col.
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Duke of Schonberg, Col.
G. Sybourg, Esq. Lieu. Col.
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S. Matham, Esq. Col.
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*These receive the same Pay as
the Duke of Northumberland's
Regiment.*

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Lord Raby, Col. per Diem, 1 l.
6 s.

—Montague, Esq. Lieu. Col.
1 l. 2 s.

—Benson, Esq. Major, 16
6 d. per Diem.

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F. Gore, Esq. Lieu. Col.
H. Hunt, Esq. Major.

Sir Richard Temple's.

Sir Richard Temple, Col.
R. Lucas, Esq. Lieu. Col.
J. Knox, Esq. Major.

Earl of Stairs's.

Earl of Stairs, Col.

—Campbell, Esq. Lieu. Col.

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Rob. Ecklin, Esq. Col.
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John Pepper, Esq. Col.
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P. Hawker, Esq. Lieu. Col.
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—Pearce, Col.
John Jones, Esq. Lieu. Col.
George Weston, Esq. Major.

Count de Nassau's.

Count Fr. de Nassau, Col.
—de Roman, Lieu. Col.
—Keetley, Major.

Lord Ikerrin's.

Lord Ikerrin, Col.
—Morris, Esq. Lieu. Col.
—Gibbs, Esq. Major.

*These have all the same Pay
as the Lord Raby's Reg-
ment.*

F O O T.

*First Regiment of Foot Guards.**D. of Marlborough, Col.**per Diem, 1 l. 19 s.**Hen. Withers, Esq. Lieu. Col.**1 l. 8 s. 6 d.**William Tatton, Esq. Major,**Rich. Russel, Esq. Second Major,**each 1 l. 1 s 6 d.**Cold-Stream Regiment of Foot Guards.**Charles Churchil, Esq. Col.**Edw. Braddock, Esq. Lieu. Col.**Rich. Holmes, Esq. Major.**Scotch Foot Guards.**Will. Marq. of Lothian, Col.**Lord Dalousie, Lieu. Col.**—Major.**The same Pay with the first Regiment.**Royal Regiment of Foot Guards.**Earl of Orkney, Col. 1 l. per Diem.**And. Hamilton, Esq. Lieu. Col. 15 s. per Diem.**C. Cockburn, Esq. Major. 13 s.**N.B. The following Regiments have the same Pay with this last.**Earl of Portmore's.**Earl of Portmore, Col.**P. Kirk, Esq. Lieu. Col.**—Phillips, Esq. Major.**Duke of Argyle's.**Duke of Argyle, Col.**—Peyton, Esq. Lieu. Col.**—Farmer, Esq. Major.**Colonel Harrison's.**Tho. Harrison, Esq. Col.**John Ramsey, Esq. Lieu. Col.**—Hunt, Esq. Major.**Maj. General Pearce's.**—Pearce, Esq. Col.**—Godby, Esq. Lieu. Col.**—Titchburn, Esq. Major.**Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.**Lord Trawley, Col.**Gervis Parker, Esq. Lieu. Col.**R. Rainsford, Esq. Major.**Lieu. General Webb's.**J. Richmond Webb, Esq. Col.**—Esq. Lieu. Col.**—Columbiere, Major.**Lieut. General Stewart's.**William Stewart, Esq. Col.**William Stewart, Esq. Lieu. Col.**John Stewart, Esq. Major.**Lord North and Grey's.**Lord North and Grey, Col.**Henry Groves, Esq. Lieu. Col.**John Granville, Esq. Major.**Colonel Hill's.**John Hill, Esq. Col.**Jasper Clayton, Esq. Lieu. Col.**—Erwin, Esq. Major.**Major General Livesay's.**John Livesay, Esq. Col.**Rich. Franks, Esq. Lieu. Col.**Nath. Cofsley, Esq. Major.**Earl of Barrimore's.**Earl of Barrimore, Col.**Thomas Jones Esq. Lieu. Col.**—Barry, Esq. Major.**Lieut. General Tidcomb's.**John Tidcomb, Esq. Col.**James Nicholson, Esq. Lieu. Col.**Charles Kendal, Esq. Major.**Earl of Hertford's.**Earl of Hertford, Col.**—Harrison, Esq. Lieu. Col.**Charles Billingsley, Esq. Major.**Brigadier Godfrey's.**Francis Godfrey, Esq. Col.**—Ingram, Esq. Lieu. Col.**Mich. Fleming, Esq. Major.**Major General Wightman's.**Joseph Wightman, Esq. Col.**Ol. Brook, Esq. Lieu. Col.**Charles Russel, Esq. Major.**Major General Newton's.**John Newton, Esq. Col.**Al. Guy, Esq. Lieu. Col.**—Vesley, Esq. Major.**Lieut. General Ingoldsby's.**Richard Ingoldsby, Esq. Col.**Rob. Stearn, Esq. Lieu. Col.**Richard Kane, Esq. Major.**Lieut. General Erle's.**Tho. Erle, Esq. Col.*

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Sir John Whiterong, Col.

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Earl of Cavan, Lieu. Col.

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Col. Delaune's.

—Delaune, Esq. Col.

—Wilson, Esq. Lieu. Col.

—Esq. Major.

B e

Col.

Col. Edw. Jones's.
 Edw. Jones, *Esq*; Col.
 —Chester, *Esq*; *Lieu. Col.*
 Jonathan Sewel, *Esq*; Major.

MARINE REGIMENTS.

Her Majesty's own Regiment,
commanded by
Lieutenant-General Seymour.
Lieu. Col. Ed. Purcell.
Major James Bush.
The Right Honourable, Richard,
Viscount Shannon.
Lieu. Col. Thomas Markham.
Major John Orfeur.
Maj. General Holt's.
 Henry Holt, *Esq*; Col.

—Carter, *Esq*; *Lieu. Col.*
 George Harrison, *Esq*; Major.
 Col. Borr's.
 Jacob Borr, *Esq*; Col.
 Robert Cobham, *Esq*; L. C.
 Major Kemp, *Esq*; Major.
 Col. Wills's.
 Charles Wills, *Esq*; Col.
 George Burston, *Esq*; L. C.
 —*Esq*; Major.
 Col. Churchill's.
 Joshua Churchill, *Esq*; Col.
 George Blakeney, *Esq*; L. C.
 Richard Prater, *Esq*; Major.

General-Staff-Officers:

John How, *Esq*; Pay-Master-General of Her Majesty's Guards and Garifons.

James Brydges, *Esq*; Pay-Master of Her Majesty's Forcer A broad.

Michael Hyde, *Esq*; Commissary-General.

David Crawford, *Esq*; Deputy Commissary-General.

Adam Cardonel, *Esq*; Secretary of War.

His chief Clerk, James Taylor, *Esq*;

Dr. Francis Hare, Chaplain-General.

Judge Advocate by Land, Ch. Byde, *Esq*;

Clerk of the Marines, Francis Lynn, *Esq*;

Comptrollers of the Accounts of the Army.

Sir Philip Meadows, *Kt. Jun.* Sal. 750 l.

Thomas Broderick, *Esq*; Sal. 750 l.

Their Secretary, Gregory King, *Esq*; Sal. 300 l.

Dr. Lawrence, Physician-General.

Tho. Gardiner, *Esq*; Chirurgion-General.

Isaac Teale, *Esq*; Apothecary-General.

Walter Whitfield, *Esq*; Pay-Master-General of the Marines.

Samuel Lynn, *Esq*; Muster-Master-General of the Marines.

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Lord Almoner, Dean and other Officers of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

Lord Almoner, John, Lord Archbishop of York.
 Henry, Lord Bishop of London, Dean.
 Board Wages 200 l. per An.

Dr. Ralph Battle, *Sub-Dean*, 91 l. 5 s:
As Sub-Almoner, 61. 6 s. 8 d. B. Wages 91. 5 s.

Clerk of the Closet, *executed by*

Dr. John Younger, *Dean of Sarum*.
 Dr. Henry Graham, *Dean of Wells*.
 Dr. Samuel Prat, *Dean of Rochester*.
 Salary 6 l. 18 s. per Annum.

Forty Eight Chaplains in Ordinary, *Waiting in their Months.*

March.

Dr. Menard.
 Dr. Bentley.
 Mr. Waple.
 Mr. Grey.

April.

Dr. Potter.
 Dr. Hammond.
 Dr. Deinlar.

May.

Dr. Mandeville.
 Dr. Aldridge.

The H. Mr. Booth.

June.

Dr. Nurse.
 Dr. Inet.
 Dr. Linford.
 Dr. Kennet.

July.

Dr. Willis.

Dr. Hesketh.
 Dr. James.

August.

Dr. Gee.
 Dr. Resbury.
 Dr. Charlette.
 Dr. Burton.

September.

Dr. Adams.
 Dr. Edwards.
 Dr. Brabant.

October.

Dr. Pelling.
 Dr. Brampton.
 Dr. Mofs.
 Dr. Fr. Atterbury.

November.

Dr. Verney.
 Dr. Stanhope.

December.

Dr. Blackbourn.
 Dr. Wickart.

January.

Dr. Brady.
 Dr. Hayley.
 Dr. Clerk.

February.

Mr. Whitfield.
 Dr. Bradford.

The Six Chaplains appointed
 to preach at *Whitehall*.

Mr. William Grave.
 Dr. Lewis Atterbury.
 Mr. John Swinfen.
 Dr. John Ovington.
 Mr. Francis Brown.
 Mr. Thomas Marshall.

Household Chaplains at *White-Hall*.

Mr. Thomas Harper.

Mr. Benjamin Palmer.

80 l. per Annum each.

Household Chaplain at *Kensington*.

Mr. Benjamin Prat.

Chaplain at *Hampton-Court*.

Mr. ——— Cawthorne.

Mr. William Crofts, and Mr. John Weldon, as Composers,
73 l. per An.

Mr. Crofts as Master of Musick,
and for teaching Ten Children,
240 l. per Annum.

——— *As first Organist,* 73 l.

Mr. John Weldon, second Organist, 73 l.

Gentlemen of the Chapel.

Mr. Stephen Crispion.

Mr. Thomas Richardson.

Mr. James Hart.

Mr. Andrew Trebeck.

Dr. William Turner.

Mr. John Ratcliff.

Mr. John Gossling.

Mr. Leon. Woodson.

Mr. Richard Elford.

Mr. Samuel Bentham.

Mr. Charles Barnes.

Mr. Alex. Damascene.

Mr. Daniel Williams.

Mr. John Church.

Mr. Thomas Linacre.

Mr. Thomas Jennings.

Mr. Thomas Edwards.

Mr. William Washbourn.

Mr. John Freeman.

Mr. Bernard Gates.

Mr. Hughs.

Mr. George Lee.

Mr. Wheely.

Mr. John Mafon.

Sal. 73 l. per Ann. each.

Mr. John Shore, Lutensist, 41 l. 10 s.

Mr. Jo. Radcliff, Confessor to the Household, 36 l. 10 s.

Ten Children of the Chapel.

Henry Franks.

Edmund Baker.

William Payne.

Benj. Jackson.

John Williams.

Thomas Brignal.

Joseph Centlivre.

John Duncomb.

Mr. Lucas, Closet-keeper at James's, Sal. 41 l. 10 s.

——— *for washing Surplices*
49 l. 2 s.

Mr. John Richardson, Chapel Keeper at Whitehall, Sal. 5

——— *for providing Surplices*
50 l.

H. Parker, Esq; Serj. }

Sal. 6 l. 16 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{4}$

——— *for wash. Surp.* 60 l.

M. Alford, Yeoman, Sal. 5 l.

Board Wa. 49 l. 15 s.

James Langley, Cook and Cryer,
18 l. 5 s.

Isaac Ellis, Bell-Ringer, 18
4 s. 2 d.

Matthew Shelley, Organ-Blower. Board Wages 20 l.

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The Commissioners and other Officers for the Salt-Duty.

Commissioners.

J ohn Danvers, Esq.	Edward Breverton, Esq.
Thomas Aram, Esq.	Thomas Hopkins, Esq.
Humphrey Griffith, Esq.	James Cardonel, Esq.

Their Salaries 500 l. per Annum each.

Thomas Hall, Jun. Esq. Comptroller, for himself and Clerks, 250 l.

The Honourable Francis Bridger, Esq. Cashier, for himself and Clerks, 430 l.

Michael East, Esq. Secretary, 100 l.

Matthew Greenwood, Correspondent to the aforesaid Commissioners, and Clerk of the Securities, 90 l.

Matthew Greenwood, Assistant Secretary, 40 l.

William Johnson, Solicitor, 100 l.

William Sumpter, Chief Accomptant, 100 l.

John Hall, Accomptant, 70 l.

William Price, Accomptant, 70 l.

Sam. Grey, Assistant Clerk to the Accomptants, 60 l.

John Foulks, Messenger, 40 l.

Matthew Greenwood, Clerk to examine the Delivery and Score-books, and assist him in making up the Annual Grand Accounts of the Salt-Duties, 50 l.

Nathaniel Hollier, Collector for Salt imported at the Port of London, 60 l.

Joseph Slater, Assistant Searcher at the Port of London, 60 l.

Nicholas Armburst, Surveyor for the Port of London, 50 l.

William Bertram, Surveyor for the Port of London, 50 l.

Thomas Atkinson, Clerk to the Correspondent, 50 l.

Robert Hufsey, Clerk to the Assistant Secretary, 30 l.

On the Borders of Scotland are two General-Surveyors at 70 l. each, and five Riding-Officers at 50 l. each, to prevent the bringing in Scotch Salt by Land.

The Commissioners and other Officers for Wine Licenses;

T homas Lake, Esq.	Thomas Goodall, Esq.
John Harwood, Esq.	William Congreve, Esq.
Robert Lowndes, Esq.	Sal. 200 l. per Annum each.

Under Officers.

Comptroller, Tho. Hancock, Esq.	Clerk of the Contracts, Richard
Sal. 200 l.	Boaker, 50 l.
Cashier, John Hilton, Sal. 80 l.	Clerk of the Licenses and
Clerk Accomptant, Sam. Hun-	Bonds, Henry Sharp, 50 l.
ton, 80 l.	

The Commissioners and other Officers for the Stamp-Duties.

Commissioners.

<i>Edward Lloyd,</i>	} Esqs.	<i>Richard Dyott,</i>	} Esqs.
<i>Rich. Martin,</i>		<i>Richard Steele,</i>	
<i>Robert Pooley,</i>		Sal. 300 l. per An. each.	
Secretary—	<i>William Bridges,</i>	Sal. 200 l. per Annum.	
Receiver General—	<i>W. Frankland,</i>	} 300 l. per Annum each.	
Comptroller—	<i>W. Ashurst,</i>		
Secretaries Clerks, —	<i>Thomas Ellys,</i>		70 l. per Annum.
	<i>Charles Bridges,</i>	} --50 l.	
	<i>William Horsley,</i>		
	<i>John Ewen,</i>		
Receivers Clerks—	<i>John Miles</i>	55 l. per Ann.	
	<i>John Sharpe</i>	50 l. per Ann.	
	<i>Fawcett Newman</i>	45 l. per Ann.	
Comptr. Clerks,—	<i>Isaac Lee,</i>	} --50 l. per Annum each.	
	<i>George Mackay,</i>		
	<i>Edward Story,</i>		

Note, That there are Persons appointed by the Commissioners in all the Counties of England, call'd Country Distributors of Stamp Vellum, &c. who have an Allowance of 18 d. per Pound for all the Money return'd by them into the Office.

There are also several Under-Distributors employ'd by the abovementioned Persons, who are not Accountable to the Office, their Number being uncertain according to the District of the Distributor.

The Commissioners, and other Officers, for Hackney-Coaches.

<i>Daniel Blake, Esq.</i>	<i>Abraham Magney, Esq.</i>
<i>Edmund Clerke, Esq.</i>	<i>Evert Jollivet, Esq.</i>
<i>Charnock Heron, Esq.</i>	Sal. 100 l. per Annum each.
<i>Mr. Wharton, Receiver, Sal. 100 l. per Annum.</i>	

Commissioners of Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen.

<i>SAmuel Atkinson, Esq.</i>	<i>Mr. Mackburney.</i>
<i>John Henley, Esq.</i>	<i>Mr. Nelson.</i>
<i>Thomas Earlsley, Esq.</i>	<i>Mr. Long.</i>
Sal. 80 l. per Annum each.	<i>Mr. Gregory.</i>
<i>Mr. Crank, Cashier and Clerk,</i>	<i>Mr. Haines.</i>
50 l. per Ann.	50 l. per An. each.
Three other Clerks, 50 l. each.	<i>The abovenamed Wells, as Supervisor of the 5 Surveyors</i>
Clerk of the Securities, 20 l.	
Three London Surv. 50 l. each.	
Six Riding Surveyors.	100 l. per Ann.
<i>Mr. Wells.</i>	

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The Lords and others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

THE Archbishop of Canter-
bury.

The Lord Chancellor.

The Archbishop of York.

The Lord Treasurer.

The Lord President.

The Lord Privy-Seal.

The Lord Steward.

Duke of Somerset.

Duke of Ormond.

Duke of Bolton.

Duke of Schonberg.

Duke of Leeds.

Duke of Marlborough.

Duke of Argyle.

Duke of Queensberry.

Duke of Roxborough.

The Lord Great Chamberlain.

The Lord Chamberlain.

Marquiss of Dorchester.

Earl of Derby.

Earl of Pembroke.

Earl of Mansheffer.

Earl Rivers.

Earl of Stamford.

Earl of Sunderland.

Earl of Carlisle.

Earl of Radnor.

Earl of Berkely.

Earl of Scarborough.

Earl of Orford.

Earl of Wharton.

Earl Poulett.

Earl of Cholmondeley.

Earl of Suffolk and Bindon.

Earl of Bradford.

Earl of Mar.

Earl of Loudoun.

Earl of Seafield.

Earl of Ranelagh.

Vilcount Townsend.

Bishop of London.

Lord Ferrers.

Lord Lexington.

Lord Dartmouth.

Lord Coningsby.

Mr. Smith.

Mr. Bertie.

Mr. Boyle.

Mr. Vice-Chamberlain.

Lord Chief Justice Parker.

Master of the Rolls.

Lord Chief Justice Trevor.

Sir Charles Hedges.

Mr. Vernon.

Mr. How.

Lieutenant-General Erle.

Sir John Holland, Comptroller
of the Household.

Sir Richard Onslow, Bar. Spea-
ker of the H. of Commons.

Clerks of the Council.

William Blaithe, Esq.

John Povey, Esq.

Edward Southwell, Esq.

Christopher Musgrave, Esq.

Clerks Extraordinary.

James Vernon, Jun. Esq.

Abraham Stanian, Esq.

Thomas Smith, Esq.

Clerks in the Council-Office.

Mr. Gauntlet,

Mr. Thurston,

Mr. Beake.

Under Keeper of the Records.

John Gauntlet, Esq.

Keepers of the Council Chamber.

Mr. Cox.

| Mr. Gregson. Each 50 l. per An.

Secretaries of State, and their Officers.

James Duke of Queensberry, Principal Secretary of State,
Under Secretaries.

John Montgomery, Esq.

| Nicholas Rowe, Esq.

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Stanian,

Mr. Scot,

| Mr. Gibbons.

Mr. Turner, Chamber-Keeper.

The Right Honourable William, Lord Dartmouth, Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Province.

Under Secretaries.

Richard Warre, Esq.

| Erasmus Lewis, Esq.

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Delafaye,

Mr. Payfant,

Mr. Borret,

| Mr. Brocas,

| Mr. Whitaker,

| Mr. Newcomen.

Chamber-Keepers.

Mr. Smith,

| Mr. Marlow.

The Right Honourable Henry Boyle, Esq. Principal Secretary of State for the Northern Province.

Under Secretaries.

George Tilson, Esq.

| Horatio Walpole, Esq.

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Jones,

Mr. Eger,

Mr. Preveteau,

| Mr. Lowndes,

| Mr. Birch.

Chamber-Keepers.

Mr. Shorter,

Mr. Mynatt,

| Mr. Evans.

Clerks of the Signet.

Joseph Moyle, Esq.

Sir William Trumbull, Kt.

John Gauntlet, Esq.

William Cooke, Esq.

| Mr. Woodeson, Deputy.

| Mr. Gregson, Clerk of the Dispatches.

| Mr. Fountain, Office-keeper.

Keepers of the Papers and Records of State.

John Tucker, Esq. Sal. 160 l. per Annum.

Richard Hill, Esq. Latin Secretary, Sal. 80 l. per Annum.

Richard Steele, Esq. Writer of the Gazette, Sal. 300 l. per Annum.

Mr. Brand, Writer and Emballisher of the Queen's Letters to the Eastern Princes, and Czar of Moscovy.

Her Majesty's Publick Ministers Abroad.

Duke of Marlborough, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the *States-General*, and the rest of the Allies.

Sir Robert Sutton, Ambassador Extraordinary to the *Port.*

Earl of Galloway, Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Portugal.

Lord Raby, Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Prussia.

Charles Lord Viscount Townsend, Ambassador and Plenipotentiary at the *Hague*.

Horatio Walpole, Esq. Secretary to the Embassy there.

Francis Palmes, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor.

James Stanhope, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Spain.

Daniel Pulteney, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Denmark.

Charles Whitworth, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary to the Czar.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Stairs, Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Poland.

John Jackson, Esq. Her Majesty's Commissary at *Stockholm*, since made Resident.

James Cresset, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Hanover*.

William Cadogan, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the *States-General*, and the same at *Brussels*.

William Chetwin, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy.

John Moleworth, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, &c.

Abraham Stanian, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary to the *Swiss-Cantons*.

John Wich, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary to the Courts of *Holstein*, and *Mecklenburgh*, and to the *Hans-Towns*.

Henry D'Avenant, Esq. Secretary at *Frankfort*,

John Milner, Esq. Consul at *Lisbon*.

Joseph Kirby, Esq. Consul at *Amsterdam*.

Christian Cole, Esq. Secretary at *Venice*.

Mr. D'Alais, Secretary to the Court of *Hanover*.

— Laws, Esq. Secretary at *Brussels*.

Francis Manning, Esq. Secretary to the *Grisons*.

James Paul, Esq. Consul at *Zant*.

William Chetwind, Esq. Resident at *Genoa*.

Robert Cole, Esq. Agent and Consul at *Algiers*.

John Goddard, Esq. Agent and Consul at *Tunis*.

Benjamin Lodington, Esq. Agent and Consul at *Tripoli*.

— Frankland, Esq. Agent and Consul at *St. Sebastian*.

Dr. William Sherrard, Agent and Consul and *Smyrna*.

Francis Hastings, Esq. Agent and Consul at *Tripoli in Syria*.

Foreign

Foreign Ministers Residing here.

Count Gallas, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor, and Ambassador from the King of Spain.
 Baron Spanheim, Ambassador from the King of Prussia.
 Count Gillenbergh, Swedish Envoy Extraordinary.
 Monf. De Rosencrantz, Danish Envoy Extraordinary.
 Don Louis D'Acunha, Portugal Envoy Extraordinary.
 Monf. Van Vrybergh, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General.
 Baron De Bothmar, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector Brunswick and Lunenburgh.
 Signior Giralaldi, Envoy from the Great Duke of Tuscany.
 Monf. Hoffman, Resident from the Emperor, and King of Spain.
 Monf. Kirchner, Resident from the King of Poland.
 Monf. Bonnet, Resident from the King of Prussia.
 Signior Bianchi, Resident from Venice.
 Monf. Steinghens, Resident from the Elector Palatine.
 Monf. Beyrie, Resident from the Elector of Brunswick, &c.
 Monf. Viceti, Consul of Genoa.

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A LIST of the Knights and Commissioners of Shires, and Burgesses, Chosen to serve in the Parliament of Great Britain, summoned to Meet at Westminster on the 8th July, 1708. and thence Prorogued to the 9th of September following, according to the Returns made to the Office of a Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; with the Alterations that have since hapned.

Bedfordshire, 4.

Right Hon. Lord Edw. Russel.

Sir William Gostwick, Bar.

Town of Bedford.

Will. Farrer, Esq;

Sir Philip Monoux, Bar.

Berks, 9.

Sir John Stonehouse, Bar.

Richard Nevil, Esq.

Borough of New Windsor.

Lord Viscount Fitzharding.

Richard Topham, Esq.

Borough of Reading.

Owen Buckingham, Esq.

Anthony Blagrave, Esq.

Borough of Wallingford.

Tho. Lyda, Esq.

Grey Nevil, Esq.

Borough of Abingdon.

William Hucks, Esq.

Bucks, 14.

Sir Edmund Denton, Bar.

Rich. Hampden, Esq.

Town of Buckingham.

Sir Richard Temple, Bar.

Alex. Denton, Esq.

Borough of Chipping-Wicombe.

Cha. Godfrey, Esq.

Fleetwood Dormer, Esq.

Borough

Borough of Ailesbury.

John Witterong, *Bar.*

Simon Mayne, *Esq;*

Agmondesham.

Francis Duncomb, *Esq;*

Samuel Garrard, *Bar.*

Borough of Wendover.

Harrey Grey Nevil, *Esq;*

Roger Hill.

Borough of Great Marlow.

James Etheridge.

James Chase, *Esq;*

Cambridgeshire, 6.

Ruthout Cullen, *Bar.*

John Bromley, *Esq;*

University of Cambridge.

Mr. Arthur Annesly, *Esq;*

Mr. Dixey Windsor, *Esq;*

Town of Cambridge.

John Hynde Cotton, *Esq;*

Samuel Shepherd, Jun. *Esq;*

Cheshire, 4.

John Langham Booth, *Esq;*

John Crew Offley, *Esq;*

City of Chelster.

Henry Bunbury, *Bar.*

Peter Shakerley, *Esq;*

Cornwall, 44.

James Buller, *Esq.*

Hugh Boscawen, *Esq;*

Borough of Dunhivid, alias

Launceston.

Right Hon. Henry Lord Hyde.

William Cary, *Esq;*

Borough of Leskard.

William Bridges, *Esq;*

Borough of Lestwithiel.

Francis Roberts, *Esq;*

— Roberts, *Esq;*

Borough of Truro.

Robert Furness, *Esq;*

Henry Vincent, *Esq;*

Borough of Bodmin:

Right Hon. Ruffel Roberts, *Esq;*

John Trevanion, *Esq;*

Borough of Helston.

John Evelyn, *Esq;*

Sidney Godolphin, *Esq;*

Borough of Saltash.

Sir Cholmley Deering, *Bar.*

Alex. Pendarves, *Esq;*

Borough of Camelford.

Richard Munden, *Esq;*

John Manley, *Esq;*

Borough of Portpigham, alias

Westlow.

Right Hon. Sir Cha. Hedges, *Kt.*

John Conyers, *Esq;*

Borough of Grampound.

James Craggs, *Esq;*

Thomas Scawen, *Esq;*

Borough of Eastlow.

Sir Henry Seymour, *Bar.*

Harry Trelawny, *Esq;*

Borough of Penryn.

Right Hon. James Vernon, *Esq;*

Samuel Trefusis, *Esq;*

Borough of Tregony.

Ant. Nicoll, *Esq;*

Tho Herne, *Esq;*

Borough of Boffiney.

Samuel Travers, *Esq;*

Francis Foote, *Esq;*

Borough of St. Ives.

John Praed, *Esq;*

John Borlace, *Esq;*

Borough of Foway.

Geo. Granville, *Esq;*

Henry Vincent, Jun. *Esq;*

Borough of St. German.

Edward Elliot, *Esq;*

Francis Scobel, *Esq;*

Borough of St. Michael.

Hugh Fortescue, *Esq;*

Sir Will. Hodges, *Bar.*

Borough of Newport.

Sir Nic. Morice, *Bar.*

Sir Will. Pole, *Bar.*

Borough of St. Mawes.

Fra. Godfrey, *Esq;*

J. Tredenham, *Esq;*

Borough of Kellington.

Sir Wil. Coryton, *Bar.*

Samuel Rolle, *Esq;*

Cumberland, 6.James Lowther, *Esq*;Gilfrid Lawson, *Esq*;*City of Carlisle.*Sir James Montague, *Her Majesty's Attorney General.*Thomas Stanwix, *Esq*;*Borough of Cockermouth.*James Stanhope, *Esq*;Hon. Albemarle Bertie, *Esq*;**Derbyshire, 4.**Rt. Hon. Thomas Coke, *Esq*;*Vice-Chamberlain.*John Curzon, *Esq*;*Town of Derby.*

Rt. Hon. Ld. James Cavendish.

Peter Pye, *Esq*;**Devonshire, 26.**Sir William Courtney, *Bar.*Robert Rolle, *Esq*;*City of Exeter.*Nic. Wood, *Esq*;John Harris, *Esq*;*Borough of Totness.*Sir Edw. Seymour, *Bar.*Geo. Courtney, *Esq*;*Borough of Plymouth.*The Hon. Cha. Trelawny, *Esq*;Sir George Bing, *Kt.**Town of Oakehampton.*John Dibble, *Esq*;William Harris, *Esq*;*Borough of Barnitaple.*Rich. Ackland, *Esq.*Nicholas Hooper, *Esq*; *One of**Her Majesty's Serjeants at Law.**Borough of Plympton.*Richard Edgcome, *Esq*;George Treby, *Esq*;*Borough of Honiton.*Sir Will. Drake, *Kt. and Bar.*Sir Walter Yong, *Bar.**Borough of Tavistock.*Sir John Cope, *Jun. Kt.*Henry Manaton, *Esq*;*Borough of Ashburton.*Roger Tuckfield, *Esq*;Robert Baile, *Esq*;*Borough of Clifton Dartmouth*
Hardnes.Nathaniel Herne, *Esq*;Fred. Herne, *Esq*;*Borough of Boralston.*Spencer Cowper, *Esq*;Sir Peter King, *Kt.**Borough of Teverton.*Tho. Bere, *Esq*;Rich. Mervin, *Esq*;**Dorsetshire, 20.**Tho. Strangeways, *Esq*;Tho. Chaffin, *Esq*;*Town of Poole.*Will. Lewen, *Esq*;Tho. Ridge, *Esq*;*Borough of Dorchester.*Dennis Bond, *Esq*;Awnsham Churchill, *Esq*;*Borough of Lime-Regis.*Tho. Freke, *Esq*;John Burridge, *Esq*;*Borough of Weymouth.*The Hon. Cha. Churchill, *Esq*;Edw. Clavel, *Esq.**Borough of Melcomb-Regis.*The Hon. Maurice Ashley, *Esq*;Anth. Henley, *Esq*;*Borough of Bridport.*Tho. Strangeways, *Jun. Esq*;Will. Coventry, *Esq*;*Borough of Shafton, alias**Shaftsbury.*Sir John Cropley, *Bar.*Edw. Nicholas, *Esq*;*Borough of Wareham.*Rt. Hon. Tho. Erle, *Esq*;George Pitt, *Esq*;*Borough of Corfe-Castle.*John Bankes, *Esq.*Rich. Fownes, *Esq*;**Durham, 4.**Hon. William Vane, *Esq*;Sir Rob. Eeden, *Bar.**City of Durham.*Tho. Conyers, *Esq.*James Nicholson, *Esq*;

Essex, 8.Sir Francis Masham, *Bar.*Thomas Middleton, *Esq.**Borough of Colchester.*Sir Isaac Rebow, *Kt.*Sir Thomas Webster, *Bar.**Borough of Malden.*Sir Richard Child, *Bar.*Tho. Richmond, *Esq.**Borough of Harwich.*Kenrick Edisbury, *Esq.*Tho. Frankland, *Esq.***Gloucester, 8.**Matthew Ducie Morton, *Esq.*Sir John Guise, *Bar.**City of Gloucester.*William Cooke, *Esq.*Thomas Webb, *Esq.**Borough of Cirencester.*Allen Bathurst, *Esq.*Charles Coxe, *Esq.**Borough of Tewkesbury.*Rich. Dowdeswell, *Esq.*Henry Ireton, *Esq.***Herefordshire, 8.**Rt. Hon. James, *Lord Viscount*
*Scudamore.*John Prife, of Wisteston, *Esq.**City of Hereford.*The Hon. James Brydges, *Esq.*Thomas Foley, *Esq.**Borough of Lemster.*Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Co-
ningsby.Edward Harley, *Esq.**Borough of Weobly.*John Birch, *Esq. Serjeant at*
*Law.*Henry Gorges, *Esq.***Hertfordshire, 6.**Ralph Freeman, *Jun. Esq.*Thomas Halsey, *Esq.**Borough of St. Albans.*John Gape, *Esq.*Joshua Lomax, *Esq.**Borough of Hertford.*Sir Thomas Clerke, *Kt.*William Monson, *Esq.***Huntingdonshire, 4.**John Probey, *Esq.*J. Pocklington, *Esq.**Borough of Huntingdon.*Edward Wortley, *alias Moun-*
*tague, Esq.*Francis Page, *Esq.***Kent, 10.**Sir Tho. Palmer, *Bar.*David Polhill, *Esq.**City of Canterbury.*Hon. Edw. Watson, *Esq.*Tho. D'Aeth, *Jun. Esq.**City of Rochester.*Sir Stafford Fairborne, *Kt.*Sir John Leake, *Kt.**Borough of Maidstone.*Sir Thomas Colepepyr, *Bar.*Sir Robert Marsham, *Bar.**Borough of Queenborough.*Henry Withers *Esq.*Sir John Jennings, *Kt.***Lancashire, 14.**The Hon. Charles Stanley, *Esq.*Richard Shuttleworth, *Esq.**Borough of Preston in Amoun-*
*dernefs.*Hen. Fleetwood, *Esq.*Art. Manwaring, *Esq.**Borough of Lancaster.*Robert Heysham, *Esq.*William Heysham, *Esq.**Borough of Newton.*Thomas Legh, of Lyme, *Esq.*John Ward, of Capesthorn, *Esq.**Borough of Wigan.*Sir Roger Bradshaigh, *Bar.*Hen. Bradshaigh, *Esq.**Borough of Clithero.*Edw. Harvey, *Esq.*Christopher Parker, *Esq.**Borough of Liverpoole.*Sir Tho. Johnson, *Kt.*Rich. Norris, *Esq.***Licestershire, 4.**Jeffery Palmer, *Esq.*Sir Gilbert Pickering, *Bar.*

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Sir Geo. Beaumont, Bar.

James Winstanley, Esq.

Lincolnshire, 12.*Rt. Hon. Peregrine, Lord Willoughby of Eresby.*

Geo. Whichcot, Esq.

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Sir Tho. Meres, Kt.

Thomas Lister, Esq.

Borough of Boston.

Hon. Peregrine Bertie, Esq.

Rich. Wynn, Esq.

Borough of Great Grimsby.

Arthur Moore, Esq.

Will. Cotefworth, Esq.

Town of Stamford.

The Hon. Charles Cecill, Esq.

The Hon. Charles Bertie, Esq.

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Sir William Ellys, Bar.

Middlesex, 8.

John Austin, Esq.

Scorie Barker, Esq.

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Sir Will. Ashurst, Kt.

Sir Will. Withers, Kt.

Sir Gilb. Heathcote, Kt.

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John Morgan of Tredegar, Esq.

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Ash. Windham, Esq.

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Waller Bacon, Esq.

John Chambers, Esq.

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Borough of Thetford.

Robert Baylis, Esq.

Tho. De Grey, Esq.

Borough of Castlerising.

Hon. William Fielding, Esq.

Horatio Walpole, Esq.

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Sir Justinian Isham, Bar.

Tho. Cartwright, Esq.

*City of Peterborough.**The Hon. Sidney Wortley, al*

Mountague, Esq.

Sir Gilbert Dolben, Bar.

*Town of Northampton.**The Hon. Geo. Montague, Esq.*

Francis Arundell, Jun. Esq.

*Town of Brackley.**The Hon. Cha. Egerton, Esq.*

Hon. William Egerton, Esq.

Borough of Higham-Ferrars.

Hon. Thomas Wentworth, Esq.

Northumberland, 8.*Rt. Hon. Algernoon, Earl Hertford.*

Thomas Forster, Jun. Esq.

Town of Newcastle upon Tyne.

William Carr, Esq.

Sir Henry Liddell, Bar.

Borough of Morpeth.

Sir Rich. Sanford Bar.

Sir John Bennet, Kt. *Serjeant at Law.**Town of Berwick upon Tweed.*

Samuel Ogle, Esq.

Jonathan Hutchinson Esq.

Nottinghamshire, 8.

Sir Thomas Willoughby, Bar.

John Thornhagh, Esq.

Town of Nottingham.

John Plumptree, Esq.

Robie Sherwin, Esq.

Borough of East-Retford.

Tho. White, Esq,

Will. Levinz, Esq,

Town of Newark upon Trent.

Mr. Rich. Sutton, Esq,

Mr. James Saunderfon, Esq,

Oxon, 9.

Rt. Hon. Francis, Lord Viscount

Rialton.

Rob. Jenkinson, Bar.

University of Oxon.

Will. Whitlocke, Kt.

Will. Bromley, Esq,

City of Oxon.

John Walter, Bar.

Tho. Rowney, Esq,

Borough of New-Woodstock.

Thomas Wheate, Bar.

William Cadogan, Esq,

Borough of Banbury.

Rt. Hon. Charles North, Esq,

Rutlandshire, 2.

Philip Sherrard, Esq,

Rich. Halford, Esq,

Salop, 12.

Rt. Hon. Henry Newport, Esq,

Robert Corbett, Bar.

Town of Salop.

Edward Leyton, Kt.

— Jones, Esq.

Borough of Bruges, alias Bridg-
north.

William Whitmore, Esq,

Humphrey Briggs, Bar.

Borough of Ludlow.

Thomas Powys, Kt. Her

Majesty's Serjeant at Law.

Hon. Baldwin, Esq,

Borough of Great Wenlock.

William Forester, Kt.

Thomas Weld, Esq,

Town of Bishop's-Castle.

Richard Harnage, Esq,

Charles Mason, Esq,

Somersetshire, 18.

Henry Portman, Esq,

William Windham, Bar.

City of Bristol.

Robert Yate, Esq.

Sir William Daines, Kt.

City of Bath.

William Blaithwayt, Esq;

Samuel Trotman, Esq,

City of Wells.

Edward Colston, Jun. Esq,

William Coward, Esq,

Borough of Taunton.

Sir Francis Warre, Bar.

Edward Clarke, Esq;

Borough of Bridgwater.

George Dodington, Esq,

George Balch, Esq,

Borough of Minehead.

Sir John Trevelyan, Bar.

Sir Jacob Banks, Kt.

Borough of Ilcester.

Edward Phelipps, Esq,

James Johnson, Esq,

Borough of Milburn-Port.

Sir Thomas Travell, Kt.

Thomas Smith, Esq,

Southampton, 26.Rt. Hon. Charles, Lord Marquis
of Winchester.

Thomas Jervaise, Esq,

City of Winchester.

The Rt. H. Ld. William Powlet.

George Rodney Bridges, Esq,

Town of Southampton.

Simeon Stewart, Esq,

Adam de Cardonnell, Jun. Esq,

Town of Portsmouth.

Sir Charles Wager, Kt.

Borough of Yarmouth.

Henry Holmes, Esq,

Anthony Morgan, Esq,

Borough of Petersfield.

Leonard Billon, Esq,

The Hon. Norton Pawlett, Esq,

Bor. of Newport, alias Medena.

Sir Tristram Dillington, Bar.

William Stephens, Esq,

Borough of Stockbridge.

Sir John Hawles, Kt.

Sir Edw. Lawrence, Kt.

*Borough of Newtown.*James Worsley, *Esq;*Henry Worsley, *Esq;**Borough of Christ-Church.*Francis Gwyn, *Esq;*William Ettricke, *Esq;**Borough of Lymington.*Paul Burrard, *Esq;*Richard Chaundler, *Esq;**Borough of Whitchurch.*Richard Woollaston, *Esq;*George Bridges, *Esq;**Borough of Andover.*The Rt. Hon. John Smyth, *Esq;*William Guidott, *Esq;***Staffordshire, 10.**The Hon. Henry Pagett, *Esq;*John Wrottesly, *Esq;**City of Litchfield.*John Cotes, *Esq;*Sir Michael Biddulph, *Bar.**Borough of Stafford.*Thomas Foley, *Esq;*Walter Chetwind, *Esq;**Borough of Newcastle under Line.*Crew Offley, *Esq;*John Lawton, *Esq;**Borough of Tamworth.*Joseph Girdler, *Esq, Serjeant at Law.*Richard Swinfen, *Esq.***Suffolk, 16.**Sir Thomas Hanmer, *Bar.*Sir Robert Davers, *Bar.**Borough of Ipswich.*William Churchill, *Esq.*Sir William Barker, *Bar.**Borough of Dunwich.*Sir Richard Allin, *Bar.*Daniel Harvey, *Esq;**Borough of Orford.*Clement Corrance, *Esq;*William Thompson, *Esq.**Borough of Aldborough.*Sir Henry Johnson, *Kt.*William Johnson, *Esq;**Borough of Sudbury.*Philip Skippon *Esq;*Sir Harvey Elwes, *Bar.**Borough of Eye.*The Hon. Spencer Compton, *Esq.*Sir Joseph Jekyll, *Kt. Ch.**Justice of Chester.**Borough of St. Edmundsbury.*Joseph Weld, *Esq, Serjeant**Law.*Aubrie Porter, *Esq,***Surrey, 14.**Sir Rich Onslow, *Bar. Speaker*Sir William Scawen, *Kt.**Borough of Southwark.*Sir Charles Cox, *Kt.*John Cholmley, *Esq;**Borough of Blechingly.*Thomas Onslow, *Esq;*George Evelyn, *Esq;**Borough of Ryegate.*James Cocks, *Esq;*Sir John Parsons, *Kt.**Borough of Guilford.*Denzilb Onslow, *Esq;*Morgan Randyll, *Esq;**Borough of Gatton.*Sir George Newland, *Kt.*Paul Docminique, *Esq;**Borough of Haslemere.*Nicholas Carew, *Esq,*Theophilus Oglethorp, *Esq;***Sussex, 20.**Sir Henry Peachey, *Kt.*Peter Gott, *Esq;**City of Chichester.*Thomas Carr, *Esq;*Sir Rich. Farrington, *Bar.**Borough of Horsham.*Charles Eversfeild, *Esq;*John Wicker, *Esq;**Borough of Midhurst.*Lawrence Alcock, *Esq;*Thomas Meredyth, *Esq;**Borough of Lewes.*Samuel Gott, *Esq;*Thomas Pelham, *Esq;**Borough of New Shoreham.*John Page, *Esq;*Richard Lloyd, *Esq;*

Borough of Bramber.

William Hale, Esq.

Cleave More, Bar.

Borough of Steyning.

Robert Fagg, Esq.

Henry Goreing, Esq.

Borough of East Grinstead.

Hon. Rich. Lumley, Esq.

Henry Champion, Esq.

Borough of Arundel.

Hon. Henry Lord Lumley,

Deceased.

Hon. Richard Lord Viscount

Shannon.

Warwickshire, 6.

John Mordaunt, Bar.

Andrew Archer, Esq.

City of Coventry.

Orlando Bridgman, Bar.

Edward Hopkins, Esq.

Borough of Warwick.

Hon. Francis Greville, Esq.

Hon. Dodington Greville, Esq.

Westmorland, 4.

Daniel Wilson, Esq.

James Grahme, Esq.

Borough of Apulby.

Edward Duncombe, Esq.

Rich. Lechmere, Esq.

Wiltshire, 34.

Richard How, Bar.

Robert Hyde, Esq.

City of New-Sarum.Robert Eyre, Esq. *Her Maje.*

His Solicitor General.

Charles Fox, Esq.

Borough of Wilton.

Lambert Blackwell, Kt.

Chas. Mompesson, Esq.

Borough of Downeton.

Chas. Duncomb, Kt.

John Eyre, Esq.

Borough of Hindon.

John Calthorpe, Esq.

John Lambert, Esq.

Borough of Heytesbury.

John Ashe, Esq.

John Ashe, Esq.

Borough of Westbury.

The Hon. Henry Berke, Esq.

Francis Annelly, Esq.

Borough of Calne.

Edw. Baynton, Esq.

Geo. Duckett, Esq.

Borough of Devizes.

Josiah Dilton, Esq.

Paul Methuen, Esq.

Borough of Chippenham.

Sir James Long, Bar.

James Montague, Esq.

Borough of Malmesbury.

Joseph Addison, Esq.

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Borough of Cricklade.

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Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Bruce.

Samuel Sambroke, Esq.

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Borough of Wootton Bassett.

Francis Popham, Esq.

Hon. Robert Cecil, Esq.

Borough of Marlborough.

Sir Edward Earle, Bar.

Hon. James Bruce, Esq.

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Sir John Packington, Bar.

Sir Thomas Cooke-Windford,

Bar.

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Thomas Wylde, Esq.

Samuel Swift, Esq.

Borough of Droitwich.

Edward Foley, Esq.

Edward Winnington, Esq.

Borough of Evesham.

Sir Edw. Goodere, Bar.

John Rudge, Esq.

Borough of Bewdley.

Charles Cornwall, Esq.

Wiltshire, 30.

Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Viscount
Down.

Sir William Strickland, Bar.

City of York.

Sir William Robinson, Bar.

Robert Benson, Esq.

Town of Kingston upon Hull.

Sir William St. Quintin, Bar.

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Borough of Knaresborough.

Christopher Stockdale, Esq.

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William Poulteney, Jun. Esq.

Hugh Cholmeley, Esq.

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Sir Michael Wharton, Kt.

Borough of Northallerton.

Sir Will. Hunter, Kt.

Roger Gale, Esq.

Borough of Pontefract.

Sir John Bland, Bar.

Will. Lowther, Esq.

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John Pulteney, Esq.

Major Ashburnham.

Port of Dover.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq.

Philip Papillon, Esq.

Port of Sandwich.

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Jonas Burchett, Esq.

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Philip Gibbon, Esq.

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Town of Winchelsea.

Rob. Bristow, Esq.

Sir Fra. Dashwood, Kt. & B.

Town of Seaford.

Will. Lowndes, Esq.

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WALES, 24.

Anglesey, 2.

Rt. Hon. Richard Lord Viscount

Bulkely.

Borough of Beaumaris.

The Hon. Henry Bentinck, Esq.

Brecon, 2.

Sir Edward Williams, Kt.

Town of Brecon.

Edw. Jeffreys, Esq.

Cardigan, 2.

Lewis Price, Esq.

Town of Cardigan.

Sir Simon Harcourt, Kt.

Carmarthen, 2.

Griffin Rice, Esq.

Town of Carmarthen.
 Rich. Vaughan, Esq;
Carnarvan, 2.
 John Wynne, Kt. & Bar.
Town of Carnarvan.
 William Griffith, Esq;
Denbigh, 2.
 Richard Myddelton, Bar.
Town of Denbigh.
 William Williams, Bar.
Flint, 2.
 Roger Mostyn, Bar.
Town of Flint.
 John Conway, Bar.
Glamorgan, 2.
 Thomas Mansell, of Mar-
 gam, Bar.
Town of Cardiffe.
 John Aubrey, Bar.
Merioneth, 1.
 Rich. Vaughan, Esq;
Montgomery, 2.
 Edw. Vaughan, Esq;
Town of Montgomery.
 John Pugh, Esq;
Pembroke, 3.
 Winet Owen, Esq;
Town of Pembroke.
 Arthur Owen, Bar.
Town of Havertford-west.
 John Laugharne, Esq;
Radnor, 2.
 Tho. Harley, Esq;
Town of New-Radnor.
 Robert Harley, Esq;

SCOTLAND, 45.

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 Alexander Cumming, of
 Culter, Kt.
Burgh of Aberdeen.
 John Gordon, Esq;
Shire of Air.
 Fra. Montgomery, Esq;

Burgh of Air.
 Hon. James Campbell, Esq;
Shire of Argyle.
 Sir James Campbell, of Ard-
 kinglass.
Shire of Banff.
 Alex. Abercrombie, of Glas-
 saugh, Esq;
Shire of Berwick.
 George Bailie, of Jervilwood,
 Esq;
Shires of Bute and Cathness.
 John Montgomery, Esq;
*Shires of Clackmannan and Kin-
 rofs.*
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Shire of Dumbarton.
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Burgh of Dumfries.
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Shire of Edinburgh.
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City of Edinburgh.
 Sir Patrick Johnston.
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Burgh of Elgin.
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Shire of Fife.
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Burgh of Dysert.
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Burgh of Anstruther-Easter.
 Sir John Anstruther, Jun. of
 Anstruther.
Shire of Forfar.
 John Carnegie, of Boyfick, Esq;
Shire of Haddington.
 John Cockburn, of Ormiston,
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Burgh of Haddington.
Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes,
Bar.

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Alexander Grant, of Grant,
Esq;

Burgh of Inverness.
Alexander Duff, of Drumuir,
Esq;

Shire of Kincardin.
Sir D. Ramsay, of Balmain,
Bar.

Stewartry of Kirkubright.
Lieut. Col. John Stewart, of
Levinston.

Shire of Lanrick.
Rt. Hon. Lord Archibald Ham-
ilton of Mother-well.

Burgh of Glascow.
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Shire of Linlithgow.

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Jun. Esq;

Burgh of Linlithgow.
Hon. Col. George Douglas.
Shires of Nairn and Cromarty.

Hugh Ross, Jun. of Kilravock,
Esq;

Shires of Orkney and Zetland.
Sir Alex. Douglas, of Egilshay.
Shire of Pebles.

William Morison, of Preston-
grange, Esq;

Shire of Perth.
Dugald Stewart, of Blairhall,
Esq;

Burgh of Perth.
Joseph Austin, Esq;

Shire of Renfrew.
Sir John Shaw, of Greenock,
Kt. and Bar.

Shire of Ross.
Hon. Lieut. General Ross, Esq;

Burgh of Tain.
Robert Douglas, Esq;

Shire of Roxburgh.
Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Stobo,
Bar.

Shire of Selkirk.
John Pringle, of Haining, Esq;

Shire of Sterling.
Henry Cunningham, Junior,
Boothan, Esq;

Burgh of Sterling.
Col. John Erskin.

Shire of Sutherland.
Sir William Gordon, of Duff,
Kt. and Bar.

Shire of Wigtoun.
Hon. John Stewart, of Scotland,
Esq;

Burgh of Wigtoun.
William Cockran, of Kilravock,
Esq;

Total Members of the House
of Commons of Great-Britain
558.

*A List of the Members of the Lower-House of Convocation
for the Province of Canterbury.*

Canterbury,

George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury.
Tho. Green, D. D. Archdeacon of Canterbury.
John Alams, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Green, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Thomas Brett, L. L. D. }

London.

Godolphin, D. D. Dean of *St. Paul's*.

William Stanley, D. D.

William Lancaster, D. D.

Charles Alston, D. D.

Thomas Warley, A. M.

John Cole, A. M.

Francis Hare, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Whincop, D. D.

George Altham, D. D.

Archd. of

London.

Middlesex.

Essex.

Colchester;

St. Albans;

Proctors for the Clergy.

Westminster.

Thomas Sprat, D. D. Dean of *Westminster*, (Lord Bishop of *Rockingham*.)

John Onelys, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Archdeacon of *Westminster*.

John Onelys, D. D. Proctor for the Clergy.

Winchester.

John Wickart, D. D. Dean of *Winchester*.

John Brideoke, A. M.

Archd. of

Winchester.

Surrey.

William Delaune, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Richard Eyre, A. M.

Proctors for the Clergy.

William Whitfield, A. M.

Worcester.

William Talbot, D. D. Dean of *Worcester*, (Lord Bishop of *Oxford*.)

William Worth, A. M. Archdeacon of *Worcester*.

Edward Chandler, S. T. R. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Lloyd, A. M.

Proctors for the Clergy.

Thomas Stillingfleet, A. M.

Rochester.

Samuel Pratt, D. D. Dean of *Rochester*.

Thomas Sprat, A. M. Archdeacon of *Rochester*.

John Gilman, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Savage, B. D.

Proctors for the Clergy.

William Wall, A. M.

Salisbury.

John Younger, D. D. Dean of *Sarum*.

John Kelsey, B. D.

Archd. of

Sarum.

Berks.

Wilts.

Thomas Probst, A. M.

Julius Yeate, A. M.

Michael Geddes, L. L. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Edward Jones, Cler.

Proctors for the Clergy.

Thomas Jones,

Peterborough.

John Kenner, D. D. Dean of *Peterborough*.

Edward Cumberland, A. M. Archdeacon of *Northampton*.

John Evans, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

— Hutton, D. D.

Richard Reynolds, D. L.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Glocester.

Knightly Chetwood, D. D. Dean of Glocester.

Robert Parsons, A. M. Archdeacon of Glocester.

Robert Cook, M. A. Proctor for the Chapter.

The Hon. Hen. Bridges, A. M.

John Cox, A. M.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Bristol.

Robert Boose, B. D. Dean of Bristol.

Richard Cooper, M. A. Archdeacon of Dorset.

Nath. Lye, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Stevenson, A. M.

Thomas Naisb, A. M.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Chichester.

Will. Hayley, D. D. Dean of Chichester.

James Barker, A. M.

Richard Bouchier, B. D.

Edmund Gibson, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Anthony Sanders, D. D.

John Wright, A. M.

} Archd. of } Chichester.
} Lewes.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Oxford.

Henry Aldrich, D. D. Dean of Christ-Church.

Timothy Goodwyn, M. A. Archdeacon of Oxford.

Francis Gastrell, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

William Delaune, D. D.

William Moore, A. M.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Ely.

Charles Roderick, D. D. Dean of Ely.

Richard Bentley, D. D. Archdeacon of Ely.

Charles Ashton, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Cory, B. D.

William Lunn, A. M.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Landaff.

William Watts, M. A. Dean of Landaff.

Jonathan Edwards, Proctor for the Chapter.

William Lewis,

John Cook, M. A.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Hereford.

— Tyler, D. D. Dean of Hereford, (Lord Bishop of Land)

Thomas Cox, M. A.

Thomas Fox, M. A.

Charles Whiting, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Price, D. D.

Solomon Tyler, D. D.

} Archd. of } Salop.
} Hereford.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Litchfield and Coventry.

William Binks, D. D. Dean of Litchfield, Prolocutor.

Nat. Ellison, D. D. } **Derby.**
 Tho. Goodwin, D. L. } Archd. of **Stafford.**
 Rich. Davis, M. A. } of **Salop.**
 Griffith Vaughan, M. A. } **Coventry.**
 George Smalridge, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 James Walker, M. A. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Moses Cotterel, M. A. }

Lincoln.

Richard Willis, D. D. Dean of Lincoln.
 Jo. Mandevill, D. D. } **Lincoln.**
 Jo. Rogers, A. M. } Archd. of **Leicester.**
 White Kennet, D. D. } **Huntington, D. of Peterborough.**
 John Grey, L. L. L. } **Bucks.**
 Tho. Frank, A. M. } Archd. of **Bedford.**
 John Hutton, A. M. } **Stow.**
 John Inet, D. D. } Proctors for the Chapter.
 John Mandevill, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Jo. Francis, M. A. }
 Matt. Disny, M. A. }

Bath and Wells.

William Grabam, D. D. Dean of Wells.
 Sam. Hill, A. M. } **Wells.**
 Edw. Waple, B. D. } Archd. of **Taunton.**
 Will. Clements, M. A. } **Bath.**
 Henry Laying, M. A. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Edmund Archer, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Thomas Nash, M. A. }

Bangor.

John Jones, D. D. Dean of Bangor.
 John Evans, D. D. Archdeacon of Bangor and Anglesey. (Lord
 Bishop of Bangor.)
 Francis Lloyd, A. M. Archdeacon of Merioneth.
 Robert Foulk, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Robert Wynne, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Hugh Wynne, A. M. }

St. David's.

Hugh Powel, A. M. Proctor for St. David's.
 John Medley, A. M. } **Bracknock.**
 Roger Griffith, D. D. } Archd. of **St. David's.**
 } of **Cardigan.**
 John Shore, A. M. }
 William Needham, B. D. } These 3 for the Chapter.
 Thomas Owen, M. A. }
 Edmund Meyrick, M. A. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 William Powel, M. A. }
 Joseph Stephens, M. A. }

Exeter.

Lancelot Blackburn, A. M. Dean of *Exeter*.

Offspring Blackall, D. D. Archdeacon of *Exeter*, and Lord Bishop of that See.

Edward Drewe, A. M.

Francis Atterbury, D. D.

Tho. Linford, D. D.

Thomas Newey, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Humphry Smith, M. A.

John Newte, M. A.

} Archd. of } *Cornwall.*
 } *Toines.*
 } *Barum.*

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Norwich.

Humphrey Prideaux, D. D. Dean of *Norwich*.

Humphrey Prideaux, D. D.

Nicholas Clagett, D. D.

John Jeffery, D. D.

Robert Cannon, D. D.

George Martyn, M. A. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Whitefoot, A. M.

Samuel Smith, M. A.

} Archd. } *Suffolk.*
 } *Sudbury.*
 } of } *Norwich.*
 } *Norfolk.*

} Proctors for the Clergy.

St. Asaph.

William Stanley, D. D. Dean of *St. Asaph*.

John Davis, M. A. Proctor for the Chapter.

Rob. Wynne, D. D.

Richard Davis, A. M.

} Proctors for the Clergy.

Windsor.

Gregory Haskard, Deceased, D. D. Dean of *Windsor*.

Wolverhampton.

Richard Redding, A. M.

Tho. Tilliot, Gent. Cler. Dom. super Convocat.

N. B. The Members of the Convocation are Ranged as they stand upon the Rolls of the Register.

A List of the Members of the Lower-House of Convocation for the Northern Province of York.

THE Honourable *Henry Finch, A. M.* Dean of *York*.

The Hon. *Dr. John Montague*, Dean of *Durham*.

Dr. Lawrence Fogg, Dean of *Chester*.

Dr. Francis Atterbury, Dean of *Carlisle*.

Dr. Knightly Chetwood, Archdeacon of *York*.

William Pearson, A. M. Archdeacon of *Nottingham*.

Heneage Dering, L. E. D. Archdeacon of the *East-Riding*.

Dr. James Fall, Archdeacon of *Cleveland*.

The Hon. *Robert Booth, A. M.* Archdeacon of *Durham*.

Dr. John Morton, Archdeacon of *Northumberland*.

Dr. John Thane, Archdeacon of *Chester*.

Dr. William Stratford, Archdeacon of *Richmond*.

George Fleming, A. M. Archdeacon of *Carlisle*.

- The Hon. Edward Finch, A. M. } Proctors for the Chapter
 Dr. William Stainforth, } of York.
- Dr. Tho. Pickering, Proctor for the Chapter of *Durham*.
- Dr. Richard Wroe, Proctor for the Chapter of *Chester*.
- Thomas Tullie, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Carlisle*.
- Thomas Layburne, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Southwell*.
- Francis Pemberton, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter of *Rippon*.
- Gilbert Atkinson, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Archdea-
 Dr. James Talbot, } conry of *York*.
- Will. Porter, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Archdea-
 Timothy Caryl, A. M. } conry of *Nottingham*.
- Will. Lambert, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Archdea-
 Robert Banks, A. M. } conry of the *East-Riding*.
- John Wakefield, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Archdea-
 Zach. Sugar, A. M. } conry of *Cleveland*.
- Dr. James Finney, } Proctors for the Clergy of the Archdea-
 Dr. John Bowes, } conry of *Durham*.
- Will. Milford, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Archdea-
 Vincent Edwards, A. M. } conry of *Northumberland*.
- The Hon. Edward Finch, A. M. Proctor for the Clergy of the
 Archdeaconry of *Chester*.
- Thomas West, Proctor for the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of
Richmond.
- Dr. Henry Fleming, } Proctors for the Clergy of the Archdea-
 Tho. Gibbery, A. M. } conry of *Carlisle*.
- Samuel Terrick, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy of the Jurisdicti-
 Dr. George Halley, } on of the Dean and Chap. of *York*.
- George Mompesson, A. M. Proctor for the Clergy of the Jurisdi-
 ction of the Chapter of *Southwell*.
- John Blower, A. M. } Proctors for the peculiar Jurisdiction of
 F. Richardson, A. M. } *Howden*.
- Charles Neile, A. M. Proctor for the peculiar Jurisdiction of *Al-
 lerton and Allertonshire*, belonging to the Bishop of *Durham*.
- Thomas Forster, A. M. Proctor for the peculiar Jurisdiction of
Allerton and Allertonshire, belonging to the Dean and Chapter
 of *Durham*.
- William Savile, L. B. Custos of the peculiar Jurisdiction of
Howden.
- John Brookbank, L. L. D. Custos of the peculiar Jurisdiction
 of *Allerton and Allertonshire*, belonging to the Bishop of
Durham.
- Sir George Wheeler, Knight, D. D. Custos of the peculiar Juris-
 diction of *Allerton and Allertonshire*, belonging to the Dean
 and Chapter of *Durham*.
- No Return made for the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of *MAN.*

A LIST of the Officers of Her Majesty's Treasury, and that part of the Exchequer appointed for Receiving and Disbursing the Royal Revenue.

THE most Honourable Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer of Great-Britain.

The Right Honourable John Smith, Esq; Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.

William Lowndes, Esq; Secretary to the Lord Treasurer.

Henry Segar, Esq; Secretary to the Chancellor.

Mr. Baugh, Clerk.

Four first Clerks of the Treasury.

John Taylour, Esq;

Christopher Tilson, Esq;

Richard Powis, Esq;

William Glanville, Esq;

Five under Clerks in the Inner-Room.

Mr. Webster.

Mr. Granger.

Mr. Fet, Jun.

Mr. Meanly.

William Lowndes, Jun. Esq;

Supernumerary Clerks.

Mr. East.

Mr. Pelham.

Officers of the Tally Court.

Chamberlains.

Sir Nicholas Steward, Knight and Baronet.

Charles Cole, Esq;

Deputy Chamberlains.

Peter Le Neve, Esq;

Steward, Esq.

Clerks.

Mr. Haynes,

Mr. Manning,

Mr. Aubrey,

Mr. Freeman,

John Taylor, Esq; Tally-Cutter.

Mr. Lawson, his Deputy.

Usher of the Court, Same.

Edwin, Esq;

Mr. Pearson, Yeoman-Usher.

The Right Honourable Charles Lord Halifax, Auditor.

Will. Clayton, Esq; chief Cler.

Mr. Coupland, Debenture-Clerk.

Mr. Fox, Keeper of the Register.

Mr. Leeco,

Mr. Ireland,

Mr. Fox,

Henry Pelham, Esq; Clerk of the Pst.

Peter White, Esq; Deputy.

Mr. Hutchinson, first Clerk.

Mr. Whalley, Clerk.

Mr. Corbert, Clerk,

Mr. Withers, Clerk.

Mr. Gilbert,

Mr. Bryers,

Mr. Smith,

Mr. Harding,

Clerks.

*The Four Tellers.**First Teller.*

The Right Honourable *John*
Lord Viscount, Fitzharding.
John Grainger, Esq; first Clerk.
Mr. Gerrard,
Mr. Weld,
Mr. Walter,
Mr. Squib,

} Clerks.

Second Teller.

The Right Honourable *James*
Vernon, Esq;
Lionel Herne, Esq; first Clerk.
Mr. Boulte,
Mr. Hodgkin,
Mr. Michell,

} Clerks.

Third Teller.

The Honourable *Francis Ro-*
bartes, Esq;
Lancelot Burton, Esq;
Robert Stiles, Esq;
Mr. Boulte,
Mr. Storey Lancelot,
Mr. Hendley,

} first
} Cler.

} Clerks.

Fourth Teller.

The Right Honourable *Per-*
grina Bertie, Esq;
Samuel Edwards, Esq; first Clerk.
Mr. Hooton,
Mr. Thurbottle,
Mr. Wingfield,
Mr. Torway,

} Clerks.

*Annuity Offices.**Auditor's Offices.*

John Dyves, Esq;
Henry Seager, Esq;

} Chief Clerks.

Mr. Wright,
Mr. Windham,
Mr. Cowderoy,
Mr. Ryal,

} Clerks.

Mr. Bowmer,
Mr. Baugh,
Mr. Segars,
Mr. Tredwell.

} Clerks.

*Old Pells.**Pells Offices.**New Pells.*

Peter White, Esq;
Mr. Fleetwood,
Mr. Morrice,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Wheeler,
Mr. Fell,
Mr. Symondson,
Mr. Choke,

} Chief Clerks.

} Clerks.

*Mr. Smith,**Mr. Daude,**Mr. Archer,**Mr. Blackerby,**Mr. Knapp,*

} Clerks.

Tellers Offices.

Mr. Shenton,
Mr. Palmer,
Mr. Boults,

Mr. Graves,
Mr. Wallworth.

Trustees

Trustees for Circulating Exchequer Bills.

Sir James Bateman, Kt.	Samuel Edwards, Esq; Cashier,
John Heathcott, Esq;	80 l. per Ann.
Henry Former, Esq;	Mr. Michel, Clerk, 10 l. per
Sal. 200 l. per Ann.	Annum.
Lionel Hayne, Esq; Secretary.	Mr. Parrot, House-keeper,
100 l. per Ann,	20 l. per Annum.

Malt-Tickets.

Nehemiah Arnold, Esq; Payma-		Comp-
ster, 80 l. per Ann.		troler, 100 l. per Ann.
Mr. Walker, Deputy,		
Mr. Arnold, }	Clerks, 10 l. per Ann. each.	
Mr. Grey, }		

Commissioners for Paying the Interest upon Exchequer-Bills.

Lionel Henne, Esq;	} Salary to them and their Clerks,
Samuel Edwards, Esq;	
	500 l. per Ann.

Auditors Office for managing Exchequer-Bills.

Mr. Ball, Chief Clerk,	Mr. Wood.
Mr. Fletcher.	5 l. per Ann. each,
Mr. Choke.	

Agents for Taxes.

William Claydon, Esq;	Robert Barker, Esq;
Richard Shoreditch, Esq;	Sal. 100 l. each.

Inspectors over the Vouchers in the Exchequer.

Thomas Railton, Esq; 100 l. per Annum.
 Thomas Creamer, Gent. 75 l. per Ann.
 Thomas Fett, Esq; Register of the Irish Debentures, 80 l. per An.
 Thomas Brookhouse, Clerk.

Million Lottery-Tickets.

Sir John Humble, Baronet, Paymaster, 250 l. per Ann.	
Thomas Strickland, Esq; Comptroler, 100 l.	
Mr. Taylor,	} Clerks, 10 l. per Ann. each.
Mr. Coltman,	
Mr. Cooper,	
Mr. Stockwell,	
William Courtney, Esq; House-keeper.	
Mr. Davis,	} Transfer-Office, Lombard-street.
Mr. Courthope,	
Mr. Crowther,	

A LIST of the Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to the Custom-House.

Note, Those marked with a P in the Margent are by Patent under the Great Seal, the rest are by Deputation from the Commissioners.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

l. s. d.

Commissioners	[Charles Godolphin, Esq;—]	
	[Thomas Newport, Esq;—]	
	[William Culliford Esq;—]	
	[Sir John Worden, Bar. —]	Each 1000 l. per Ann.
	[Sir John Stanley, Bar. —]	
	[Sir Matthew Dudley, Bar. —]	
	[John Shute, Esq;—]	
		7000 00 00
P. Secretary,	Charles Carkeff, Esq; —	400 00 00
	A Northern Clerk. —	80 00 00
	A Plantation Clerk. —	80 00 00
	Copying Clerks, 4. —	210 00 00
		770 00 00
P. Solicitor,	John Bridges, Esq; —	300 00 00
	His Assistant, George Medcalf, to have 50 l. per Annum from him, and from the Queen,	100 00 00
	A Clerk, —	
		400 00 00
P. Receiver-Gen.	Henry Fern, Esq; —	1000 00 00
	His Assistant. —	100 00 00
	A chief Teller. —	50 00 00
	Another Teller. —	40 00 00
	2 Cl. to get Bills accept. —	100 00 00
	Another Clerk. —	50 00 00
	Paymaster of the Incidents, Will. Leech. —	40 00 00
	A Messenger, John Pereby. —	26 00 00
		1406 00 00
P. Comptroler upon the Issues and Payments of the Receiver-General, Arnold Sampson.		400 00 00
	Clerks, 3. —	180 00 00
		580 00 00

Carried over 10156 00 00

Brought

Brought over 10156 00 00

P. Comptroler-General of the Accounts of the Customs, *Rowland Holt*, Esq;
Clerks 6. } 1000 00 00

P. Inspector of the Out-port Collectors Accounts, *George Langton*, Esq;
Clerks 4. } 400 00 00
200 00 00

P. Inspector General of the Exports and Imports, *Charles Davenant*, Esq;
Clerks 6. } 1000 00 00
200 00 00

P. Register General of all Ships belonging to Great Britain, *Charles Godolphin*, Esq;
Clerks 3. } 500 00 00
160 00 00

P. Surveyor General, *John Nicholas*, and *Edward Rumbold*, Esq;
Clerks 2. } 500 00 00
20 00 00

P. Surveyor of the Out-ports, *William Waterson*, Esq;
A Deputy. } 366 16 08
366 16 00

P. Register of the Seizures, — *Hutchison*, Esq;
A Deputy. } 200 00 00
200 00 00

Inspector of the Prosecutions, he has for Salary 1 s. per Pound of what is paid into the Exchequer, *Henry Hofer*, Esq;

Four Examiners of the Out-port Books. } 400 00 00
Clerks 4. } 400 00 00

Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Security, and to solicit the Payment of Debts standing out in the Plantation Receipt, *Henry Raynon*, Esq;
A Clerk. } 100 00 00
100 00 00

Carried over 15202 16 00
Brought

Part I.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Brought over 15202 16 08

L s. d.

Surveyor-General of the Riding Officers appointed for the Guard of Kent and Sussex, Henry Baker, Esq; } 500 00 00
 A Clerk. } 500 00 00

Correspond. in Ireland, Mos. Burdfield. 100 00 00

Keeper of the Book of the Weekly Receipts and Payments of the Receiver-General, Will. Alexander. } 10 00 00

Keeper of a Certificate Book outwards for the Use of the Commissioners, Will. March. } 25 00 00

Keeper of a Certificate Book inwards, for the Use of the Commissioners, Hugh Granger. } 25 00 00

Register of Wool, &c. from Ireland, George Chadwick. } 40 00 00

Register and Examiner of the Outport Corn Debentures, Will. March. } 25 00 00

Inspector of the Plantation-Trade in North-Britain, Sam. Maccrib, Esq; } 100 00 00

His Assistant. } 24 00 00

Total of the General Officers 16651 16 08

Port of LONDON.

Officers serving both in the Inward and Outward Business.

P. Comptroler, Charles Downing, Esq; } 255 00 00
 besides Fees, }

Deputies 4. } 20 00 00

A Clerk. } 20 00 00

P. Surveyor, Two of the Earl of Scarborough's Sons, besides Fees, } 300 00 00

A Deputy. } 20 00 00

Clerks 3. } 20 00 00

Carried over 595 00 00
 Brought

Brought over ———— 595 00 00

P. Comptroler of the Cloth and Petty Customs, both inwards and outwards, *Richard Britton, Esq;* besides Fees, ————

200 00 00

A Deputy, ————

A Clerk, ————

Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco, both inwards and outwards, *Thomas Hudson,* ————

200 00 00

Land-Carriage Surveyor, *Rob. Olive,* ————

80 00 00

17 Land-Carriage Men, each 35 l. per Annum, ————

595 00 00

Coast-Waiters Surveyor, *Sam. Moore,* ————

60 00 00

17 Coast-Waiters, each 40 l. per Ann. ————

680 00 00

Solicitor of the Coast Bonds, *Will. Den,* ————

50 00 00

Clerk of the Coast Business, *Aubery,* ————

50 00 00

Clerk of Ditto, and to make out Bills of Store, *Eutlid Speidell,* ————

50 00 00

6 Pair of Oars for the Coast-Waiters, at 60 l. per Annum, ————

360 00 00

Weighing Porters 25, each 33 l. per An. ————

825 00 00

East-India Prohibited Goods, 4 weighing Porters, each 5 l. per An. ————

20 00 00

2 Warehouse-keepers, each 20 l. per An. ————

40 00 00

Comptroler of the Unrated Goods, ————

120 00 00

2 Inspectors of the Warehouses, ————

10 00 00

4 Computors, *Burg, Gillibrand, Gibbs, and Merideth,* ————

52 00 00

Preventive Officer, *Leslie,* ————

40 00 00

Maker out and Compleater of the Inspector General's Bills, *Will. Alexander,* ————

20 00 00

Keymen 21, at 21 s. per Week; as they dye, the Office to sink, ————

1146 12 00

1146 12 00

Carried over 5193 12 00

Brought

Brought over ———— 5193 12 00
 l. s. d.

INWARDS.

Collector, Sir John Shaw. ————	466 13 04
Deputies, 7. ————	} 400 00 00
Clerks under them, 7. ————	
—————	866 13 04
Examiner inwards, Hugh Granger. ————	60 00 00
Examiner of the Duty, on Wine	} 40 00 00
and Currans, Charles Mein. ————	
—————	100 00 00
Copying Clerk of the Warrants, and to deliver them to the Land-Wai- ters, Will. Alexander. ————	} 40 00 00
—————	
Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships	} 60 00 00
Entries, R. Smith. ————	
—————	60 00 00
P. Register of the Warrants, has 2 d. per Warrant Fee.	
P. Customer of Petty Customs in- wards, Daniel Lawrence. ————	} 62 06 08
A Deputy. ————	
—————	62 06 08
3 Jerquers, each 100 l. per Ann. ————	300 00 00
Clerks 3. ————	300 00 00
3 Wine Tasters, each 80 l. per An. ————	240 00 00
9 Land-Surveyors, each 200 l. per An. ————	1800 00 00
P. 19 Queen's Waiters, each 52 l. per An. ————	988 00 00
31 Land Waiters, each 80 l. per An. ————	2480 00 00
—————	5508 00 00
8 Tide-Surveyors, each 60 l. per An. ————	480 00 00
80 Tides-Men, each 35 l. per An. ————	} 7600 00 00
120 Tides-Men, each 40 l. per An. ————	
8 Pair of Oars attending the Tide Surveyors, each 60 l. per An. ————	} 480 00 00
Clerk to the Tide-Surveyors, and to set the Weighing Porters on Work, Richard Evans. ————	
Register of Ships in this Office, Richard Walker. ————	} 50 00 00
—————	
—————	8660 00 00
Carried over	20790 12 00

Brought over 20790 12
l. s. d.

Wood-Office ; A Clerk for making	
Sufferances, <i>Tho. Andrews.</i>	
Surveyor of the Keys, <i>Peter Salmon.</i>	50 00 00
Waiter at the Keys for Oranges and	
coarse Goods, <i>Rob. Archer.</i>	26 00 00
Watermen, each 30 l. per An.	60 00 00
Tides-Men in this Office, each 2 s.	
6 d. per Day when employed.	
Keeper of the Timber-Waiter's Ac-	
counts, <i>Rihard Evans.</i>	10 00 00
	146 00 00
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. The Husband for Re-	
ceiving and Taking up all Goods	
configned from the Plantations,	100 00 00
on Account of the said Duty, <i>Tho.</i>	
<i>Scot.</i>	
Clerk of the said Duty.	50 00 00
A Check on the said Husband, <i>John</i>	
<i>Savage.</i>	40 00 00
	190 00 00
2 Gaugers, each 60 l. per An.	120 00 00
	110 00 00

O U T W A R D.

P. Collector, Sir <i>John Crisp</i> , besides Fees.	276 13 04
Deputies 3.	
Copying Clerks, 5.	276 13
Examiner outwards, <i>Will. Marsh.</i>	30 00 00
A Clerk.	30 00
Copying Clerks of the Cocquets,	
or Bills, ——— <i>Cox.</i>	30 00 00
	30 00
P. Customer of the great Customs on	
Wool and Leather Exported,	50 00 00
<i>Tim. Thornbury</i> , besides Fees.	
	50 00
P. Comptroler of the great Customs	
on Wool and Leather Exported,	30 00 00
<i>John Needler</i> , besides Fees,	
	30 00

Carried over 21663 06

Brou

Brought over—21663 06 00

l. s. d.

Customer of the Cloth and petty
Customs outward, *Rich. Miller*, } 5 00 00
besides Fees, ————— }
5 00 00

Searchers, the Chief, *Sir William* } 120 00 00
Fowles, besides Fees, ————— }
120 00 00

5 Under Searchers, each 12 l. per } 60 00 00
Ann., besides Fees, ————— }
60 00 00

5 More Searchers, each 60 l. per } 300 00 00
Ann., besides Fees, ————— }
300 00 00

2 Watermen attending them. ——— 60 00 00

Surveyor of the Searchers, *Jo. Dove*. — 150 00 00

2 Watermen attending him. ——— 60 00 00

2 Clerks. ————— }
750 00 00

Register of the Certificate Coc- } 60 00 00
quets, *John Berry*. ————— }
60 00 00

Other necessary Officers in this P O R T.

Warehouse Surveyor, *John Holland*. 350 00 00

His Assistant, *John Tillotson*. ——— 80 00 00

Additional Assistant. ————— 50 00 00

Warehouse-keeper for the Com- } 60 00 00
missioners, *John Cole*. ————— }
60 00 00

Warehouse-keeper for the Colle- }
ctor, — *Dobson*. ————— }
540 00 00

Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, } 100 00 00
Edw. Lane. ————— }
100 00 00

His Assistant, — *Scott*. ——— 50 00 00

2 Watermen to attend him. ——— 60 00 00

210 00 00

2 Inspectors of the River, each } 120 00 00
60 l. per *Ann.* ————— }
120 00 00

2 Pair of Oars, each 60 l. per *Ann.* — 120 00 00

240 00 00

Officer of the Custom-house, *Matt.* } 60 00 00
Humberstone. ————— }
60 00 00

A Clerk. ————— }
60 00 00

Carried over 23528 06 00

Brought over — — — 23528 06 00

2 Appraisers, Mr. Stockwell, Tho. }	60 00 00
Snook, each 30 l. per Ann. — }	
Cooper, Richard Green. —	10 00 00
House-keeper, John Hunt. —	24 00 00
2 Door-keepers, each 10 l. per Ann. —	20 00 00
4 Messengers, each 10 s. per Week. —	104 00 00
42 Watchmen at 6 l. 15 s. per An. —	283 10 00
18 Noon-tenders at 16 l. each per An. —	288 00 00
Cleaner of the Walks to the Custom-House. — }	97 00 00

793 10 00

At Blackwall.

Surveyor, Tho. Carpenter. —	40 00 00
Waiter and Searcher. —	40 00 00
2 Watermen, each 30 l. per Ann. —	60 00 00

140 00 00

At Gravesend.

2 Searchers, each 12 l. per Ann. }	24 00 00
besides Fees, — }	
Another Searcher, 40 l. per Ann. —	40 00 00
4 Watermen, each 30 l. per Ann. —	120 00 00
A Smack, Henry Nash. —	339 16 00

523 16 00

At Leigh.

Surveyor, Charles Horwell, to keep a Boat, — }	60 00 00
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At Shobury.

Waiter and Searcher, Joseph North. —	40 00 00
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At Greenwich.

Surveyor, John Messenger. —	60 00 00
A Pair of Oars. —	60 00 00

120 00 00

At Barkin.

Surveyor, Benj. Hopkins. —	40 00 00
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At Wivenhoe.

A Smack, Capt. John Dynes. —	319 00 00
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Total of the Port of London, — 25564 12 00

There are in this Port of London, besides the above-mentioned Established Persons, more than 1000 Men who are under Security for the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and are only when they are employ'd, either as extraordinary Tide-weighing-Porters, or Watchmen; a select Number of w

are usually called *Preferable Men*, who are always employed first after the *Established Men*, and stand fairest for any *Vacancy* in the *Establishment*.

Patent Officers of the Customs in the Out-Ports.

Note, That the Officers in the following List are appointed to all the Ports in the same Counties for which they are here mention'd, but officiate by Deputies, who are also paid by them.

Sandwich.

	l.	s.	d.
John Ball, Esq; Customer. —————	72	08	04
William Veale, Comptroller. —————	15	06	08
Sir Henry Parker, Searcher. —————	10	00	00

Chichester.

Lancelot Whitehall, Customer and Collector. —————	61	00	00
Robert Haslen, Comptroller. —————	13	10	00
Thomas Jenkin, Searcher. —————	10	00	00

Southampton.

Adam Cardonell, Customer outwards. —————	62	13	04
Samuel Binks, Customer inwards. —————	62	13	04
Robert Culliford, Comptroller. —————	45	00	00
Roger Clutterbuck, Searcher. —————	10	00	00

Wool.

William Swanton, Customer and Collector. —————	48	00	00
Nathaniel Smith, Comptroller. —————	10	00	00
—Lisse, Searcher. —————	8	00	00

Plymouth.

—Northcote, Customer. —————	38	13	04
Edward Ash, Comptroller. —————	10	16	08
John Latten, Searcher. —————	30	00	00

Cron.

William Bridgman, Customer. —————	83	06	08
Thomas Arrys, Comptroller. —————	10	06	08
—, Searcher. —————	20	00	00

Gloucester.

Arnold Aram, Customer. —————	06	13	04
Edward Gibbs, Comptroller. —————	—	—	—
John Dowle, Searcher. —————	08	13	04

Bristol.

Humphrey Fitzherbert, Esq; Customer. —————	57	00	00
John Goddard, Customer inwards. —————	57	00	00
William Taylor, Comptroller. —————	31	13	04
William Clutterbuck, Searcher. —————	34	00	00

Mauris Houston,
Edward Narsh,
Harry Brown,
Joseph Wytham,

} 4 Landwaiters, each 15 l. per An. 60 00 0

Bridgewater.

Francis Webber, Customer. 28 00 0
Robert George, Comptroller. 05 06 0
John Silver, Searcher.

Cardiffe and Swanzy.

Richard and William Gwynn, Customers. 16 06 0
Daniel and John Man, Comptrollers. 10 00 0
Thomas Lowther, Searcher. 19 00 0

Dilford and Dembers.

Price, Customer and Collector. 15 05 0
William Hall, Esq; Comptroller. 10 00 0
Richard Evans, Searcher. 10 00 0

Ipswich.

Paul Boyer, Customer. 55 06 0
, Comptroller. 15 00 0
James Pavey, Searcher. 08 00 0

Parmouth.

Richard and Edmund Anguish, Customers. 38 00 0
Salton Stall, Comptroller. 10 00 0
John Aldred, Searcher. 08 00 0

Lynn.

John Kent, Customer. 62 07 0
John Cox, Jun. Comptroller. 15 04 0
George Slec, Searcher. 12 00 0

Boston.

Samuel Oldfield, Customer. 31 16 0
Samuel Abbet, Comptroller. 12 09 0
William Wilson, Searcher. 02 00 0

Hull.

Charles Best, and Robert Jackson, Customers, each 39 l. 78 00 0
Henry Segar, Comptroller. 16 13 0
William Draper, Searcher. 12 00 0

Newcastle.

Sir Thomas Doleman, Customer. 27 00 0
William Braithwait, Customer. 27 00 0
Henry Fairfax, Comptroller. 20 00 0
Gilbert Wigmore, Searcher.

Berwick.

Edward Nelson, Customer. 24 00 0
Christopher Franklyn, Comptroller. 05 00 0
George Selby, Searcher.

L. s. d.

Carlisle.

William Christian, and Benjamin Crofts, Customers.	— 32 00 00
William Baines, Comptroller.	— 10 00 00
Richard Patrickson, Searcher.	— 20 00 00

Chester.

William Gratwick, Customer.	— 78 06 08
Gibbs, and William Nichols, Comptrollers.	— 20 00 00
John Waring, Jun. Searcher.	— 03 06 08

Total — 5535 05 00

Other Officers of the Customs for the Out-Ports, who hold not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commissioners.

Rochester.

Collector, John Pope.	— 50 00 00
Surveyor, Searcher, and 4 other Officers, one with another.	} 220 00 00

Sheerham.

Collector, John Smallman.	— 40 00 00
A Clerk, with 11 other Officers, their Salary one with another, amounts to per Annum.	} 400 00 00

Sandwich.

Jerry Hafford, Collector, Riding Officer for the Isle of Thanet, and Supervisor of the Riding-Officers in his District.	} 120 00 00
A Clerk and 7 other Officers, whose Salaries one with another, come to per Annum.	} 420 00 00

Deal.

Collector, Lancelot Whitehall.	— 50 00 00
John Mansergh, Tide Surveyor.	— 50 00 00
Riding Officers, Tidemen and Boatmen 13, their Salaries.	} 485 00 00

Dover.

Collector, Robert Breton, Esq;	— 100 00 00
A Clerk, Surveyor, Landwaiter, Warehouse-keeper, 20 Riding-Officers, and 10 Tidemen and Boatmen.	} 2040 00 00

Rye.

Collector, George Shuckburgh.	— 60 00 00
John Bradley, Deputy Comptroller, and 23 other Officers. Their Salaries,	} 838 00 10

Newhaven.

Collector, Alexander Shoebridge.	— 60 00 00
----------------------------------	------------

A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroller, 2 Boatmen, }
4 Riding-Officers. } 540 00 00

Chichester.

Collector, *Henry Baker*. ————— 60 00 00
20 Subordinate Officers, whose Salaries come to — 1272 00 00

Portsmouth.

Collector and Customer, *Sam. Binks*, who has only }
30 l. per Ann. for a Clerk. ————— } 30 00 00
12 other Officers, their Salaries together, ————— 518 00 00

Southampton.

Adam de Cardonnel, Customer and Collector. —————
A Clerk and 12 other Officers, with 15 more }
belonging to the *Calshot-Sloop*. ————— } 880 00 00

Colms.

Thomas Cole, Collector. ————— 100 00 00
A Clerk, and 15 other Officers, with 11 belong- }
ing to the *Greenhill-Yatch*. ————— } 750 00 00

Boole.

Collector, ————— for himself and Clerk. ————— 60 00 00
17 other Officers, ————— 605 00 00

Weymouth.

Collector, *Tho. Bower*, for himself and Clerk. ————— 60 00 00
14 other Officers. ————— 455 00 00

Lyme.

Collector, *Peter Southwick*, for himself and Clerk. ————— 60 00 00
15 other Officers. ————— 475 00 00

Creter.

Collector, *Richard Score*, for himself and 2 Clerks. — 110 00 00
40 other inferior Officers. ————— 1280 00 00

Dartmouth.

Collector, *T. Jenkinson*, for himself and Clerk. ————— 50 00 00
24 other Officers. ————— 715 00 00

Plymouth.

Collector, *William Peirson*, for himself and Clerk. — 120 00 00
54 other Officers. ————— 1755 00 00

Looe.

Collector, *John Dyer*. ————— 30 00 00
5 other Officers. ————— 185 00 00

Fowey.

Collector, ————— 50 00 00
12 other Officers. ————— 270 00 00

Falmouth.

Collector, *Rawleigh Radford*, for himself and Clerk. — 70 00 00
21 other Officers. ————— 570 00 00

Pencryn.

Collector, <i>Ambrose Thomson.</i>	40	00	00
6 inferior Officers.	150	00	00

Truro.

Collector, <i>Nicholas Saunders.</i>	40	00	00
2 Tidemen and a Waiter.	80	00	00

Bensance.

Collector, <i>Charles Jones.</i>	60	00	00
22 other Officers.	435	00	00

Badstow.

Collector, <i>John Blith.</i>	40	00	00
9 other Officers.	45	00	00

Biddisford.

Collector, <i>John Balitbo,</i> for himself and Clerk.	90	00	00
25 other Officers.	560	00	00

Barnstaple.

Collector, <i>Tho. Clinton,</i> for himself and Clerk.	60	00	00
7 other Officers.	185	00	00

Bridgewater.

Collector, <i>William Cornish,</i> for himself and Clerk.	70	00	00
9 other Officers.	250	00	00

Binehead.

Customer. ——— for 2 Clerks.	20	00	00
8 other Officers.	215	00	00

Bristol.

Collector, <i>John Sansom, Esq;</i> for himself and Clerks.	460	00	00
108 other Officers.	3659	13	00

Swanley.

Collector, <i>Matthew Seys,</i> for himself and Clerk.	50	00	00
24 other Officers.	472	00	00

Spilford.

Collector, <i>David Morris.</i>	100	00	00
33 other Officers.	721	00	00

Colchester.

Collector, <i>James Bruce.</i>	80	00	00
13 other Officers.	415	00	00

Ipswich.

Collector, <i>John Knackston,</i> (besides the Fees from the Customer.)	20	00	00
6 other Officers.	175	00	00

Warwich.

Collector, <i>Robert Meadows.</i>	60	00	00
10 other Officers.	310	00	00

Parmouth.

Collector, *Thomas Clark*, for himself and Clerk. — 126 00 0
 43 other Officers. — 1375 12 0

Lynn.

Collector, — for his Clerk. — 20 00 0
 23 other Officers. — 635 00 0

Boston.

Collector, *Samuel Oldfield*, Esq; for himself and Clerk. — 30 00 0
 15 other Officers. — 410 00 0

Hull.

Collector, *Hugh Mason*, Esq; for himself and Clerk. — 110 00 0
 56 other Officers. — 1657 00 0

Whitby.

Collector, *George Trotter*. — 50 00 0
 9 other Officers. — 255 00 0

Stockton.

Collector, *Thomas Lowson*, for himself and Clerk. — 20 00 0
 9 other Officers. — 240 00 0

Sunderland.

Collector, *William Ettrick*. — 60 00 0
 14 other Officers. — 350 00 0

Newcastle.

Collector, — for himself and Clerk. — 160 00 0
 55 other Officers. — 1160 00 0

Berwick.

Collector, *Lionel Norman*, for himself and Clerk. — 80 00 0
 17 others Officers. — 462 10 0

Carlisle.

Collector, *Jos. Sewel*. — 50 00 0
 8 other Officers. — 239 00 0

Whitehaven.

Collector, *John Fotherby*, for himself and Clerks. — 120 00 0
 31 other Officers. — 965 00 0

Lancaster.

Collector, *Jos Bentley*. — 40 00 0
 13 other Officers. — 283 00 0

Boulton.

Collector, *William Jennings*. — 30 00 0
 5 other Officers. — 75 00 0

Liverpool.

Collector, *Sir Barn. Scudamore*, for himself and 3 Cler. — 270 00 0
 54 Subordinate Officers. — 1965 00 0

l. s. d.

Chester.

Collector, Edmund Smith. ————— 50 00 00
 21 Subordinate Officers. ————— 540 00 00

Beaumaris.

Collector, William Lewis. ————— 40 00 00
 7 Subordinate Officers. ————— 170 00 00

Total of the Out-Ports, ————— 36915 05 00

Note, There are in most of the considerable Ports a great Number of extraordinary Men, paid only when employed, as in the Port of London.

The Governours of Her Majesty's Territories in America.

N EW-England and New-Hampshire, Col. Joseph Dudley.	Maryland, Col. Corbett.
New-York and the Jerseys, Col. Rob. Hunter.	Jamaica, Ld. Archib. Hamilton,
Barbadoes, Mitford Crow, Esq;	Leward-Islands, Col. Dan. Park.
Virginia, Earl of Orkney.	Bermudas, Benjamin Bennet, Esq;
	S. Carolina, Collonel Edward Tynte.

Note, That Hudsons-Bay, Road Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Carolina, Providence, &c. are governed by private Persons appointed by their Respective Proprietors, by virtue of their Charters, &c.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to continue the Appointments made by the late Prince to the following Persons; it has been thought fit to continue the List of them, notwithstanding the Determination of their Service.

A List of his Late Royal Highness's Servants:

Persons Names.	Quality.	per Annum.
John Lord De la Warr,	Groom of the Stole,	1200
William, Lord Byron,	Gentlemen of the Bed-chamb. } each 600 L	3000
Thos. E. of Westmorland,		
Thomas, Lord Howard of Effingham,		
Archb. Earl of Roseberry,		
Henry, Earl of Lincoln,	Privy Purse and Master of the Robes,	400
Christian Sigfried de Plussen,		
His Deputy, Coort Wal-keeling, Esq;	Salary	500

John

John Geor. Hugk, Esq;	{ Secretary of the Household, for himself and Clerk, 240 l. Secretary of Foreign Affairs, 200 l. }	
Charles Churchill, Esq;	{ Grooms of the Bed-Chamber, each 400 l. }	
Thomas Maul, Esq;		
John Hill, Esq;		
Hugh Boscawen, Esq;		
James Vernon, Esq;		
Samuel Masham, Esq;	{ Pages of the Back-Stairs, each 80 l. per Ann. }	
Francis Godfrey, Esq;		
Mr. la Roche,		
Mr. Groharry,		
Mr. Cuslice,	{ Servant to the Pages of the Back-Stairs, Yeoman of the Robes, }	
Mr. Nash,		
Peter Perfon,	{ Barbers, each 60 l. }	
Mr. Buckholt,		
Mr. La Roche,	{ Assistant to the Yeoman of the Robes, Gentlemen Usbers, each 150 l. per Ann. }	
Mr. Buckholt,		
Matthew Barrow,	{ Gentlemen Waiters, each 100 l. per An. }	
Thomas Beverley, Esq;		
John Laying, Esq;	{ Yeoman of the Cellar, Chaplains, each }	
John Chamberlayne, Esq;		
Ch. Nicolas Eyre, Esq;	{ Dr. Arbuthnot, Physician, }	
Michael Kinkaid, Esq;		
Mr. Hopgood,	{ John Christian Jacobi, Chapel-Keeper, 30 l. per An. }	
Mr. Tribbecho,		
Mr. Behme,	{ Mrs. Lowman, Laundress and Semstresses of the Body, }	
Dr. Arbuthnot, Physician,		
John Christian Jacobi, Chapel-Keeper,	{ Elizabeth Towers, Necessary Woman, }	
Mrs. Lowman, Laundress and Semstresses of the Body,		
Elizabeth Towers, Necessary Woman,	{ Scroop, Earl of Bridgwater, Master of the Horse, }	
Scroop, Earl of Bridgwater, Master of the Horse,		
Peter Wentworth, Esq;	{ Equeyries, each 300 l. per An. }	
Henry Durell, Esq;		
Henry Hawley, Esq;	{ Pages of Honour, each 150 l. per Ann. }	
Benjamin Mildmay, Esq;		
Thomas Poultney, Esq;	{ Timothy Sheel, Esq; Yeoman Rider, 121 l. } { Chaplain of the Arms, 200 l. }	
John Chudleigh, Esq;		
Timothy Sheel, Esq;	{ Mr. Curtis, Clerk of the Stables, }	
Mr. Curtis, Clerk of the Stables,		
Mr. Herault, Purveyor of the Stables,	{ Three Coachmen, each 86 l. per An. }	
Three Coachmen, each 86 l. per An.		
Eight Footmen, each 41 l. 1 s. per An.	{ Four Grooms, each 55 l. 10 s. }	
Four Grooms, each 55 l. 10 s.		
Chaiseman,	{ 55 l. 10 s. }	

Help

Helper to the Chaiseman,	20
Farrier for a Nagg's Livery,	20
Bottlemans,	16
William Booth, Helper to the Purveyor of the Stables,—22 l. 10 s.	
Chairmen, each 39 l. 17 s. 6 d. per Ann.—	159 l. 10 s.
James Barber, Keeper of the Stable Yard at St. James's.	24
Walter Chetwind, Esq; Master of the Buck and Stag-Hounds, for himself and Huntsmen,	1100
Joseph Webb, Huntsman, for keeping of the Harriers,	200
Roger Webb, Harbours,	20
Peter Kirke, Dogg-keeper,	100
Mr. Hill, Master of the Barge, 30 l. more for 18 Watermen, 3 l. each,	84
William Etherick, Esq; Attorney,	20
Thomas Webb, Esq; Solicitor,	20
John Ball, Esq; Auditor,	150
Robert Young, Game-keeper at Winchester,	40
Faith Browne, Keeper of the little House at Windsor,	40
Sarah Young, For looking after the Guard-Chamber at St. James's,	15

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QUEEN'S-BENCH.

LORD Chief-Justice of the *Queen's-Bench*, Sir Thomas Parker, Kt. Sal. 1000 l. per Ann.

The other Justices are,

Sir John Powel, Kt.	Sir Robert Eyre, Kt.
Sir Littleton Powis, Kt.	Sal. 1000 l. per Ann. each.

Crown-Office.

Clerk of the Crown, Simon Harcourt, Esq; 200 l. per Ann.

His Secondary, Richard Harcourt, Esq; 60 l. per Ann.

Entering Clerks.

Mr. Robert Celyard, Clerk of the Rules, Sal. 20 l. per Ann.

Mr. Benedict Brown,

Mr. Rice Foulke,

Mr. Robert Wintour.

Mr. Henry Masterman,

Mr. Richard Harcourt,

Mr. Richard Horton, Jun.

Mr. Francis Pember,

Sal. 20 l. per Ann. each.

Clerks of the Amercements of Issues.

Mr. John Davies.

Mr. Francis Thacker.

These attend upon the Puisne Judges of the said Court the last Day of every issuable Term; and carry up to the Exchequer the

the Estreat of the Issues; and deliver it upon Oath to the Chief Baron of the said Court.

Prothonotaries Office.

Chief Clerks or Prothonotaries, *Rowland Holt*, Esq;
Edward Ventris, Esq; Sal. 800 l. per Ann. each.

Secondary, *Giles Clark*, Gent. 50 l. per Ann.

Deputy for Signing Writs, and Clerk for Filing of the Declarations, *Mr. Thomas Bromfield*;

Clerk of the Remembrances or Doggets, *Mr. John Warter*.

Clerk of the Bails and Postea's, *Mr. Francis Thacker*.

Custos Brevium, and Nisi Prius Office.

Thomas Goodinge, Serjeant at Law, } 150 l. per Ann. each.
Thomas Goodall, Esq;

Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of Queen's Bench, Masters of the Office for making up, examining and sealing all the the Records of Assize, and Nisi Prius of that Court wheresoever triable, and Clerks of the Essoigns, and Warrants of Attorney, and Clerk of the Treasury.

The Clerks under them for making up the Records throughout England, are,

Mr. James Hooton,
Mr. John Hollyman,
Mr. William Tully,

Mr. Thomas Goodinge,
Mr. John Sedgwick,
Sal. 20 l. per Ann.

Deputy Clerk of the Inner-Treasury, *Mr. William Tully*, } 10 l.

Deputy Clerk of the Outward-Treasury, *Mr. J. Parker*, } each.

Two Bag-bearers, who carry the Records into Court.

Marshal of the Queen's-Bench Prison, *Will. Broughton*, Esq;

His Deputy, *Mr. Cooke*.

Clerks of the Papers there, *Mr. John Marson*, *Mr. Ellis Stephens*.

Clerks of the Papers on the Plea-side.

Mr. Robert Stone,

Mr. Adam Baynes,
Sal. 20 l. per Ann. each.

Clerk of the Rules, *Mr. William Simmons*, 60 l. per Ann.

His Deputy, *Mr. Pickering*.

Clerk of the Errors, *Sylvester Petit*, Esq; 50 l. per An.

A Chief-Crier, Two under Criers, Two Ushers, and Four Tipstaves.

The Filazers and Exigenters of the Queen's-Bench:

Mr. Robert Hastings,
Mr. Thomas Stateham,
Mr. John Green,
Mr. George Woodson,
Mr. William Twiford,
Mr. _____
Mr. _____

Berkshire.
Derby.
Devonshire,
Yorkshire.
Essex.
Gloucester.
Hereford.

Mr. Jonathan Ravenhill,

Mr. John Withers,

Mr. John Browning,

Mr. Henry Deane,

Mr. Henry Dodd,

Mr. Philip Hodges,

Mr. _____

Mr. Samuel Porter,

Mr. Robert Hyde,

Mr. James Mead,

Mr. Simon Fuller,

Mr. James Chapman, *Bar.*

Mr. Simon Fuller,

Mr. John Busby,

Mr. Simon Fuller.

Mr. Thomas Fuller.

Mr. James Fuller, *Bar.*James Woodhouse, *Esq;*

Mr. Simon Fuller,

Mr. William Hawbury,

Mr. James Fuller, *Bar.*Mr. James Fuller, *Bar.*

Mr. Simon Fuller,

Mr. William Bennet,

Mr. William Osburn,

Mr. Charles Waite,

Mr. John Withers,

Mr. Simon Fuller,

Mr. Henry Owen,

Mr. Simon Fuller.

Hertford.

Kent.

Lincoln.

London, and Middlesex.

Oxfordshire.

Somersetshire.

Suffex.

Wilts.

Newcastle.

Bristol.

{ Bedfordshire, and Bucking-
hamshire.{ Cambridgeshire, and Corn-
wall.{ Dorset, Huntingdon,
and
Leicester.

Monmouth.

{ Norfolk, and
Northampton.{ Northumberland, and
Nottingham.

Rutland.

Salop.

Southampton.

Stafford.

Suffolk.

Warwick.

{ Westmorland, and
Worcester.

Town of Nottingham.

Kingston upon Hull.

Town of Southampton.

City of Canterbury.

{ City of Coventry.

{ City of York.

{ City of Exeter.

City of Gloucester

City of Lincoln.

{ City of Norwich.

{ City of Litchfield.

{ City of Worcester.

{ Town of Pool.

Court of CHANCERY.

LORD High Chancellor, *William, Lord Cooper*, 2100 l. p. Annum.

His Secretary, *Thomas Marshall, Esq;* 100 l. per Ann.

Master of the Rolls, *Sir John Trevor, Kt.*

His Secretary, *Thomas Janson, Esq;*

Twelve Masters in Chancery.

Sir John Trevor, Kt.

Sir Lacon William Child, Kt.

Sir Robert Legard, Kt.

Thomas Pitt, Esq;

Samuel Keck, Esq;

Sir Richard Holford, Kt.

James Medicot, Esq;

Thomas Gery, Esq;

William Rogers, Esq;

John Hiccocks, Esq;

William Fellows, Esq;

John Meller, Esq;

The Six Clerks.

Bazil Herne, Esq;

John Shuffield, Esq;

John Higblord, Esq;

— *Smyth, Esq;*

William Lamb, Esq;

William Bridges, Esq;

Clerk of the Crown, *George Wright, Esq;* 250 l. per Ann.

Prothonotary of the Court, *Gostelow Snow, Esq;*

Clerk of the Hanaper, *Sir Henry Seymour, 1140 l. per Ann.*

— His Deputy, *Joseph Whitehead, Esq;*

Warden of the Fleet, *Anthony Grindal, Esq;*

Serjeant at Arms, *Cyril Gonislay, Esq;* 80 l. per Ann.

Seal Bearer, *Richard Woollaston, Esq;*

Secretary of the Commissions of Bankrupts, *Charles Allanson, Esq;*

Secretary of the Presentations, *Sir Thomas Aleyen, Bar.*

Secretary of the Commissions of the Peace, *Thomas Engle, Esq;*

Secretary of the Commissions of Lunacy and Ideocy, *Will. O. Esq;*

Clerk of the Injunctions and Decrees, *Henry Cross, Esq;*

Receiver of the Fines, *Humphry Hetherington, Esq;*

Two Gentlemen of the Chamber,

William Oker, Gent.

| *Samuel Hetherington, Gent.*

Deputy Seal Bearer, *John Roberts, Esq;*

Two Examiners.

Joseph Davy,

| *Arthur Trevor, Esq;*

Three Clerks of the Petty-Bag.

John Dawling, Esq;

| *Edward Bulstrode, Esq;*

Daniel Bland, Esq;

GREAT BRITAIN.

Six Clerks of the Rolls-Chappel.

Mr. Henry Watſon.	Mr. Edward Horſman.
Mr. John Woodford.	Mr. William Grimes.
Mr. John Laughton.	Mr. Thomas Pengry.

Masters of the Subpœna Office.

Lieut. Vane, Eſq;	Thomas Lyddal, Eſq;
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— Their Deputy, Mr. Luke Phillips.

Clerk of the Patents, Charles Cocks, Eſq; 20 l. per Ann.

— His Deputy, Mr. Tench.

The Registers Office.

Principal Register, Charles, Duke of St. Albans.

Deputy-Registers.

George Edwards, Eſq;	Edward Goldborough, Eſq;
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Registers for the Rolls.

Mr. — Parnel.	Mr. Richard Price.
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Clerk of the Reports, and Keeper of the Old Book, James Oades, Gent.

Keepers of other Entry-Books, George Edwards, Eſq; Henry Devenish, Gent.

Master of the Affidavit-Office, John Poynter, Eſq;

— His Deputies, Mr. Morris Williams, Mr. Rob. Stanbopes

Cursitors-Office.

William Fiſh, Eſq;

Mr. Samuel Layton,

Mr. Henry Caſar,

Mr. Stephen Barnes.

Mr. Michael Perry, Principal for Nottingham and Northampton, 60 l. per Ann.

John Hungerford, Eſq; for Yorkſhire and Weſtmorland, 130 l. per Ann.

Mr. Andrew Swift, for Glouceſter and Cambridge, 70 l.

Mr. John Smith, for Southampton and Warwick, 60 l.

Mr. Charles Pickering, for Norfolk and Cumberland, 110 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Pagett,

Mr. John Popham,

Mr. Stephen Terry, for Surry and Salop, 60 l.

Mr. Robert Hart, for Oxon and Rutland, 20 l.

Mr. Jeremy Hale, for Stafford and Wilts, 65 l.

Mr. William Wickliſſe, for Suffex and Worceſter, 90 l.

Mr. John Woodward, for Hereford and Monmouth, 50 l.

Mr. Richard Nelson, for Suffolk and Huntingdon, 80 l.

Mr. James Sedgwick,

Mr. Alex. Pitſfield,

Mr. William Richardsſon, for Bucks and Bedford, 40 l.

Mr. Thomas Barnes, for Leiceſter and Cornwall, 90 l.

Mr. Ralph Putley, for Dorſet and Northumberland, 60 l.

The Present STATE of

Mr. Henry Thornicroft, for Hertford and Dord,
Mr. John Gibbons, for Essex and Berks, 60 l.

Alienation Office.

James Sanderson, Esq;
Henry Villers, Esq;
Thomas Plot, Esq;
Master in Chancery, — Freeman, Esq;
Receiver, Mr. Nicholas Whitacre.
Clerk of the Enrollments, Mr. Halfpeny.
Clerk of the Entries, Thomas Webb, Esq;

} Commissioners.
Sal. 300 l. each.

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Court of COMMON-PLEAS.

LORD Chief-Justice, Sir Thomas Trevor, Kt.
Sal. 1000 l. per Ann.

Sir John Blencoe, Kt.
Robert Tracey, Esq;
Robert Dormer, Esq;

} Justices. Sal. 1000 l. per An
each.

Custos Brevium Office.

This Office belongs to the Earl of Litchfield. Per An
Sworn Master, Sir Henry St. John ————— 60
His Secondary, Mr. Joseph Yates, ————— 30

Prothonotaries.

Chief Prothonotary, John Cook, Esq; ————— 40
His Secondary, Mr. Richard Derby, ————— 20
Second Prothonotary, Richard Foley, Esq; ————— 40
His Secondary, Mr. Nicholas Hall, ————— 20
Third Prothonotary, John Borret, Esq; ————— 40
His Secondary, George Cook, Esq; ————— 20

Chirographers Office.

Robert Bird, Esq; Master in Trust for Montague Gerard Dr
Esq; ————— 30
His Secondary, Mr. John Storer, ————— 20

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Thomas Newman.
Mr. Peter Storer, Sen.
Mr. Michael Glide.
Mr. Joseph Bilcoe.
Mr. Peter Temple.

} Mr. Robert Bird.
Mr. Rich. Campton.
Mr. Peter Storer, Jun.
Sal. 10 l. per Ann. each

Register, John Drake, *Esq*;

Clerk of the Proclamations, Mr. Peter Woodward.

Clerk of the Treasury, Mr. Edw. Milles, Salary 20 l. per Ann.

Clerks of the Jurat, or Under-Clerks of the Treasury.

Mr. Robert Maidstone,

Mr. William Abell,

Mr. Henry Perkins,

Mr. Duncomb,

Sal. 10 l. per Annum each.

Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, Mr. Edw. Mills,
Sal. 20 l. per Ann.

—His Deputy, Mr. William Gandy.

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. Edmund Dummer, 50 l. per Ann.

Clerk of the Outlawries, Roderick Lloyd, *Esq*;

Clerk of the Queen's Silver-Office, Mr. Daniel Cock, 60 l. per Ann.

Clerk of the Warrants, Mr. William East.

—His Deputy, Mr. Courthope.

Clerk of the Habeas Corpus, Mr. Windham.

—His Deputy, Mr. Hambden.

Clerk of the Essoigns, Mr. Richard Owen, 20 l. per Ann.

Clerk of the Superedeas, Mr. Norris.

Filazers of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Joseph Yates, *Esq*;

40 l. per Annum.

Charles Shepperd, *Esq*;

80 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Faringdon,

60 l. per Annum.

—Busfield, *Esq*;

100 l. per Annum.

Mr. Frederick Alp,

50 l. per Annum.

Mr. Isaac Jackson,

60 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Holmden,

80 l. per Annum.

Mr. Benjamin Brooks,

40 l. per Ann.

Mr. Robert Bicknal,

60 l. per Annum.

Mr. Richard Boycutt,

60 l. per Annum.

Mr. Henry Bestland,

50 l. per Annum.

{ Monmouth.

{ Salop, Staffordshire, Northamp-
tonshire, Rutlandshire, and
the Town of Litchfield.

{ Northumberland, Westmor-
land, Cumberland, and Town
of Newcastle upon Tyne.

{ London and Middlesex.

{ Suffolk.

{ Lincolnshire, and the City of
Lincoln.

{ Gloucestershire, City of Glou-
cester, Worcestershire, City of
Worcester, Cornwall, and
Hereford.

{ Huntingdon and Cambridge.

{ Kent, Suffex, and Surrey.

{ Essex and Hertford.

{ The City of Bristol, County of
Somerset, and Town of Pool.

Mr. John Cook,
60 l. per Ann.

Mr. Lechmere,
20 l. per Ann.

Mr. Denton,
60 l. per Ann.

William Tempest, Esq;
100 l. per Ann.

Mr. Musgrave Davison,
70 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Stone,
40 l. per Ann.

Warwickshire, Leicestershire,
Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire,
City of Coventry, and
Town of Nottingham.
Wiltshire, Hampshire, and
Town of Southampton.
Norfolk, and the City of Norwich.
Yorkshire, City of York, Town
of Kingston upon Hull.
Devonshire, and the City
of Exeter.
Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire.

The Four Exigenters.

Will. Avery, Esq; 60 l. per An. | Mr. ——— Norcliff.
Mr. John Cotton, 5 l. per An. | Mr. John Farrington.

There are Four Cryers and a Porter belonging to this Court.

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Court of EXCHEQUER.

LORD Chief Baron, Sir Edward Ward, Kt. Sal. 1000 l. Annum.

Sir Thomas Bury, Kt.

Robert Price, Esq;

John Smith, Esq;

Cursitor-Baron, Sir William Simpson, Kt. Sal. 500 l. per An.

Sir Salathiel Lovell, Kt.
Salary 1000 l. per
Annum.

The Queen's Remembrancer's Office.

The Queen's Remembrancer, Simon, Lord Fanshawe, Sal. 500 l.
— *His Deputy*, Nathaniel Morgan, Esq;

The Eight Attorneys of the Office.

George Watts, Esq;

Francis Butler, Esq;

Mr. Gabriel Armiger.

Mr. William Bathurst.

Mr. William Walker.

Secondaries, Sal. 80 l. per Annum.
Mr. Thomas Eyre.
Mr. John Thompson.
Mr. Thomas Harris.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

— Jones, Esq; Remembrancer, 120 l. per Annum.

First Secondary, and Filazer, John Tayleure, Esq; 60 l. per Annum.

Second Secondary, Charles Batteley, Esq; 20 l. per Annum.

Attorneys or Sworn Clerks.

Mr. Hammon, ——— 30 l. | Mr. Thompson, ——— 20 l.
 Mr. Allandson, ——— 30 l. | Mr. Maddox, ——— 20 l.

The Pipe Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, William Farrer, Esq; ——— 330 l.
 His Deputy, Philip Tullie, Esq;

The Eight Attorneys or Sworn Clerks there.

Secretary, and First Attorney, Joseph Cranmer Esq; ——— 100 l.
 Secondary, Charles Milbourn, Esq; ——— 60 l.
 Mr. Frowde, ——— 40 l. | Mr. Hornby, ——— 10 l.
 Mr. Wroth, ——— 30 l. | Mr. Wrightson, ——— 10 l.
 Mr. Tullie, ——— 30 l. | Mr. King, ——— 10 l.

Comptroller of the Pipe, John Pottinger, Esq; Sal. 100 l. per An.

Office of Pleas.

Clerk of the Pleas, Thomas Mariot, Esq; Sal. 250 l. per Ann.

The Four Attorneys.

Secondary, and First Attorney, Thomas Arden, Esq;
 Mr. Fielder, | Mr. Lloyd,
 Mr. Owen, | Mr. Wogan.

Foreign Opposer, Mr. Charles Whitacre, Sal. 100 l. per Annum.

Clerk of the Estreats, John Cook, Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Annum.

Auditors of the Imprest, Arthur Manwaring, Esq; Edward Harley, Esq; Salary 300 l. per Annum each.

Auditors of the Revenue.

Anthony Parsons, Esq; | Thomas Jett, Junior, Esq;
 Auditor for the Principality of Wales, The Honourable Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

Auditor for the Dutchy of Cornwall, The Honourable Albermarle Bertie, Esq; Salary 150 l. per Annum.

First Fruits Office.

Membrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths, The Duke of Grafton, Salary 200 l. per Annum.

Deputy, George Townsend, Esq; Salary 30 l. per Annum.

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Pigeon, ——— 80 l. — Mr. Ecton, ——— 40 l.

Receiver of the First Fruits, William Glanville, Esq; Sal. 100 l.

Comptroller, John Baber, Esq; Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Deputy Chamberlains, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ballow, Salary 20 l. per Annum.

Chief Usher of this Court, and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court of Common-Pleas, who hath under him Four Ushers and Six Messengers, Sir Michael Heneage, Kt. in Trust for his Grandson, Heneage Walker, Esq; Salary 150 l. per Annum.

Her Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the several Counties in Wales.

C Charles Coxe, Esq;	}	For Brecknock, Glamorgan
Serjeant Bannister,		and Radnor Shires.
Serjeant Whitacre,	}	For Carmarthen, Pembroke
Serjeant Webb,		and Cardigan Shires.
Sir Joseph Jekyll, <i>Queen's Serj.</i>	}	For Montgomery, Flint and
John Pocklington, Esq;		Denbigh Shires.
Serjeant Hook,	}	For Carnarvan, Merioneth
William Jessop, Esq;		Shires, and Anglesey.

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Offices and Officers in the Court and Dutchy-Chamber of Lancaster, held at Westminster.

Chancellor, James, Earl of Derby, Sal. 198 l. 16 s. per An.
 Attorney-General, Sir Edward Northey, 55 l. per Ann.
 Receiver-General, John Cbetwind, Esq; 40 l. 16 s.
 Auditor of the North Part of the said Dutchy, William Bellamy, Esq; Sal. 150 l. per Annum.

Auditor of the South Parts, Robert Thornhill, Esq; 100 l. per An.
 John Statham, Esq; Surveyor of the North.
 Richard Wollaston, Esq; Surveyor of the South.

Clerk of the Dutchy, Sir Cheek Gerrard, Bar.

Queen's Serjeant, Nicholas Starkie, Esq;

Queen's Council, { Robert Bertie, Esq;
 William Bellamy, Esq;

Secretary, Edward Floyd, Esq;

Deputy-Clerk, &c. Mr. Benj. Ayloffe.

Deputy-Clerk and Register, Mr. John Wolfe.

Attorneys, { Mr. Richard Husband.
 Mr. Thomas Ashton.

Usher, Mr. Richard Wortbington.

Deputy-Usher, Mr. Thomas Desborough.

Officers within the County Palatine.

George Kenyon, Esq; Vice-Chancellor.

Nich. Starkey, Esq; Attorney General.

Sir Alexander Rigby, Kt. Clerk of the Crown.

George Kenyon, Esq; Clerk of the Peace.

— Henshaw, Esq; Prothonotary.

Mr. Thomas Winckley, Register.

Mr. James Asbeton, Attorney.

Part I. GREAT BRITAIN.

The Colleges, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows, and Scholars of the Foundation, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Oxford.

Colleges.	Founders.	Years.	Fellows.	Scholars.	Heads of the Colleges.
University,	King Alfred.	872	12	17	Dr. Charlett, Mait.
Baliol,	{ John Baliol & Devorgilla his Wife, Parents of the King of Scots.	1262	12	12	Dr. Barron, Mast.
Merton,	{ Walter de Merton, L.Ch.&B.of Roch.	1274	19	14	Dr. Holland, War.
Exeter,	{ Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter.	1316	23		Dr. Paynter, Rect.
Oriel,	King Edward II.	1337	18	12	Mr. Carter, Prov.
Queens,	R. Eaglesfield, B.D.	1346	16	8	Dr. Lancaster, Pro.
New-Colleg.	{ Will. of Wickham, L.Ch.&B.of Winc.	1375	70		Dr. Braithwait, W.
Lincoln,	{ Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln,	1480	15		Dr. Adams, Rector.
All-Souls,	{ Henry Chicheley, Archbish. of Cant.	1437	40		Dr. Gardiner, War.
Magdalen,	{ W. of Wainfleet, L.Ch. & B.of Winc.	1459	40	30	Dr. Harwar, Presf.
Brazen-Nose	{ William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln.	1515	15		Mr. Shippen, Prin.
Corpus-Christi,	{ Rich. Sutton, Esq; Rich. Fox. Ld. Pri. seal, & B.of Winc.	1516	20	20	Dr. Turner, Presid.
Christ-Church,	King Henry VIII.	1549	Ca. 8 Stud. 101		Dr. Aldrich, Dean.
Trinity,	Sir Thomas Pope.	1555	12	12	Dr. Dobson, Presf.
S. John's,	{ Sir Thomas White. Mer. Tayl. Lond.	1557	50		Dr. Delaune, Presf.
Jesus,	Queen Elizabeth.	1572	16	6	Dr. Edwards, Prin.
Wadham,	{ Nic. Wadham, and Dorothy his Wife.	1613	15	15	Dr. Dunstar, War.
Pembroke,	{ Thomas Tisdale, & Rich. Whitwick.	1620	15	11	Dr. Charles Sloper, Master.

Halls.	Founders.	Principals.	Colleges to which they belong.
Alban-Hall.	Abbot of St. Albans.	Dr. Bourchie.	Merton.
Hart-Hall.	Walter Stapleton.	Mr. Smith.	Exeter.
Edmund-H.	St. Edm. A. Cant.	Mr. Pierson.	Queens.
St. Mary's-H.	King Edward II.	Mr. Wyat.	Oriel.
New-Inn-H.	Will. of Wickham.	Dr. Bayly.	New-College.
Magdalen-H.	Will. of Wainfleet.	Dr. Adams.	Magdalen.
Glocester-H.	Thomas White.	Dr. Woodroff.	St. John's.

MAGISTRATES.

HIS Grace, James, Duke of Ormond, Chancellor.
Dr. Lancaster, Vice Chancellor.

Pro-Vice-Chancellors.

Dr. Arthur Charlet, | Dr. William Delaune.
Dr. William Painter. | Dr. Bernard Gardiner.

Two Proctors.

Mr. Vesey, Fellow of Lincoln College.
Mr. Atherly, Fellow of All-Souls-College.

Pro-Proctors.

Mr. Harcourt of Jesus-Coll. | Mr. Stephens, Fellow of All
Mr. Whaley of Wadham-Coll. | Souls-College.
George Cooper, M. A. of Merton-Coll. } Clerks of the Market.
Samuel Read, M. A. of Queen's-Coll. }
John Davis, M. A. }
Francis Bagshaw, M. A. } Master of the Schools.

Professors in the University.

Dr. John Potter, Queen's Professor of Divinity.
Dr. John Wynne, Margaret Professor of Divinity.
Mr. Edward Thwaites, Queen's Professor of Greek.
Dr. Thomas Hoy, Queen's Professor of Physick.
Dr. Roger Altham, Queen's Professor of Hebrew.
Dr. Stephen Fry, Anatomy-Reader.
Mr. John Wallis, Professor of Arabick.
Mr. Edmund Halley, } Savilian Professors in { Geometry.
Mr. Caswell, } } Astronomy.
Dr. James Farrar, Natural Philosophy Reader.
Dr. Samuel Adams, Moral Philosophy Reader.
Dr. Charles Aldworth, Cambden Professor of History.
Mr. Jacob Bobart, Botanick Professor.
Mr. Richard Gooden, Musick Professor.
Mr. William Wyat, M. A. University Orator.
Richard Frewin, M. B. of Christ's Church, Professor of Chymistry.

LECTURES.

William Turton, of Magdalen, *M. A. Logick.*
 Henry Stephens, of Merton, *M. A. Metaphysick.*
 James Sinethurst, of Brazen-Nose, *M. A. Grammar.*
 Thomas Terry, of Christ's-Church, *M. A. Rhetorick.*
 Mr. John Calwell, *M. A. for Divinity.*
 Mr. Peter Cox, *B. A. for Physick.* } *Esqr, Beadles.*
 Mr. Giles Thistlewait, *L. L. B. for Law.*
 Mr. Sherwyn, }
 Mr. Rogers, } *Yeoman Beadles.*
 Mr. Newlin, }
 Mr. Stephens, *Verger.*

The Scarlet-Gown Days in the University of Oxford are as followeth.

Circumcision, or New-Years-Day.
 Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day.
 Purification, or Candlemas-Day.
 Annunciation, or Lady-Day, *Sermon at New-College.*
 Ascension, or Holy-Thursday.
 Restoration of King Charles the Second, or the 29th of May.
 Whit Sunday.
 Trinity-Sunday, *Sermon at New-College.*
 Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday Morning in the
 Act time, at *Sermon, and Congregation.*
 All-Saints-Day.
 The Fifth of November, or Gun-Powder-Treason.
 All Publick Thanksgiving-Days.
 Christmas-Day.

The Habit-Days in the University of OXFORD.

The Day the Judges come to Town, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Doctors meet at St. Mary's, and then go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.

All Latin Sermons.

Morning-Sermons in *Term-time.*

All Sermons at St. Peter's in *Lent.*

Congregation-Days.

Scolastica, being the 10th of February.

The Day after *Michaelmas*, when the Mayor is sworn at St. Mary's, in the Morning by the Senior Proctor.

A LIST of the Colleges, Halls, Names of the Founders, Years when Founded, Number of Fellows, and Scholars, the Foundations, with the present Heads of the Colleges and Halls, and the Magistrates and other Officers in the University of Cambridge.

Colleges and Halls.	Founders.	Year.	Fello.	Schol.	Heads of the Colleges.
St. Peter's.	Hugo de Ballbam, Bish. of Ely.	1256	22	42	Dr. Richardson, M.
Clare-Hall.	Richard Badew.	1326	18	63	Dr. Blythe, Master
Pembroke-Hall.	Mary de St. Paul, Co. of Pembroke.	1343	15	30	Dr. Lany, Master
Corp. Christ or Benet C.	Hen. of Monmouth, D. of Lancaster.	1351	12	40	Dr. Green, Master
Trinity-Hall.	William Bateman, B. of Norwich.	1353	12	14	Sir Na. Lloyd, Kt. M.
Gonville & Caius C.	Edmund de Gonville and John Caius.	1348	26	74	Sir J. Ellis, M.D.
King's College.	King Henry VI.	1441	70		Dr. Roderick, Pro
Queen's College.	Margaret of Anjou, Q. Conf. to H. 6.	1448	19	65	Dr. James, Preside
Katherine-Hall.	Robert Woodlarke, Chanc. of the U.	1475	6	30	Sir W. Dawes, B. (B. of Chester) Ma
Jesus-College.	J. Alcock, L. L. D. Bish. of Ely.	1496	16	41	Dr. Ashton, Mast.
Christ's Col.	Margaret, Count. of Richmond & Derby.	1505	15	56	Dr. Covell, Master
St. John's C.	Mother of King Henry VII.	1508	53	95	Dr. Gower, Master
Magdalen-College.	Edw. Stafford, D. of Buckingham.	1519	13		Dr. Quadring, Ma.
Trinity-C.	K. Henry VIII.	1546	65	91	Dr. Bentley, Mast.
Emanuel-College.	Sir Walt. Mildmay, Ch. of the Exch.	1584	14	50	Dr. Balderston, Ma.
Sidney-Col.	Francis Sidney.	1598	13		Dr. Fisher, Mast.

The Magistrates and other Officers of the University.

HIS Grace Charles, Duke of Somerset, Chancellor.
 The Rt. Hon. Charles, Earl of Manchester, High-Steward
 Dr. Roderick, Vice-Chancellor.
 Mr. Laughton, of Clare-Hall, } PROCTORS.
 Mr. Davies, of Queen's-College, }
 Mr. Alburner, of Pembroke-Hall, } TAXERS.
 Mr. Morison, of Corpus-Christi-Coll. }

Professors in the University.

Dr. James, Queen's Professor of Divinity.
 Dr. Gower, *Margaret* Professor.
 Dr. Colbatch, Casuistical Professor.
 Dr. Ayliffe, Professor of Law.
 Dr. Green, Professor of Physick.
 Mr. Whiston, Mathematical Professor.
 Dr. Syke, Hebrew Professor.
 Dr. Wright, Arabic Professor.
 Mr. Joshua Barnes, Greek Professor.
 Mr. Cotes, Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.
 Dr. Covel, Lady *Margaret's* Preacher.
 Dr. Ayliffe, Publick Orator.
 Mr. Laughton, Library-Keeper.
 Mr. Grove, Publick Register.

A Philosophy

A Logic

A Mathematical

A Rhetoric

Mr. *Martin*,Mr. *Pearne*,Mr. *Clarke*,Mr. *Alexander Norfolk*, Yeoman Beadle.

} Lecturer, annually chosen.

} Esquire Beadles.

The Scarlet-Gown-Days in the University of Cambridge are as follow.

ALL-Saints-day.

Christmas-day.

Easter-day.

Ascension-day.

Whit-Sunday.

Trinity-Sunday Commencement.

The 29th of May.

At the two Fairs proclaiming,
in June and September.

The Feast of St. Michael.

The Fifth of November.

To Funerals, Clerums, and Supplications,
 All Doctors go as to Congregations.

That is, in their Robes.

The Commissioners and other Officers belonging to the Excise for Beer and Malt, &c,

Commissioners of the Excise, &c.

WILLIAM Strong, Esq;

George Townsend, Esq;

Philip Ryley, Esq;

Sir Marmad. Wyvill, Bar.

Edward

Edward Noell, Esq;
Christopher Montague, Esq;
Sir William Gifford.

Nich. Follexfield, Esq;
Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq;
Sal. 800 l. per Ann. each.

Commissioners of Appeals.

Sir William Honywood, Bar.
Edmund Challoner, Esq;
James Ashburn, Esq;

Thomas Goodman, Esq;
Walter Hungerford, Esq;
Sal. 200 l. per Ann. each.

Charles Wright and Mark Fricker, Messengers and Door-keepers to the said Commissioners, each 40 l. per Ann.

Christopher Tilson, Register to the said Commissioners, Salary 100 l. per Ann.

Sir Basil Dixwell, Bar. Auditor of Excise, and his Clerks, 760 l. for Malt and Excise.

The Hon. Thomas Sidney, Comptroller, and his Clerks, 1460 l.

John Bruere, a Clerk in the Comptrollers Office, by Warrant from the Lords of the Treasury, 80 l.

Thomas Yarborough, Esq; Register to the Commissioners of Excise, 350 l.

John Haines, his Clerk, 40 l.

John Brougham, Esq; Secretary to the said Commissioners, for himself and Clerks, 450 l.

John Ellis, Esq; Solicitor to the said Commissioners, 350 l.

Edward Pansford, Esq; Cashier, for himself, Clerks and Billmen, &c. 1670 l.

Thomas White, a Teller, 80 l.

Mary Howard, House-keeper, 200 l.

Elizabeth Gibbons, Deputy House-keeper, 50 l.

Robert Colbatch, Clerk of the Securities, 150 l. for Malt and Excise.

William Taylor, Door-keeper and Accomptant for the Imprest Money, 70 l.

Gervas Clerke, Assistant to the Door-keeper, 40 l. per An.

William Cheney, General Gauger of all the Vessels in London, and Bills of Mortality, 100 l. per Annum.

John Tooker, and Anthony Cossens, Accomptants-General, 200 l. per Annum each.

John Bonville, their Assistant, 80 l. per Annum for Excise.

Samuel Johnson, Correspondent, 150 l. per An. and his Two Assistants, Thomas Palmer, 50 l. Samuel Johnson, 40 l. per An.

William Pollard, Accomptant for the London Brewery, 100 l.

Potter Wichello, Accomptant for the same, 80 l. per An.

Thomas Sadler, Thomas Lydal, Thomas Radcliffe, John Maskham and John Matthews, Accomptants for the Country, 80 l. per An. each.

Henry Robins, Henry Needler, Henry Wilcox, Fletcher Powell, Sam. Snelling, Assistant Accomptants for the Malt, 60 l. per Annum each.

Thomas Cadnor, George Preston and John Goss, Messengers,
30 l. per Annum each.

John Pattison, Porter, 40 l.

Francis Field, John Setree and Richard Reynolds, Watchmen;
30 l. per Ann. each; and Charles Chapman another Watchman,
30 l. per Annum. Nathaniel Jackson, Yard-keeper, 30 l. per
Annum.

John Gibbons, Clerk for taking in and delivering out Station-
ary Wares, 70 l. per An.

William Puryour, Assistant, 30 l. per Ann.

John Hufsey, chief Examiner of the Country Officers Excise
Books, 100 l. per An.

Five other Examiners of the same, 60 l. per Ann. each.

Robert Hufsey, William Pulleyne and Robert Paxton, Examiners
of the London Surveyors and Officers Books, 80 and 60 l. per
Annum.

Charles Harris, Clerk for examining Supervisors Diaries, 60 l.
per Annum.

John Brockden, his Assistant, 40 l. per Ann.

Edward Willet, Accomptant for the London Distillery, Strong-
Waters, Vinegar, Mead and Cyder, 80 l. per Ann.

Jos. Bosoley, Examiner of the Distillery Books both for Lon-
don, and the Country, 70 l. per Annum.

Edward Clark, chief Examiner of the Country Officers Malt-
Books, 100 l. per Ann.

Seven other Examiners for Malt, 60 l. per An. each.

John Teeton and Richard Ansell, General Surveyors of the Lon-
don Brewery, 125 l. per Ann. each.

John Whitby, John Jackson, John Onslow, William Turkettle,
Daniel Regnier, Benjamin Westwood, Nic. Reeves, Henry Cutter,
John Draper, Edmund Clark, John Thorn and Robert Waddal, Sur-
veyors in the London Brewery, at 80 l. per Ann. each.

There are about 100 Officers and Assistants in the London
Brewery; 26 Principal Officers at 60 l. each, the Rest at 52 l.
each; Assistants, at 35 l. per Annum.

Note, That Two Officers in each Division have 60 l. per An.
and the Assistants, 35 l. per An. The rest 52 l. per An.

John Balchin, John Downer and Griffith Carr, General Survey-
ors for the London Distillery, at 80 l. per An. each.

Thomas Parsons, Philip Hanbury, Richard Kist, John Pine, Wil-
liam Tiller and William Clarke, Surveyors for the London Distil-
lery, at 60 l. per An. each.

There are about 40 Officers in the Distillery, some at 30 l.
some at 26 l. per An.

Patricius Roberts, Collector, 80 l. per An.

Michael Warwick, Surveyor in London, } of imported Liquors.
60 l. per An.

Christopher Read, Land Surveyor at the Custom-House, for Imported Liquors, and *Edward Cox*, Key-Officers, at 30 l. *per Annum* each.

Total of all the aforesaid Salaries, 23650

There are Fifty Collectors in the Country, and One Hundred and Fifty Supervisors, besides Inferior Officers, commonly called Gaugers or Excisemen, which may make the whole Number of Officers concerned in the Excise near 2000. The Duties of Beer, Ale, and other Excisable Liquors, during this War, amount to near Eleven Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum* and are collected from above Thirty Thousand People. The Duty on Malt, with the Additional Duty on Cider, &c. chargeable by the same Act, raise betwixt Six and Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, sometimes above Seven Hundred Thousand, and are collected from more hands than the Excise on Beer, Ale, &c.

The Places where the several Offices are kept, that are mentioned in the foregoing Lists.

THE Treasury Office is kept in the Cockpit.

The Custom-House, is in *Thames-street*.

The Excise Office is in the Old Jewry.

Salt-Duty Office, in *York-Buildings*.

Wine-Licence Office, in *Essex-street*.

Stamp Office, in *Lincoln's-Inn-Square*.

Hackney Coaches Office, in *Surry-street*.

Hawkers and Pedlars Office, on *Great-Tower-Hill*.

Lord Privy-Seal's Office, in *Whitehall*.

The Earl Marshal's Office, at the College of Arms on *St. Benet's Hill*.

The Secretaries of State's Offices, in the Cockpit.

Signet Office, in *Whitehall*.

The Paper Office, in the Cockpit.

Board of Greencloth Office, in *Whitehall*.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, in the Cockpit.

Master of the Wardrobe's Office, in *York-Buildings*.

Secretary of War's Office, in *Whitehall*.

The Plantation Office, and the Commissioners of Trade, in the Cockpit.

Law-Offices where kept.

The Queen's-Bench Office, in the Inner-Temple.

Crown-Office, in the Middle-Temple.

Custom

GREAT BRITAIN.

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Part I.

Offices Brevium, Nisi prius, and the Paper Offices, in the said Queen's-Bench Office.
Office of the Clerk of the Bails and Postes's, in Furnival's-Inn, in Holborn.

Offices belonging to the Court of Chancery.

Chancery Office, in Chancery-Lane.
Office of the Rolls, in ditto.
Office of the Masters in Chancery, in ditto.
Clerk of the Crown's Office, in Mitre-Court in Fleetstreet.
Clerks Office, in Chancery-Lane; Near which is the Office of the Two Examiners in Chancery.
The Prothonotary in Chancery's Office, in Middle-Temple-Lane.
Register's Office in Chancery, in Symond's-Inn, in Chancery-Lane.
Bag Office, is next the Rolls-Chappel in ditto.
Marshalls Office, in ditto.
Alienation Office, in the Inner-Temple.
Solemn Office, in Chichester-Rents, in Chancery-Lane.
Mortgage Office, in ditto.
Patent Office, in Lincolns-Inn.

Offices belonging to the Court of Common-Pleas.

Offices Brevium Office, in old Essex-Court, near the Middle-Temple.
One of the Prothonotaries Office, is in the Middle-Temple.
Another in Mitre-Court, in the Inner-Temple.
The Third in Serle's Court in Lincolns-Inn.
The Chirographer's Office, is in Middle-Temple-Lane.
The Clerk of the Treasury's Office, and of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, is in the Inner-Temple.
The Clerk of the Outlawries Office, is in Fleetstreet.
Office of Clerk of the Warrants, in the Inner-Temple.
Office of Clerk of the Queen's Silver, is in Symonds-Inn in Chancery Lane.
Office of Clerk of the Fines and Habeas Corpus's, in the Inner-Temple.
Office of Clerk of Effoins, in the Inner-Temple.
Disseisin Office, is in the Poultry-Compter, London.

Offices belonging to the Court of Exchequer.

Office of the Clerk of the Pleas, is in Lincolns-Inn.
Queen's Remembrancer's Office, in the Inner-Temple.
Pipe-Office, in Grays-Inn.
Foreign-Opposers Office, in ditto.
First-Fruits Office, in the Middle-Temple.

The Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

Is kept near the lower Exchequer in Westminster-Hall.
The Offices belonging to that Court, are kept in the Old Buildings, in the first Court in Grays-Inn.

Admiralty-Office, against *Whitehall*.

Commissary-General's Office, at the *Horse-Guards*.

Office of the *Pay-Master-General* of the *Guards* and *Garison* at the *Horse-Guards*.

Judge Advocate's Office, at the same Place.

Office of the *Comptrollers* of the *Army-Accompts*, in *Privy Garden*.

Office of the *Pay-Master-General* of the *Marines*, near *St. James Palace*.

Navy-Office is in *Critchard-Fryers*.

Pay-Master's Office of the *Navy*, in *Broadstreet*.

Vissualling Office, on *Little Tower-Hill*.

Sick and Wounded Office, in *Princes-Court*, *Westminster*.

Transport Office, on *Great Tower-Hill*.

Office of *Ordnance*, in the *Tower*.

The Meeting of the *Society* for the *Propagation* of the *Gospel* *Foreign Parts*, is at the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury's Library* *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*.

Office of the *Governours* of the *Queen's Bounty* to the poor *Clergy* in the *New Building* adjoining to the *Banqueting-House* *Whitehall*.

Bank of England Office, in *Grocers-Hall* in the *Poultry*.

East India-Office, at the *East-India-House*, in *Leaden-hall-street*.

Royal African-Company's Office, in *Leaden-hall-street*.

Sion College, near the *North-side* of *London-Wall*.

The *College* of *Physicians*, in *Warwick-Lane*.

Doctors-Commons, in the *Parish* of *St. Bennet Paul's Wharf*, where are held the *High Court* of *Admiralty*, the *High Court* of *Delegates*, the *Archdeacon's Court* of *Canterbury*; and the *Prerogative Court* of *Canterbury*.

The *Royal Society Office* and *Repository* is at *Gresham-College*, *Bishopsgate-street*.

General Post-Office, in *Lombard-street*.

There is *Six Penny-Post-Offices*; the *Chiefest* is in *Broad-Street* *Westminster Office*, near *Charing-Cross*; *Southwark Office*, near *St. Mary Overy's Church*; *St. Paul's Office*, in *Paternoster-Row*; *Temple Office*, in *Chancery-Lane*; and *Hermitage-Office*, *Little-Tower-Hill*.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LISTS,

In Respect to the Alterations made since
they were Printed.

Governours of Places.

PAGE 342. *Brianel's Castle*, James, Earl of *Berkely*. Ibid. Dele Sir *Edmond Andros*, Deceased. Ibid. Instead of Major, read Lieutenant General *George Cholmondeley*. P. 343. Instead of the Duke of *Bolton*, Governour of the *Ile of Wight*, r. Lieutenant General *Webb*. Ibid. Instead of *Anthony Morgan*, Esq; Major *Holmes*, Lieutenant Governor. Instead of Lieutenant General *Meredith*, *Algernon*, Earl of *Hertford*, Governour of *Tynmouth Castle*.

Serjeants at Law, &c.

Page 343. Instead of Sir *James Montague*, Attorney General, *Edward Northey*; and instead of *Robert Roberts*, Esq; Solicitor General, Sir *Robert Raymond*. After *Thomas Webb*, Esq; add — *Pingelly*, Esq; Serjeant at Law. P. 344. After *Lechmere* and *Edward Jeffreys*, and — *Lutwich*, Esq; the Queen's Council.

Doctors Commons.

Page 344. Instead of Dr. *Nathaniel Lloyd*, read Sir *Nathaniel Lloyd*. Dele Dr. *George Bramston*, Deceased. Sir *Charles Hedges*, Judge of the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, instead of *Richard Raines*, Deceased.

Colledge of Physicians.

Page 347. Doctor *William Daws*, Elect. New Censors chosen *Michaelmas*, Dr. *John Bateman*, Dr. *Thomas Gill*, Dr. *William Brown*, Dr. *George Colebrook*; the President continu'd. Dele Dr. *Richard Brown*. Add Dr. *John Gardiner*, and Dr. *Richard Mead*, the Fellows; and dele them from among the Candidates.

P. 348. Dele Dr. *John Nicholson* from among the Candidate
Dr. *Christopher Crell*, and Dr. *Judocus Crull* from among the Li-
cenciates, all Deceased. Licentiates admitted last *Michaelmas*
Mr. *Welfed*, Dr. *Bezaleel Angier*, and Mr. *Watts*.

Royal Society.

Page 348. Dele *Charles Bernard*, Esq; Serjeant Chyrurgion
Deceased. P. 349. To *Philip Bisse*, D. D. and Lord Bishop
St. *David's*. Dele Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain, a-
ter Lord *Cowper*. P. 350. After Lord *Somers*, Baron of *Es-*
sbam, dele Lord President. Dele *John Woodward*, M. D. P. M.
out of the Council.

Earl Marshal's Court.

Page 154. After Queen's Advocate, read Sir *Nathaniel Lloyd*
St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Page 356. Dele *Charles Bernard*, Esq; Her Majesty's Serje-
Chyrurgion, and insert *Edward Green*, Chyrurgion: And a-
to the Assistants, *Robert Keylway*.

St. Thomas's Hospital.

Ibid. Dele Mr. *Joseph Bateman*, Deceased, and insert
John Girt.

Charter House.

Page 357. Instead of Lord Treasurer, Lord Chancellor, a-
Lord President, r. Earl of *Godolphin*, Lord *Somers*, and Lord
Cowper, according to their Precedencies.

Civil Government of London.

Page 360. New Lord Mayor, Sir *Gilbert Heathcoat*. New
Alderman of *Portoken Ward*, instead of Sir *Jeffrey Jeffreys*
Kt. (for *Andrews* and others would not hold) *John Cusi*, Esq;
but to be placed both after *John Fryer*, Esq; and *Francis Eyre*,
Esq; Alderman, instead of Sir *Richard Levett*, Deceased, of *Brid-*
Ward without. New Sheriffs, Sir *George Thorold*, and *Francis*
Eyles, Esq;

New Lieutenantcy.

Page 362. The Rt. Hon. the Lord-Mayor, Court of Aldermen
and the Recorder for the time being.

Sir *Robert Adams*
Sir *Jonathan Andrews*
Sir *Benjamin Ayliffe*
William Andrew
Daniel Allen
William Atwyll
Walter Aiton
John Amy
Henry Berty
Sir *William Benson*
Thomas Blackmore
Peregrine Bertye
Charles Bernard, since dead.
William Beckford

Daniel Brattle
George Buckley
Robert Briscoe
Simon Beckley
Charles Baynton
Gibbon Bagnall
William Battise
Samuel Benson
Sir *Ambrose Crowley*
Sir *Alexander Cairnes*
John Cusi
Thomas Coulson
Robert Child
Richard Crawley

John Cartlidge
 Samuel Clarke
 John Craddock
 Henry Carter
 Richard Craddock
 Alexander Cleave
 Edmond Clarke
 Richard Cambridge
 Gerrard Conyers
 Edward Couiston
 Edward Coulston, Jun.
 John Cooks
 Sir Thomas Davall
 Sir Francis Dashwood
 Sir Robert Dunckley
 Jacob Desbovery
 Paul Dominique
 George Dashwood
 Duncan Dee
 Edmund Doughty
 Sir Stephen Evanée
 William Etrick
 Robert Edwards
 Edward Etrick
 John Elderton
 Sir William Fazakerley
 George Fineb
 Zachary Foxall
 Francis Forbes
 George Fewterell
 John Fellows
 Edward Gibbon
 William Gore
 Jeremiah Gough
 Peter Godfrey
 Sir William Hodges
 Sir James Haller
 Nathaniel Herne
 Edward Hammond
 Frederick Herne
 Richard Hoare
 Henry Hoare
 William Hooker
 John Hall
 Robert Heysham
 Jasper Harmer
 Solomon Hougham
 John Hulls
 Roger Hudson

John Jeffryes
 Peter Joy
 Edward Jeffryes
 John Knapp
 Sir John Lethicullier
 Henry Lamb
 George Ludlam
 William Lightfoot
 John Lade
 John Lingard
 Thomas Loveday
 Henry Lyell
 Nathaniel Manlove
 Arthur Moore
 Francis Mollinex
 John Mead
 Joseph Major
 George Martins
 John Midgely, since dead.
 John Morgan
 Joseph Martin
 Sir George Newland
 Samuel Ongley
 John Paige
 William Parrot
 Thomas Payne
 Abraham Parrot
 William Proctor
 Thomas Preston
 Sir Gabriel Roberts
 Richard Richardson
 John Roydbouse
 Sir John Scott
 Samuel Shepperd
 Thomas Sciffon
 Abraham Smith
 Edmond Sheppard
 John Sherman
 Charles Shales
 Francis Stratford
 William Strong
 Anthony Tourney
 John Taylor
 Benjamin Tudman
 Nathaniel Turner
 Benjamin Tomlinson
 Edward Vernon
 Robert Vanfistart
 Richard Wynne

James Ward
Cleve Windham
John West

Joseph Webb
John Wright
William Yerberry.

New Colonels, &c.

Ibid. Sir Francis Child, Sir John Parsons, Sir Robert Beddingfield, Sir William Withers, Sir Samuel Garrard, Sir Richard Hony

B A N K.

Page 365. Instead of John Dolben, Esq; Deceased, Sir William Ashburst, Kt. and Alderman.

Commissioners of Trade.

Page 366. William, Lord Dartmouth, being one of the Secretaries of State, has no Sallery. P. 367. Add to the Commissioners, Arthur Moor, Esq.

Peers and Peereffes of England.

Page 369. William, Lord Cowper, is now to be placed among the Barons, p. 372. between the Lord Harvey, and the Lord Pelham; and Sir Simon Harcourt, Lord Keeper, as Speaker of the House of Lords, is to be put into his room. The Earl of Godolphin is to be placed between Earl Pawlet, and the Earl of Cholmondeley. The Lord Somers among the Barons, between the Lord Haversham, and the Lord Barnard; and the Earl of Rochester, as Lord President, in his place. The Duke of Devonshire is to be put in the List next after the Duke of Bedford, and the Duke of Buckingham is to take his place, as Lord Steward of the Household. P. 370. Instead of John, Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesey. Ibid. Instead of Charles, James, Earl of Berkeley. Instead of William Zulestein, E. of Rochford, deceased, insert Frederick. P. 372. Dele James Berkeley, Lord Berkeley. P. 373. Instead of William, John Ashburnham, Lord Ashburnham. Instead of John Thompson, Maurice Thompson, Lord Haversham. Add Edward, Lord Clifton, who has been a Baron ever since the Decease of his Mother, the Lady Cornbury, in 1706. he is to take place between the Lord Arundel of Wardour, and the Lord Dormer of Wing. This has been a Defect in all the Lists of the Nobility that have been since the Death of that Lady. Ibid. Instead of Thomas Leigh, Lord Leigh, Deceased, Edward, Lord Leigh.

B A R O N E T S.

Page 384. Add John Lambert.

The present Bishops.

Page 385. St. Davids, Dr. Phil. Bisse. Bristol, Dr. John Robinson.

D E A N S

Page ibid. Windsor, Dr. John Robinson, add Bishop of Bath. Dele Dr. Henry Aldridge; and insert Dr. Francis Atterbury.

Great Officers of State.

Page 386. Divers of them altered, as they are to be seen in their proper Places.

ORDINANCE.

Page ibid. Instead of Robert Lowther, Esq; Store-keeper, Edward Ashe, Esq;

Lords Lieutenants.

P. 387. *Cornwal*, instead of *Sidney*, Earl of *Godolphin*; *Lancashire*, Earl of *Rochester*. *Glostershire*, instead of *Charles*, James Earl of *Berkeley*. *Hertfordshire*, *William Lord Comper*. *Lancashire*, James Duke of *Hamilton*, instead of the Earl of *Derby*. *Southampton*, Henry Duke of *Beauford*, instead of *Charles Duke of Bolton*.

Custos Rotulorum.

Page 388. James Duke of *Hamilton*, *Custos* for *Lancashire*, instead of James Earl of *Derby*.

Page 389. Dele the Earl of *Coventry*, deceased.

Admiralty Office.

Page 389. Lords Commissioners, Sir *John Leake*, Kt. Sir *George Byng*, Kt. Sir *William Drake*, Kt. and *John Aislaby*, Esq. Sir *James Wisheart*, Kt. and *George Clark*, Esq;

Flag Officers.

Ibid. Sir *John Leake*, Admiral, and Commander in Chief of the Fleet. Sir *Thomas Hardy*, Rear Admiral of the Blew.

Physicians to the Navy.

Page 390. Dr. *Richard Morton*, Dr. *Maundy*.

Vice Admirals of the Coasts.

Page 391. Instead of Sir *Francis Warr*, Bar. *Nathaniel Palmer*, Esq; for the County of *Somerset*, &c.

Queens Household below Stairs.

Page 396. Instead of *William Duke of Devonshire*, *John Duke of Buckingham*, Lord Steward.

Officers above Stairs.

Page 403. Instead of *Josiah Sewell*, Esq; Page of the Removing Wardrobe, Deceased, *John Williams*, Esq; Ibid. Instead of the Dutchess of *Marlborough*, Mrs. *Masbam*, Privy Purse. Dutchess of *Somerset*, first Lady of the Bedchamber, and Groom of the Stole, instead of the Dutchess of *Marlborough*. Item. Dutchess of *Somerset*, Mistress of the Robes, in the room of the Dutchess of *Marlborough*. P. 404. Sir *Clement Cotterell*, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies. *John English* (*Inglis*) Esq; Assistant. P. 405. Dele *Charles Bernard*, Esq; Serjeant Chyrurgion, and insert *Ambrose Dickins*, Esq; After Sir *William Read*, Kt. Occulist, Mr. *Roger Grant*, Extraordinary. P. 406. At *Hampden Court*, in the room of *Jasper English*, *Somerset English*, Esq; Ibid. Chief Justice in Eyre on the North side of *Trent*, *John Duke of Newcastle*, instead of the Duke of *Devonshire*. Chief Justice in Eyre on the South side, &c. Earl of *Abington*, instead of the Earl of *Wharton*. Surveyor of Her Majesty's Mannors, Castles, &c. *John Manley*, Esq; instead of *Samuel Travers*, Esq; Instead of *Thomas Gardiner*, Esq; Deceased, insert *Gardiner*, Esq; his Son, Chyrurgion of the Household. P. 402. Dele *William Wogan*, Esq; as Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Deceased.

Land Forces.

Page 411. Instead of the Earl of Gallway, David, Earl of Portmore, General in Portugal.

General of the Marines, Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.

Page 412. Sir William Douglass, Lieutenant General. Dele Earl of Rochford from among the Major Generals. P. 413. Add to the Brigadiers, Earl of Dalhousie, Colonel Bisset, and Colonel Henry Watkins. Item. Collonel Hill, and Collonel Gore Thomas Earl, Esq; General of the Foot, and Henry Lumley, Esq of the Horse, in Flanders.

Horse Guards.

Page 413. Instead of Earl of Albemarle, Earl of Portland, Coll Ibid. Instead of John Ashburnham, Lord Ashburnham, Guidon.

A R M Y.

Page 414. Dele Earl of Rochford, and Count Francis of Nassau, who succeeded them as Collonels in Spain, with some other Alterations and Promotions in the Army we cannot yet learn. Marquis of Harwich, instead of Duke Schomberg, his Father. P. 415. Colonel Kirk, instead of the Earl of Portmore. P. 416. Instead of Lieutenant General Meredith, Charles, Earl of Orrery. Instead of Whetbam, Jones. Ibid. Col. 2. Instead of Earl of Orrery, Major General Sybourg. Ibid. Instead of Lieutenant General Meredith, William Windress, Esq; P. 417. Instead of Major General Mackartney, Collonel Kane. Instead of Collonel Honywood, Collonel Clayton.

General Staff Officers.

Page 418. Instead of Adam Cardonell, George Granville, Esq Secretary at War; and instead of James Taylor, Samuel Lynn Esq; Chief Clerk.

Chappel Royal.

Page 418. Several of the Queen's Chaplains being dead, such as Dr. Aldridge, Dr. Hesketh, Dr. Gee, &c. the following new ones are appointed, viz. The Hon. Mr. Finch, Mr. Shertock, Dr. Ashton, Dr. Smallridge, Dr. Gastril, Mr. Duke, since dead, Mr. Osby, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Moor, Dr. Snape, Dr. Stratford, Mr. Brown.

Commissioners of Stamps.

Page 422. Dele Richard Dyott, Esq;

Privy Council.

Page 422. Instead of Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper. Dele Lord Treasurer. Item, Duke of Bolton, Earl of Derby, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Berkeley, Earl of Orford, Earl of Wharton, Lord Coningsby, Mr. Boyle, Item. these Words, Speaker of the House of Commons. Add Arthur, Earl of Anglesea, and Henry Lord Hyde, Mr. St. John, Duke of Beaufort, Duke Hamilton Earls of Abington and Orrery.

Clerks of the Council.

Ibid. Instead of Christopher Musgrave, Esq; insert Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bar.

Secre

Secretaries Office.

Page 424. Instead of *Henry Boyl*, *Henry St. John, Esq;* and instead of *Horatio Walpole*, *Thomas Hare, Esq;* Dele *Richard Steel* from being *Writer of the Gazette*, and put in *Thomas Scott*.

Publick Ministers abroad.

Page 425. Instead of *Earl of Gallway*, *Ambassador*, *George Delaval, Esq;* *Envoy*, &c. Dele *Horatio Walpole*, and the rest of the Line. Instead of *James Cresset*, insert *Richard, Earl Rivers, Minister and Plenipotentiary*. *James D'Arville, Esq;* *Resident at Genoa*. *Earl of Peterborough*, *Envoy to Vienna*. *Charles, Earl of Orrery*, *Envoy and Plenipotentiary, at the Hague and Brussels*, in the room of *Richard Hill, Esq;* who declined that Honour upon the Account of his ill State of Health, and had been appointed to succeed *Lieutenant General Cadogan* in that Service. P. 426. Dele *Baron Spanheim*, Deceased. *William Jeffreys, Esq;* *Resident at the Court of Sweden*. *Mr. John Loggan*, *Consul at Ostend, Newport, and Bruges*.

Foreign Ministers.

Page 426. Add *Don Ventura Zary*, *Ambassador Extraordinary from Morocco*.

SCOTCH PEERS, in the last and this Parliament.

Page 372.

<i>James Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton.</i>	}	<i>Ditto.</i>
<i>John Grahme, D. of Montross.</i>		<i>John Murray, Duke of Athol.</i>
<i>John Ker, Duke of Roxborough.</i>	}	<i>William Kern, Earl Marshal.</i>
<i>William Ker, Marquis of Lothian.</i>		<i>Anthony Montgomery, Earl of Eglington.</i>
<i>Will. Johnson, M. of Anzandal.</i>	}	<i>Ditto.</i>
<i>John Lindsay, E. of Crawford.</i>		<i>Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoul.</i>
<i>John Areskine, Earl of Mar.</i>	}	<i>Ditto.</i>
<i>Hugh Campbell, E. of Loudoun.</i>		<i>Ditto.</i>
<i>David Wymes, Earl of Wymes.</i>	}	<i>Alexander Hume, Earl of Hume.</i>
<i>David Lesley, Earl of Leven.</i>		<i>William Levingston, Earl of Kilsyth.</i>
<i>Dan. Cartegre, E. of Northesk.</i>	}	<i>Ditto.</i>
<i>Geo. Hamilton, E. of Orkney.</i>		<i>Ditto.</i>
<i>James Ogilvie, Earl of Seafield.</i>	}	<i>John Elphinston, Lord Balmareno.</i>
<i>Archibald Primrose, Earl of Roseberry.</i>		<i>Ditto.</i>
<i>David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow.</i>	}	<i>Walter Stuart, Lord Blantire.</i>
<i>Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ilay.</i>		<i>Ditto.</i>

Additions, Alterations, Corrections, &c.
A Compleat List of the Present House of Commons.
Refers to Page 426.

Bedfordshire, 4.

Right Hon. Lord Edw. Russel.
Sir William Gostwick, Bar.
Town of Bedford.
William Farrer, Esq;
John Cater, Esq;

Berks, 9.

Sir John Stonehouse, Bar.
Rt. Hon. Henry St. John, Esq;
Borough of New Windsor.
William Paul, Esq;
Richard Topham, Esq;
Borough of Reading.
Owen Buckingham, Esq;
John Dalby, Esq;
Borough of Wallingford.
Thomas Renda, Esq;
Simon Harcourt, Esq;
Borough of Abington.
James Jennings, Esq;

Bucks, 14.

Sir Edmund Denton, Bar.
Lord Fermannagh.
Town of Buckingham.
Sir Rich. Temple, Bar.
Cap. Tho. Chapman.
Borough of Chipping-Wicombe.
Charles Godfrey, Esq;
Sir Tho. Lee, Bar.
Borough of Ailesbury.
Simon Harcourt, Esq;
John Effington, Esq;
Agmondesham.
Fran. Duncomb, Esq;
Col. John Drake.
Borough of Wendover.
Henry Grey Nevil, Esq;
Sir Roger Hill, Kt.
Borough of Great-Marlow.
Sir James Etheredge, Kt.
James Chase, Esq; 2 double
George Brewer, Esq; 3 return.

Cambridgeshire, 6.

John Jenyns, Esq;
John Bromley, Esq;

University of Cambridge.

John Pask, L. L. D.
The Hon. Dixey Windsor, Esq;
Town of Cambridge.
John Hynde Cotton, Esq;
Samuel Shephard, Jun. Esq;

Cheshire, 4.

Sir George Warburton, Bar.
The H. Cha. Cholmondy, Esq;

City of Chester.

Sir Henry Bunbury, Bar.
Peter Shakerley, Esq;

Cornwall, 44.

Geo. Granville, Esq;
John Trevanion, Esq;
Launceston.
Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Hyde.
Fra. Scobel, Esq;
Borough of Lescard.
Will. Bridges, Esq;
Philip Rasleigh, Esq;
Borough of Lestwithiel.

Coll. John Hill.
Hugh Fortescue, Esq;
Borough of Truro.
Hugh Boscawen, Esq;
Henry Vincent, Esq;
Borough of Bodmin.
The Hon. Russel Roberts, Esq;
Fra. Roberts, Esq;

Borough of Helston.

John Evelyn, Esq;
Sidney Godolphin, Esq;
Borough of Saltash.
Sir Cholmley Dering, Bar.
Alexander Pendarves, Esq;
Borough of Camelford.
Bernard Granville, Esq;
Jasper Radcliffe, Esq;
Westlow.

Rt. Hon. Sir Cha. Hedges,
Arthur Manwaring, Esq;
Borough of Grampond.
James Craggs, Esq;
Hon. Thomas Cook, Esq;

Borough of Eastlow.

Sr Henry Seymour, Bar.

Tho. Smith, Esq;

Borough of Penryn.

Alexander Pendarves, Esq;

Sam. Trefusis, Esq;

Borough of Tregony.

Lord Viscount Ryallon.

Robinson, Esq;

Borough of Bossiney.

Henry Campion, Esq;

John Manley, Esq;

Borough of St. Ives.

John Praed, Esq;

John Hopkins, Esq;

Borough of Foy.

Rt. Hon. Henry Ld. Visc. Duplin.

Henry Vincent, Jun. Esq;

Borough of St. German.

Edw. Elliot, Esq;

John Knight, Esq;

Borough of St. Michael.

Rich. Bellasyfe, Esq;

Abraham Blackmoor, Esq;

Borough of Newport.

Sir Nicholas Morice, Bar.

Geo. Courtney, Esq;

Borough of St. Mawes.

Sir Richard Onslow, Bar.

John Antis, Esq;

Borough of Kellington.

Sir William Coryton, Bar.

Samuel Rolle, Esq;

Cumberland, 6.

James Lowther, Esq;

Gilfrid Lawson, Esq;

City of Carlisle.

Sir James Montague, Bar.

Thomas Stanwix, Esq;

Borough of Cockermouth.

James Stanhope, Esq;

Nich. Lechmere, Esq;

Derbyshire, 4.

Godfrey Clark, Esq;

John Curzon, Esq;

Town of Derby.

Sir Rich. Levings, Kt. & Bar.

John Harpur, Esq;

Devonshire, 26.

Sir William Pole, Bar.

John Rolle, Esq;

City of Exeter.

Sir Copleston Bamfield, Bar.

John Snell, Esq;

Borough of Totness.

Francis Gwyn, Esq;

Tho. Coullon, Esq;

Borough of Plymouth.

The Hon. Cha. Trelawny, Esq;

Sir George Byng, Kt.

Town of Oakehampton.

John Dibble, Esq;

Christ. Harris, Esq;

Borough of Barnstaple.

Rich. Ackland, Esq;

Nic. Hooper, Esq; Serj. at Law.

Borough of Plympton.

Richard Edgcombe, Esq;

Geo. Treby, Esq;

Borough of Honiton.

Sir William Drake, Kt. & Bar.

James Shepard, Esq;

Borough of Tavistock.

Sir John Cope, Jun. Kt.

James Bulteel, Esq;

Borough of Ashburton.

Roger Tuckfield, Esq;

Col. Richard Lloyd.

Borough of Clifton Dartmouth

Hardness.

Nath. Herne, Esq;

Fred. Herne, Esq;

Borough of Boralston.

Lawrence Carter, Esq;

Sir Peter King, Kt.

Borough of Tiverton.

Sir Edward Northey, Kt.

Tho. Worth, Esq;

Dorsetshire, 20.

Thomas Strangeways, Esq;

Tho. Chaffin, Esq;

Town of Poole.

Sir William Phippard, Kt.

Tho. Ridge, Esq;

*Borough of Dorchester.*Sir Nathaniel Napier, *Bar.*Benj. Gifford, *Esq;**Borough of Lime-Regis.*Hen. Henly, *Esq;*John Burridge, *Esq;**Borough of Weymouth.*The Hon. Maurice Ashley, *Esq;*Ant. Henley, *Esq;**Borough of Melcomb-Regis.*James Littleton, *Esq;*William Betts, *Esq;**Borough of Bridport.*Thomas Strangeways, *Jun. Esq;*Will. Coventry, *Esq;**Borough of Shafton, alias**Shaftsbury.*Edward Seymour, *Esq; dec.*Edw. Nicholas, *Esq;**Borough of Wareham.*Right Hon. Thomas Erle, *Esq;*George Pitt, *Esq;**Borough of Corfe-Castle.*John Bankes, *Esq;*Rich. Fownes, *Esq;***Durham, 4.**Will. Lambton, *Esq;*Sir Robert Eden, *Bar.**City of Durham.*Thomas Conyers, *Esq;*Sir Hen. Bellasis, *Bar.***Essex, 8.**Sir Rich. Child, *Bar.*Tho. Middleton, *Esq;**Borough of Colchester.*Sir Isaac Rebow, *Kt.*William Gore, *Esq;**Borough of Malden.*John Comins, *Esq;*Tho. Richmond, *Esq;**Borough of Harwich.*Kenrick Edisbury, *Esq;*Tho. Frankland, *Esq;***Gloucester, 8.**Matthew Ducie-Morton, *Esq;*John Berkley, *Esq;**City of Gloucester.*John Blanch, *Esq;*Tho. Webb, *Esq;**Borough of Cirencester.*Allen Bathurst, *Esq;*Charles Coxe, *Esq;**Borough of Tewkesbury.*Will. Bromley, *Esq;*Henry Ireton, *Esq;***Herefordshire, 8.**

James Lord Viscount Scudamore

John Brise of Westleton, *Esq;**City of Hereford.*The Hon. James Brydges, *Esq;*Thomas Foley, *Esq;**Borough of Leinster.*Edw. Bangham, *Esq;*Edw. Harley, *Esq;**Borough of Weobly.*John Birch, *Esq; Serj. at Law*

Col. Henry Cornwall.

Hertfordshire, 6.Ralph Freeman, *Jun. Esq;*Thomas Halsey, *Esq;**Borough of St. Albans.*John Gape, *Esq;*Will. Grimston, *Esq;**Borough of Hertford.*Charles Caesar, *Esq;*Rich. Gulston, *Esq;***Huntingdonshire, 4.**Sir John Cotton, *Bar.*John Pocklington, *Esq;**Borough of Huntingdon.*Edward Wortley, *alias Moun-**tague, Esq;*Francis Page, *Esq.***Kent, 10.**Sir Cholmly Deering, *Bar.*Percival Hart, *Esq;**City of Canterbury.*

Col. Henry Lee

John Hardels, *Esq;**City of Rochester.*

Coll. Will. Cage

Sir John Leake, *Kt.*

Borough of Maidstone.

Thomas Colepeper, *Bar.*

Robert Marham, *Bar.*

Borough of Queenborough.

Thomas King, *Esq.*

James Herbert, *Esq.*

Lancashire, 14.

The Hon. Charles Stanley, *Esq.*

Rich. Suttleworth, *Esq.*

Borough of Preston, in Amounderness.

Gen. Fleetwood, *Esq.*

Henry Houghton, *Bar.*

Borough of Lancaster.

Rob. Heytham, *Esq.*

Will. Heytham, *Esq.*

Borough of Newton.

Thomas Leigh of Lyme, *Esq.*

John Ward of Capethorn, *Esq.*

Borough of Wigan.

Roger Bradshaigh, *Bar.*

Gen. Bradshaigh, *Esq.*

Borough of Clithero.

Edw. Harvey, *Esq.*

Christ. Parker, *Esq.*

Borough of Liverpool.

Tho. Johnston, *Kt.*

John Cleveland, *Esq.*

Leicestershire, 4.

Henry Palmer, *Esq.*

Marquis of Granby, *now*

Duke of Rutland.

Town of Leicester.

George Beaumont, *Bar.*

James Winstanley, *Esq.*

Lincolnshire, 12.

Right Hon. Peregrine, *Lord*

Willoughby of Eresby.

Lewis Dymock, *Esq.*

City of Lincoln.

Rich. Grantham, *Esq.*

Tho. Lister, *Esq.*

Borough of Boston.

Peregrine Bertie, *Esq.*

Richard Wynn, *Esq.*

Borough of Great Grimsby.

Arthur Moore, *Esq.*

Robert Viner, *Esq.*

Town of Stamford.

The Hon. Charles Cecil, *Esq.*

The Hon. Charles Bertie, *Esq.*

Borough of Grantham.

Sir John Thorold, *Bar.*

Sir Will. Ellys, *Bar.*

Gloucester, 8.

Hon. James Bertie, *Esq.*

Hugh Smithson, *Esq.*

City of Westminster.

Tho. Cross, *Esq.*

Tho. Medicot, *Esq.*

City of London.

Sir William Withers, *Kt.*

Sir Richard Hoare, *Kt.*

Sir George Newland, *Kt.*

John Cats, *Esq.*

Monmouthshire, 3.

John Morgan, of Tredegar, *Esq.*

Right Hon. Thomas, *Lord*

Viscount Windsor.

Borough of Monmouth.

Clayton Milborn, *Esq.*

Norfolk, 12.

Sir John Woodhouse, *Bar.*

Sir Ja. Ashly, *Bar.*

City of Norwich.

Robert Bean, *Esq.*

Rich. Barney, *Esq.*

Town of Lynn-Regis.

Sir Charles Turner, *Kt.*

Rob. Walpole, *Esq.*

Town of Great Yarmouth.

Geo. England, *Esq.*

Rich. Ferrier, *Esq.*

Borough of Thetford.

Sir Edmond Bacon, *Bar.*

Dudley North, *Esq.*

Borough of Caistering.

Hon. William Fielding, *Esq.*

Horatio Walpole, *Esq.*

Northamptonshire, 9.

Sir Justinian Isham, *Bar.*

Tho. Cartwright, *Esq.*

City of Peterborough.

John Fitz Williams, *Esq.*

Charles Parker, *Esq.*

Town

Town of Northampton.

*The Hon. Geo. Mountagu, Esq;**William Wicks, Esq;*

Town of Brackley.

*John Burgh, Esq;**Hon. Will. Egerton, Esq;*

Borough of Higham-Ferrars.

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Commons of Great-Britain,
558.

TREASURY.

Page 442. Instead of *Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treasurer*, insert *John, Earl Pawlet, Robert Harley, and Henry Paget, Esqs; Sir Thomas Mansell, Bar; and Robert Benson, Esq;* Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Instead of *John Smith, Robert Harley, Esq; Chancellor, &c.* Instead of *Sir Nicholas Steward, deceased*, Sir *William Ashburnham, Chamberlain*. Instead of *Mr. Low*, Sir *Simeon Steward, Bar; Deputy Chamberlain*.

Page 443. Second Teller. Instead of *James Vernon, Esq;* *Smyth, Esq;* Third Teller. Instead of *Francis Robartes, Esq;* *Hon. Russel Robartes, Esq.*

Governors in America.

Page 459. *Barbadoes*. Instead of *Mitford Crow, Robert Lusher, Esq;*

South Carolina. Dele *Col. Edward Tynz, Esq;* deceased, and insert *Charles Craven, Esq;*

Monserat. *John Pearne, Esq;* Lieut. Governor.

LAW.

Page 464. Instead of *William, Lord Cowper, Lord Chancellor* Sir *Simon Harcourt, Kt. Lord Keeper*.

Page *ibid*. Instead of *Sir Richard Halford, Kt. Master in Chancery*, put in *Fleetwood Dormer, Esq.*

A List of Officers under the Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal of Great-Britain. Referring to P. 464.

Secretary of the Petitions,	<i>Christopher Appleby, Esq;</i>
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First Gentleman of the Chamber,	<i>Edward Dupper, aforesaid.</i>
Second Gent. of the Chamber, and Train-Bearer,	<i>Mr. Hurst.</i>
Secretary of the Appeals,	<i>Mr. Bland.</i>
Usher of the Hall,	<i>Mr. Serjeant.</i>

UNIVERSITIES.

Page 471. *Christ-Church*. Instead of *Doctor Aldridge, deceased*, Doctor *Aitterbury, Dean*.

Page 475. Dele *Mr. Whiston*.

Page 480. Royal Society, removed from *Gresham College Fleetstreet*.

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FINIS.

THE
Present State
OF
SCOTLAND,
NOW
North Britain.

PART II.

The Second Edition.

CONTAINING,

An Account of the Country in general ; of each County in Particular, with the Families of chief note, of the Western and Northern Isles ; of the Product of the Nation for Trade, especially Fish ; of their Export and Import ; of the nature of the Climate, Soil, Fountains, Rivers,

Lakes and Seas ; of the Customs of the ancient and modern Inhabitants ; of the Antiquity, Independency, Government, Civil, Military and Ecclesiastical ; Members of Parliament, Officers of State, Privy-Counsellors, Judges, Military Officers, and standing Forces of the Nation.

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THE PREFACE.

THere having been no State of Scotland tolerably well done hitherto, it cannot be suppos'd that this should be Perfect, especially considering the narrowness of Bounds and Time allow'd for the Work. However, the best Scots Authors on the Subject have been made use of, and the Lists of Parliament-Men, Privy-Councillors, &c. were had from the proper Offices. There was a necessity of leaving out many things, and of contracting others, to make room for what is most Material, especially relating to Natural History and Subjects of Trade; which, tho' they may seem inconsiderable to some, will be valued by such as understand those Masters, and are proper for a Work of this nature.

If Families of Antiquity or Note, or any thing else considerable, be omitted in the Description of the Counties, it is no design of the Author, the best help he had of that sort was the Description of Scotland in Bleaus Atlas; which, tho' the most Exact that has yet appear'd, is known to be defective in several Counties, occasion'd by the loss of part of the Collecti-

The Preface.

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THE PRESENT
STATE
OF
SCOTLAND
NOW
North Britain

PART II.

CHAP. I.

Containing a brief Description of the Country in general.

SCOTLAND, the Northern Part of Great Britain, is bounded on the South by England, from which it is divided thus: By the River Tweed on the East Border; by Cheviot Hills in the middle Marches; and by the Rivers Esk and Solway on the Western Border. On the North, it is bounded by the Deucalidon Sea; on the West by the Irish Sea, and on the East by the German Ocean. Authors vary as to the Extent of this Country. Polydore Virgil makes it 480 Miles in length, wherein he agrees with all the ancient Authors, who, with Caesar, make the Isle of Great Britain 800 Miles, considering that Geographers make England 320. But we take Sir Robert Sibbald's Account to be the most exact, who, in his *Prodromus to the Natural History of Scotland*,

Scotland, Part 1. Book 1. Cap. 2. says, from the *Mule of Gallaway* to *Dunsby-Head* in *Caithness*, it is 380 English Miles in length; and from *Ardermouth-Head*, near the *Isle of Mull*, to *Buchanness*, it is a 190 English Miles in breadth, and is so frequently cut by Inlets of the Sea, that there's scarce a House in the Kingdom above 60 Miles distant from it. But in order to make good *Cesar's* Computation as to the length of the Island we must reckon from the most Southerly part of the Border of *Scotland*, to the most Northerly parts of the *Isles of Schetland* which, by *Mr. Blair's* Map, is above 520 Miles, including the Seas betwixt *Orkney*, *Schetland*, and the Continent or main Land of the Island, which makes *Great Britain* 900 Miles in length.

Besides the Main Land, whose Extent we have accounted for, there are above 300 Islands, some of them very considerable, belonging to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which are distinguish'd into three Classes; the Western Islands called *Hebrides* or *Æbuda* by Latin Authors; the *Orkney* Islands called *Orcades* and the *Schetland* Isles called *Heiblandica*, besides other Islands which lie in the Firth of *Edinburgh*. Those three Classes of Islands, do in a manner encircle the Kingdom; but we refer the particular Description of them to its proper place.

The Air of the Country in general is wholesome, and the colder than that of *England*, yet, for the most part, cleared being purified by more frequent and stronger Winds. This contributes much to the Health of the Inhabitants, many of whom live to a great Age; and not a little to the Clearness of their Understandings, the People, especially those of Education, being of sharp Wits, good Judgments, and a brisk Temper, in which they resemble the *French* more than could be expected from their Northerly Situation. Their longest Day is commonly reckon'd about Eighteen Hours Two Minutes, and their shortest Nights about Five Hours and Forty Five Minutes in the Continent; but in the *Isle of Skye*, about the Summer Solstice the Night is not above an hour and a half; and in *Orkney*, about June, one may see to read all Night. *Sir Robert Sibbald* in that same Cap. of his *Prolegomena* says, they have Nineteen Hours Day in *Orkney*, and from the Mountain of *Huy*, one of those Islands, about the Summer Solstice, the very Body of the Sun is seen all Night above the Horizon, as it were a little obscur'd with a Cloud, from half an hour past Eleven at Night, till half an hour past one in the Morning. The Winter is longer in *Scotland*, and more subject to Storms of Snow and hard Frosts, than in *England*; but the Air is clearer, and not so much infested with stinking Fogs.

The Soil, tho' not generally so fruitful as that of *England*, produces all things necessary for Human Life; and not only enough for its Inhabitants, but sufficient for Export, to exchange for such Foreign Commodities as they want, and to bring home considerable Sums. Tho' the Country for most part be Mountainous

Cap. II Scotland, now North Britain.

ginnous, and full of Heaths, yet it has many large and fruitful Valleys, abounding with Corn and Grass, and more of the latter they might have, were the Tenants incourag'd by long Leases to inclose as in *England*; and had they any Vent for their Cattle when fatted, as its probable they may now have upon the Union. In a word, the Country produces all sorts of Grain that are found in *England*; and contrary to what some Authors have said, in several Counties they have great store of good Wheat, not only for their own Consumption, but for Exportation; and they have store of Beer, which they distinguish from Barley, and of this Beer they make good Bread and Ale, and it is as proper as *French* Barley for Broath, &c. The most general Grain of the Country is Oats, which exceeds those of *England*, and grow in the Highlands, and other Mountainous Countries, where other sorts of Corn will not grow so well, and of this they make good Bread and Drink, and other wholesome and palatable Food, not only to Natives, but to Strangers also when us'd to it.

Most of the Fruits that grow in *England* are also found in *Scotland*, and in those Countries were they delight in Orchards and Gardens, their Fruit-Trees succeed well; but tho' they have very good Apples, they have none comparable to the *English* Pippin; nor is their Climate so proper for Grapes and some sorts of Wall-Fruit, yet those who are able and willing to be at the Expence, may have very good of both; and the Soil is productive of good Herbs and Roots for Food and Physick.

They have the same sorts of Timber as in *England*, and exceed it much in Forrests of Fir, especially in the *North* and *Highlands*, where their Woods affords Masts for the greatest Men of War, tho' in some Places hard to come at, because of the Rocks and Mountains; but Art and Industry would soon overcome those Difficulties were there Incouragement for it.

In most places of the *Lowlands*, especially on this side *Forth*, the Country is but ill stor'd with Timber, occasion'd partly by the long Wars betwixt the Two Nations, during which it was cut down and destroy'd, as well as in the *Northern* Provinces of *England*; but that this does not proceed from any Defect of the Soil, is evident from the handsome Plantations about many Gentlemens Seats, and other Places where the Woods have been look'd after with tollerable Care; so that upon moderate Encouragement for Tenants to plant and inclose, this part of the Kingdom might be as well provided with Fruit-trees and Timber for Ornament, Building and Fuel, as any part of the Island.

For Fuel, many parts of the Country are well provided of Coal, better for Chambers than that of *England*, tho' not generally so good for the Forge, yet sufficient for their own use that way, as also to boil their Salt; and of this Coal they export great Quantities to other Countries.

The Present STATE of 2 Part II

In the North and Highlands, they have store of Timber for Fuel, and in other places they have Turf, Peat, Heath, Broom and Furzes; but in some Corn Countries, where most of the Land is plough'd up, they burn much Straw, with which they bake their Oat-Cakes well, and with the greatest Expedition that Bread is perhaps prepar'd in any part of the known World.

The Country in general abounds with Flocks of Sheep, and Black Cattle, except in Corn Countries, where they seldom keep any more of the latter than are necessary for Cultivation, and other domestick Uses. But it's observable that such as are bred in those Countries, are much larger than those bred in the other Parts of the Country, and equal in size to those of most Places in England; yet in general thro' the Country, their White and Black Cattle are much smaller than those of England, but of a more delicious taste. They export Salt Beef and Pork from the Northern Parts of the Country; and from thence and Highlands, they bring annually great Herds of their small Black Cattle into the Lowlands and England, where they sell them, and being fatted, are extraordinary good Meat.

In the Highlands and Isles they have abundance of Deer, but there are few in the Lowlands, except in Galloway, and the Parks of some Persons of Quality. The Hides of their Black Cattle being generally small, are not so fit for strong Shoes, Boots and Coach-Harness, &c. as those of England, but are proper enough for other uses; and in the Lowlands, where they have Cattle of a larger size, their Hides might with Industry and Incouragement be improv'd well enough to serve for their own Domestick Use as well as for Export.

In the Highlands, North and West, and in Galloway, they breed great number of Horses, small indeed, but capable of great Fatigue, and more proper for the Saddle, and other Uses in those Countries, than Horses of a larger size, because more hardy, and living well upon what would starve great Horses; but in the Lowlands, they are capable of breeding and maintaining Horses fit for Coach, War and Carriage.

They make great Profit of the Skins and Wooll of their Sheep, by exporting them in kind and manufactur'd before the Union. Their Wooll in some places, especially in Galloway, Tvedale, and some of the Isles, is very good for Stuffs, Serges, Fingrams, Shalloons, Stockings and Gloath; and in making of which they have improv'd much of late. Their Wooll affords them not only Cloth and Stuffs for their Home Consumption but for Export, especially a coarser sort, of which they vend considerable Quantities in the Northern Parts of Europe; but their greatest Trade for that, and their other Commodities has for many Years been with the United Netherlands, where they have a Conservator, who serves both for a Consul and Envoy, to take care of the Affairs of their Trade, being part of the Antient Priviledges they enjoy'd by Treaties with the Duke

of Burgundy and others, when Sovereigns of the *Netherlands*. From this Trade the Town of *Rossterdam* has acquir'd considerable Wealth, in consideration of which the *Scots* have been always well esteem'd in those Provinces, and the States allow them Churches and Maintenance for their Ministers.

The Country produces great Quantities of Hemp and Flax, of which they make store of Linnen, coarse and fine, Holland, Camrick, Muslins, Callicoes, Dornick, Damask, &c. for their own Use and for Export, their Women being very dextrous and industrious at making those Things; and it must be own'd to the Reputation of the Country, whatever unmannerly Writers have said to the contrary, that many of their Women, and those of Note too, do very well answer *Solomon's* Character of a good Hufwife, *That they seek Woell and Flax, and work willingly with their Hands; they rise while it is yet Night, give Meat to their Household, and a Portion to their Maidens; they lay their Hands to the Spindle, and hold the Diskaff; they perceive their Merchandize is good, and their Candle goes not out by Night; they make themselves Coverings of Tapestry, and their husbands are known in the Gates when they sit among the Nobles of the Land; they make fine Linnen, and sell it, and deliver Girdles unto the Merchant; they look well to the Ways of their Household, and eat not the Bread of Idleness.* Those that know the Country, need no Arguments to convince them that there's no Hyperbole in this, since many of their greatest Ladies take care to have most of their Linnen and Woollen for ordinary Uses, and many times for their own and their Husbands Wearing, made in their own Houses.

In this place it's proper to mention their Plaids, a Manufacture wherein they exceed all Nations, both as to Colour and Fineness. They have of late been pretty much fancy'd in England, and are very ornamental as well as durable for Beds, Hangings, Window-Curtains, and Night-Gowns for Men and Women; so that Attempts have been made in England to resemble them, at *Norwich* and elsewhere, but they fall much short both in Colour, Fineness and Workmanship, as is evident at first sight. A good Improvement may be made of this Manufacture for domestick Use and Export, now that the Prohibition is remov'd by the Union. The stronger sort of those Plaids is the usual Cloathing for their Men in the Highlands, where they never alter the form of their Habit, which, to other People, seems uncouth, because not us'd elsewhere; yet it must be own'd, that as they are us'd by those of the better sort in the Highlands, they make a manly as well as a decent Habit, resembling much that of the ancient *Goths*, when they overrun Europe; and it's very probable, that were they introduc'd into Africa, where the *Moors*, &c. wear such a loose sort of a Habit, tho' nothing so neat and manly, they might prove a very good Commodity to the Merchant; and the fine Plaids,

such as are wore ordinarily by Women in *Scotland*, when they go abroad, might be proper for those in the warmest Climates, being, not only light, but pleasing to the Eye, by their neat Stripes and various Colours.

For variety and plenty of Fish, Eggs, and Fowl, *Scotland* exceeds any Country in *Europe*, affording not only Food and Feathers to the Inhabitants, but an inexhaustible Fund for Exportation; and since it's known that the *Dutch* have rais'd themselves to much of their present Grandeur by fishing in the *Scots* Seas, it will be an unaccountable Neglect, if upon the Union, that Fishery be not improv'd to the general Advantage of the Island, so as to enable us to out-do all the World in Fishing.

For Mines, they have those of Gold, Silver, Brass, Copper, and Lead white and black, as good as any in *Britain*; they abound also with Quarries of Free-Stone for Building, Slates of a Gray Colour, ordinarily made use of for covering Houses, and those of a Blue Colour, which they call Skelley, and are made use of for covering the Houses of People of Quality, and those of the richer sort in Towns and elsewhere: They have also Quarries, nay, Mountains of Marble, some white, with Veins of several Colours, and some Green, with Veins of Red and other Colours, and they have fine Greek Stone, Calm-stone and Limestone.

They have also Agat, fine blue Amethysts, and many small Stones, about their Rivers, which being cut and polish'd, resemble Diamonds. They have likewise Pearl and Coal, and Amber-greece is sometimes found on their Coasts.

For the Conveniency of Trade and Fishing, there are so many Inlets of the Sea, as mention'd before, that there's scarce any part of it above 60 Miles distant from some Bay, Creek or Arm of the Sea, which afford many Harbours, and several of them very good, capable of Men of War, and other Ships of the greatest Burthen.

The principal Rivers of *Scotland* are *Forth*, *Tay*, *Clyde*, *Spey*, *Nith*, *Dee*, *Don*, *Nesse* and *Tweed*. The most convenient for Trade are *Forth* and *Clyde*, which, by a Canal, near the Place where the *Romans* formerly built their Wall of about 30 Miles long, to defend their Province from the *Scots* and *Picts*, might be joyn'd, and open a Communication betwixt the East and West Seas, to the great Advancement of the Commerce of the whole Island; some who have view'd the Country say it's practicable, and it has been pretty much talk'd of since the Treaty of Union.

Having thus given a brief Description of the Country, we shall next consider more particularly what Materials it affords for Trade; which, by due Improvement, may very much enlarge the Wealth as well as the Strength of the United Kingdom.

C H A P. II.

Containing a more particular Account of Scotland's Pro-
duct for Trade.

WE shall begin with their Fish, and first with Whales which are very numerous about their Islands, and especially that called *Lewis*, where *Buchanan* says the Priests have sometimes had 20 to their Share for Tithes. They frequent the Herring-Bays on the East-side of that Island, where the People take them after this manner: They assemble a great number of Boats, and chase the Whales up into the Bays till they wound one of them mortally, upon which, running ashore, the rest follow the Tract of its Blood, and running also near the Shoar, many of them are killed. Mr. *Martin*, in his Description of the Western Isles, says, that about seven or eight Years ago, there were fifty young Whales killed there in this manner, and most of them eaten by the common People, who say they are very nourishing Food, and make those who eat them plump and fat in a very little time; they call it Sea Pork, and say the bigger Whales are more purging than the lesser, but not so good Food. There is one sort of them remarkable for their Greatness, which they call the *Gallan Whale*, because they are seen no where but near a Promontory of that Island so called. One of them about eighteen Years ago overturn'd a Fisher-Boat, and devour'd three of the Men immediately. The Advantage which might be made of this Whale-Fishing by the Oil, Bone, &c. is obvious, and might be managed with much more Ease, and less Expence than the Whale-fishing in *Green-Land*.

Abundance of big Whales frequent the Coast of the Island *Fladda*, near the Isle of *Skye*; and some Years ago, Mr. *Martin* says, 160 little Whales run themselves ashore in the Isle of *Tirey*, near *I-Colm-Kill*, which were all eaten by the Natives, who at that time labour'd under Scarcity of Provisions. Whales do likewise frequent the Coasts of the *Orkney* Islands, where 114 run ashore in 1691. at one time. It is better boild than roasted, to be eat with Vinegar, Wine, Parsly, Hyssop, Savory, Fennel, Organy, Anet, Onions, Leeks and Pepper; the Fat is good against the Itch. The Liver smells like Violets, tastes pleasantly, and is very nourishing being salted.

Seals are taken in great Numbers on the Coast of the Island *Norviff*, where 320 have been killed at one time. They abound also in *Orkney*. The Fisher-men surprize them on the Shoar, knock them down with long Staves, sometimes shoot them,

them, and sometimes take them with Nets; the Natives salt them with the Ashes of Sea-Ware, and say they are good Food but astringent, and [the] Blyth and Flesh of the young ones is good against Diseases of the Breast. Those of Note in the Isle eat them sometimes under the Notion of Hams; the Husbandmen make Ropes of their Skins cut into Thongs, and the use of them for a handsome Covering to Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. is very well known, besides the Profit that may be made of their Oil. The Natives make use of their Flesh and Liver against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysenteria*, and they wear Girdles of their Skins against the *Sciatica* and *Chincough*.

Herrings abound on all the Coasts of the Kingdom, but especially in the Western Isles, which are reckon'd the best and fattest, tho' not so large as those taken on the Eastern and Northern Coasts. The Scots Herring-fishing is accounted the best in the World, and the Dutch have got a great part of their Wealth by it. The Herrings come to the Coast of the Isle in April, May and June, and continue in some places till January.

A Fishery was attempted in the Isles by King Charles I. in Conjunction with some Merchants, and a Magazine was erected for that Use in *Hermetra*, one of the *Harris* Islands, and another in the Isle of *Vacksay*, but the unhappy Civil War coming on, it was not prosecuted. It was renew'd by King Charles II. and succeeded well for a time; the Fish they caught were accounted the best of their kind in Europe, and yielded a Price accordingly; but the King withdrawing his Money afterwards to supply his pressing Occasions, the Merchants were displeas'd at it, and differing among themselves did also withdraw theirs, which ruin'd the Design.

Some Dutch Families settled in the Village of *Stornway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, soon after that Prince's Restoration, and so much improv'd the Inhabitants in the Fishing-Trade, during the small time of their Abode there, that they still exceed all those of the Neighbouring Isles and Continent; they brought the Natives a great deal of Money likewise for their Sea and Land Fowl; but King Charles II. being prevail'd on to send away the Dutch, it was a great loss to the Country.

Herrings are sometimes bought in the Isles for 6 s. per Barrel, and when cur'd and sent abroad, yield from 25 to 40 s. per Barrel, and sometimes 30000 Barrels of White Herring have been exported to France from *Glyde*, in a Season, besides what were exported from *Dunbar*, and other Ports of the Kingdom to *London* and other Nations, which may serve as a Specimen of the new capacity of the Islands, of Improvement, especially considering the Situation of these Isles, West of Scotland and the Isles, from whence they may be a Month sooner at Market with them than from any part of England or Holland, which with the Advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and

sooner than the Dutch can possibly do, considering how far they have to sail backward and forward, what Risks they run in Sea, and what Numbers of Tenders they are oblig'd to send on and again betwixt their own Country, and their Doggers with Provisions, Salt, &c. they might soon be out-done in that profitable Trade by the Inhabitants of Great-Britain, who may lie aboard at Night, and land their Fish as soon as caught, without any Danger from Tempests or Enemies, many of those Bays where the Herring abound, being very safe for Ships to ride in.

The most remarkable Places for Herring-fishing are *Brassas* Sound in *Shetland*, the Coasts and Bays of the *Orkney* Islands, *Lockbroun* in *Ross*, the Coasts and Bays of *Lewis*, *Harries* and *Skye*, and the lesser Isles adjacent to each. From *Lochnaddy* in *Harrie* particularly, 400 Vessels have been loaden with Herring in a Season, and the Harbour is large and capable of Ships of the greatest Burthen, and in the Bays of *Altvig*, one of the Isles adjacent to *Skye*, the Shoals of Herring are so thick, that many times they entangle the Boats. The Isles of *Mull*, *Ila*, *Jurab*, and others about the Coasts of *Argile*, *Lochfin* in *Argyle*, the Isles of *Avran*, *Boot*, &c. in *Clide*, the River *Forth* on both sides the Coast, especially towards *Dumbar*, where the Herrings are very large and numerous. The Situation of the Islands is very convenient for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Hamburg* and *Holland*, and the more westerly, where the best Herring abound most, are within a Week or ten Days Sail of *France* and *Spain*, with a fair Wind; for they fall immediately into the Atlantick Ocean, without being expos'd to the Dangers or cross Winds of the *Irish* or *British* Channel, and by Consequence lie also more commodiously than any part of *Great-Britain* for a Trade to the *Streights*, and *East* or *West-Indies*, without so much Danger of Capture by Enemies in case of a War.

To this may be added, That the Islanders are very numerous, being computed at 40000 Men, and many of them without Employment, so that from thence, and the Neighbouring Continent, there are Men enough to be had cheaper than any where else, and most of the Islanders know very well how to handle the Oar, endure fatigue, and live hardily. Many of them live to a great Age. *Buchanan's* Account of one *Lawrence* in *Orkney* is well known; he married when 100 Years of Age, and liv'd 40 Years after, and went out a fishing to the last in the Sea, and died rather of old Age than any Infirmity. *Dr. Wallace*, in his Description of *Orkney*, mentions one, who not long ago, liv'd 80 Years with one Wife; and another, who had a Son at 100, and liv'd after till he saw Grand-Children by him; and in 1683, a Woman was brought to Bed of a Child in the 63d Year of her Age, as was attested by the Minister and Elders. *Mr. Martin* says, he knew several in the Isle of *Harrie*

of 90 Years of Age; and one *Donald Ray*, in the Isle of *Erna* died in his 100th Year, being very brisk, and able to manage his Affairs, till within two Years before his Death. The Lady *Macleod*, in the Isle of *Skye*, liv'd to 103, had then a comely Head of Hair and good Teeth, and enjoy'd a perfect Understanding till the Week she died. In the Isle of *Jurrah*, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, he says one *Gillouir Maccrain*, who died above 50 Years ago, liv'd 180 Years, as he was inform'd by several that knew him. A Man very lately in *Southbray* was 130, and yet perfect in his Understanding. One *Baylis Campbell* liv'd in *Jurrah* to 106. And about 6 Years ago a Woman, in the Isle of *Scorba*, liv'd 140; and one *Tairville* liv'd to 180 in *Schotland*. This Longevity he ascribes to the Healthfulness of the Climate, and their temperate way of living which is very good Incouragement for others to adventure Stocks and Factories for Improvement of Trade there, especially considering the Simplicity of the Peoples Manners, and their innate Respect and Kindness to Strangers.

In a word, the Number, Safety and Commodiousness of the Bays and Harbours in those Islands, and the Multitude of Fish in all of them, look as if Nature had design'd them for promoting a Fishing-Trade; and the Soil being generally better than in the Neighbouring Continent, many of them are productive of all sorts of Grain, and fit for Orchards and Gardens, and were the Inhabitants better instructed in Fishing, Manuring and Planting, these Islands are capable of maintaining ten times the present Number of Inhabitants; and have very good Quarries, some of them Marble too, fit for Building, for which they might be sufficiently furnish'd with Timber from the Neighbouring Continent till they might have it of their own Growth. They abound also with Black Cattel, Sheep, Fowl, Deer, Eggs, Shell-fish of all sorts, in such Quantities, as are not only sufficient to maintain ten times the Number of the present Inhabitants, but to raise a large Fund of Trade for Exportation. They have also fresh Water Lakes and Rivers with Salmon, Trouts, Eels, Perch, Pikes, &c. In the Isle of *Skye* particularly, there are Thirty Rivers which afford Salmon.

This brings us in the next place to the *Salmon Fishing of Scotland*, which are found in most of their Rivers, but the greatest Store is in the North, in the Rivers *Dee* and *Don*, at *Aberdeen*, remarkable for its noble Salmon-fishing, from whence they export great Quantities to *Holland* and *France* in time of Peace; and might with Red-Herring make a very advantageous Trade to the *Streights*. Their Salmon are accounted the best in *Europe*; and tho' their Barrel be a Third less than that of *Berwick*, yet they have yielded Ten Livres more per Barrel in *France*, partly because of their Goodness, and partly because better cur'd, wherein the Magistrates and Town-Council of *Aberdeen* take a very particular Care. Salmon abound not only in the Navigable Rivers of *Scotland*, but in those which are lesser, in most parts

parts of the Kingdom; and they valu'd them so much formerly, that in several of their old Acts of Parliament, they forbade selling them to *England*, except for Gold. *Glyde* abounds with Salmon, for which the Town of *Renfrew* has been famous; and Bishop *Lesly*, in his Description of *Scotland*, says, they us'd in his Time to employ 60 Vessels in Fishing most of Spring and Summer; but it's much short of *Aberdeen*, where that same Author says, the Rivers *Dee* and *Don* exceed all those of the Kingdom for Number and Goodness of Salmon, for which he assigns this Reason, That they delight in clear Streams, which occasions our Rivers in *Scotland* to abound more with Salmon than those of other Countries where the Rivers are more muddy. It's also observable, that the Salmon Fishing in the West of *Scotland* is decay'd, since the People us'd to steep their Flax in the Rivers, for want of putting the Laws against such Practices in due Execution; and likewise those made against killing any Salmon during the time of their Breeding, from *September* to *December*, the Penalties of which are very severe. The other Places most remarkable for Salmon-Fishing in *Scotland*, are in the *Dover*n at *Bamsf*, the Rivers *Nesse*, *Nairn*, *Findorn*, *Loffey* and *Spey* in *Murray*; the latter abounds with Salmon for 60 Miles together. *Lochlomond* in *Lennox* is remarkable for Salmon of an excellent Taste, *Lochou* in *Argile* the like; and there's good Salmon-Fishing in the Rivers *Louth* and *Speynie* in *Lochaber*, in the Bay of *Cromarty*, near *Dingwall* Castle, and in the River *Tweed*, and other lesser Rivers in the bordering Counties. They have marl'd or speckled Salmon in *Harris*, *Northbust* and *Benbecula*.

We come next to their Cod-Fishing, of which and Ling they have great Plenty on most of their Coasts, but especially in the North and Isles, where they are bought dry'd for 1 d. or 2 d. per piece, and in the Isles cheaper, and the larger sort sold again frequently in *England* and elsewhere, from 1 s. 4 d. to 2 s. 6 d. per piece. The Season for this Fishing is after that of the Herring, and in the Country of *Fife* alone, 500 Vessels have been employ'd annually in this and Herring-Fishing; and their Cod and Ling being cur'd with their own Salt; they commonly exported them to *Holland* and *Hamburg*, to the *Baltick*, *England*, *France*, *Spain* and *Portugal*; but since the *Dutch* and *Hamburgers* have applied themselves to fish Cod and Ling in the *Scots* Seas, and to buy up what they could from the *Scots*, as they did likewise their Salt to cure them, the Country has lost much of the Benefit of that Trade. Mr. *Spruel*, an Eminent *Scots* Merchant, who laid an Account of the Product of the Kingdom for Trade before their Parliament some years ago, says, he was inform'd by a *Tarmouth* Man who us'd to buy those Fish and Salt on the *Scots* Coast, that he has sometimes got 4000 cur'd Fish in a Voyage, at 1 d. or 2 d. per piece, and retail'd them again from 1 s. 4 d. to 2 s. 6 d. a piece, which shews the

the vast Advantage might be made of this Trade, since the *Scots* Cod are reckon'd as good or better than those of *Newfoundland*. And what contributes much to the Cheapness of this and the Herring-Fishing in *Scotland* is, that they are catch'd with fewer Hands and Vessels, of far less Expence than *Dutch*ers, which must be well Mann'd and strong, because oblig'd to lye out at Sea; whereas the *Scots* catch those Fish in their own Creeks, Bays and Harbours, where few Hands and open Vessels are for the most part sufficient, because they are seldom expos'd to any Danger by Storm, being always near the Shore, and laid up at Nights.

The principal Parts for great Cod are round the Isles of *Seotland* and *Bara-head*. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, *Bremers* and others, come usually to *Brassa's-Sound* in *Seotland* about the middle of *May* to fish for Herring, Cod and Ling. There have been upward of Two Thousand Busses there in a Summer, and they generally go away in *August* or *September*. When they arrive they set up Shops in several parts of the Island, and buy Linen, Beer, Brandy, Bread and other Things, with the Inhabitants, for Fish and fresh Provisions, and when the Natives demand Money for their Commodities they readily pay them; by this means *Lerwick*, which about Thirty years ago consisted only of about Three Families, is now increas'd above Three Hundred, which may serve as a Specimen, how much that Fishery and Country may be improv'd, if the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* once come to manage it with joint Stocks. They have abundance of Fish on that Coast call'd Tusk, as big as Ling, which are commonly sold at 15 or 16 *per* Hundred; they are better fresh than salted. The Inhabitants, observe, that the further North the Fish are the larger. Other remarkable Places for Cod-Fishing are, *Loch-Carlony* in the Isle of *Lewis*, where the Fishermen are frequently interrupted by Whales; but it is a commodious Harbour, capable of Ships of the greatest Burden. All the Coasts about the Isle of *Lewis* abound with Cod and Ling of a very large size, as do *Loch-tarbat*, *Loch-maddy*, and *Loch-eport*, in the Isle of *Harris*; the Coast of *Barry Isle*, the Isle of *Sandreray*, the Isle of *S. Kilda* or *Hirt*, where they are very large; the Isle of *Skie*, *S. Brettil* near *Skie*, the Isle of *Arran*, the Isle of *Islays*, the Isle of *Coll*, and the Isle of *Cannay*.

The Fish already mention'd being such as make the principal Fund of Trade for Exportation, we come next to others which serve chiefly for Home Consumption, several of which are all capable of being cur'd and exported, and might yield considerable Profit, particularly a Fish call'd Haddocks, which eat very well, fresh or salted; those call'd *Findon* Haddocks, which are bound at *Aberdeen*, being dry'd, eat with a marrowy Taste, and are much admired by Strangers; good Haddocks of other sorts are to be had on most of the Coasts round the Kingdom. The

have also Sturgeon, abundance of Turbot, Skate, or Thorny-back, Grey-lord, in Size and Shape like a Salmon, Mackrel, Keeling, Whittings, Sea-Urchin, Cat-fish and Cockpadle, small Cod, Lyths, Spirlings, Soles, Flukes and others, and Garvie Fishes, so called because taken chiefly near *Inchgarry*, in the River *Forth*, equal almost to Anchovies; Eels in abundance in their Lakes and Rivers, the largest of which are salted in some parts of the Country, from whence the People make considerable Profit. Among Fish we may also reckon Otters, because they are Amphibious Creatures, and are numerous in the Isles, both West and North; the Use of their Skins for Muffs, &c. is well known; it's also wore next the Skin for the Pally; the Blood mix'd with Vinegar helps Swellings in the Sinews; the Liver dry'd helps the Bloody-flux; and the Testicles are made use of against the Epilepsy and fits of the Mother. For Shell-fish of all sorts, especially in the Western Islands, their Number is incredible, such as Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters in some places, particularly in *Orkney*, so large, that they must be cut in Three or Four pieces before they can be eat, Cockles, Muscles, Limpets, Wilks, Clams, and Spouts, which are cast up by the Tide in such Numbers in the Isles, as the People are not able to consume them: At the *Kyle of Scalpa*, in the Isle of *Sky*, a Spring-Tide commonly leaves 15 or 20 Horse Load of Oysters on the Sands, and in like manner those Tides throw up vast Quantities of Muscles on that Coast.

Of Pearl, Ambergrease, Coral, Agat, and other valuable Stones.

Pearl being the Product of Fish, it is proper to discourse of the *Scotts* Pearl here. Mr. *Spruel*, the Merchant abovemention'd, who understands the Pearl Trade best of any Man in that Kingdom, having dealt in it above 40 years, says, he has sometimes given 100 Rix-dollars, which is near 25 *l.* for one *Scotts* Pearl, and that he had *Scotts* Pearl as fine, clear and more transparent, than any Oriental Pearl; tho' the latter be more easily match'd, because they are all of a Yellow Water, yet Foreigners he says covet *Scotts* Pearl. The more Wrinkles there is in a Pearl Shell, the more sign he says it is of the Age and Goodness of a Pearl, for the smooth Shells are young and barren, therefore he propos'd that a Law should be made to forbid the fishing of young Pearl, for the longer they stay in the Water the more valuable they are; so that he would have no Shells taken up less than Four Inches in Length, or Two or Three in Breadth, and that none should be allow'd to offer any Pearl to be sold that weighs less than Five Grains, which is as reasonable as Laws to prevent the taking of the young Fry of Salmon, since Pearl are of much more Value. And that they might have time to grow and increase, he proposes that Pearl-Fishing should be forbid, except once in Ten Years at least, because he has been

been sorry to see some Thousands of young Pearls offer'd to Sale that were of no manner of Value; whereas had they lain in the Waters their due Time, they might have been worth from Four to Fifty Crowns apiece.

Pearl is found in most Places of the Nation where Salmon is taken, and once in Twenty Years he says there's a great Pearl Fishing in *Scotland*; this does not hinder but that Pearl-Shell of the Size he proposes, or larger, may be taken up at any time when found, and these are probably to be had among the unfrequented Isles.

Particular Places where Pearl abound are the Rivers in the Isle of *Skie*, where they are frequently found in black Muscles, especially in the Rivers *Kilmartin* and *Ord*, where Pearls have lately been found of 20 l. per piece, and in a fresh Water Lake near the South-side of *Locheinardstad*; in that same Island there are also Muscles that breed Pearl.

Tho' the small Pearl be not so useful for Ornament, yet they may be of very good use in Physick, being accounted the Chief of all Cordials, and very good against the Plague, violent and pestilential Fevers, Fluxes, Heartburning, Giddiness of the Head, Trembling of the Heart, &c. which is sufficient to shew, that they are a great Blessing of Nature, and a Subject of Trade that deserves Encouragement, since we may be supplied with it much cheaper at Home than from the *Indies*. The Physical Preparations to be made of Pearl are found in *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 428.

To this we may add Coral Red and White, and Coraline which grow in the Isles of *Lewis* and *Skie*, particularly in the Bays and Coasts of the former, but it is small, not exceeding Six Inches in Length, nor a Goose's Quill in Bigness; the same is also found on the West Coast of the Isle of *Jura*. Besides the use made of it for Ornament, it is very useful in Physick for comforting the Heart, purifying the Blood; 'tis good against Plague, Poyson, Malignant Fevers, Fluxes, the Running of the Reins, Whites in Women, spitting of Blood, Wounds, &c. and being Poudred and given to new born Children in Womens Milk, prevents their ever having the Falling sickness or Convulsions. The Coraline is also good against Worms, astringent, strengthening, and good in hot Gouts. For the Noble Physical Preparations of Coral, see *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 422. The Islanders add a Quantity of Red Coral to the Yolk of a roasted Egg for the Diarrhæa.

Ambergrease is also found on the *Scotts Coasts*, particularly on that of the Island *Berneray*, one of the *Harris Isles*, where a Weaver finding a Lump of it, and not knowing what it was, burnt it to shew him Light, when the strong Scent discover'd it, and made his Head ache. It is also found on the Coasts of *South-west, Kintyre* and *Orkney*. The several Preparations of Ambergrease in Physick, and the excellent Uses of it for recreating the Spirits,

Spirits, and Antidotes against Plague and Poyson, for strengthening the Body and helping Conception, &c. are known. For those Preparations see *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 400.

Marcassites Black and White, resembling Silver Oar, are found near the Village *Startle* in the Isle of *Skie*; they are good to help Conception, for drying up Milk in Womens Breasts, and against hard Chærades. The excellent Physical Preparations of *Marcassites* may be seen at large in *Salmon's new London Dispensatory*, p. 357.

The *Lapis Cæranus*, or *Cerna Amonis*, is found on the Coast of *Skie* in Banks of Clay on the East Coast, of different Shapes, some of the Breadth of a Crown-piece, with an Impression resembling the Sun; some as big as a Man's Finger, resembling a Semicircle, furrow'd on the inside; others less, with yellow Furrows on both sides; the Natives Steep 'em in Water for some Hours, and by washing the part affected with the Water, cure the Cramp in their Cartel, and for that Reason call them Cramp-stones. *Pliny* reckons this among the precious Stones, says it has a Colour, is impress'd with a Star in the middle, and is always found in a place blasted with Lightning, which does not agree with *M. Martin's* Description, since it is found in Banks of Clay upon the Sea shore.

The *Velumnites*, by the Natives call'd Bat-stones, grow also in those Banks of Clay, some of 'em Twelve Inches long, and tapering towards one end; they steep them in Water some Hours, and give their Horses the Water to drink for the Barts.

The *Lapis Hæsticus*, or white Hæstic Stone, abounds likewise in the Isle of *Skie*, both by Land and Water. The Natives use it as a Remedy against the *Dysenteria*, *Diarrhea* and *Consumptions*, by making them Red hot in the Fire, and then quenching them with Milk or Water, which they Drink with Success; and sometimes Bathe their Feet and Hands in the said Milk or Water. Most of the Rocks of the Isle *Rona* are of this Stone, and of a Red Colour.

Abundance of round Stones, variegated with several Colours, are found in the Coasts of the Isles, particularly in the Isle of *Skie*, and the Isle of *Rasay*, how they might be improv'd by Lapidaries and others for Ornament and other Uses, must be left to Time and Experience; but since Nature does nothing in vain, there's no doubt they have their use.

Aggar grows likewise in *Apples-Glen*, near *Lachfallart*, in the Isle of *Skie* of different Sizes and Colours, some Green, some of a Pale Sky Colour, and all of them strike Fire as well as Flint. This Stone, besides making neat Handles for Swords and Knives, &c. has its Physical Use, the Powder of it apply'd being good against the Biting of Serpents, Spiders, and other Poisonous Creatures; refreshes the Heart, strengthens the Body, and causes a good Colour.

Amethysts

Amethysts are also found on the Scottish Coasts, those of fine blue Colour in the Lord *Stirmon's* Lands in *Pearthshire* and it's probable that those Stones of a Purple Colour, which flow down the Rivulets in the Isle of *Skie* after great Rains which Mr. *Martin* gives us an Account of, are the best sort of them; it occasions Sleep, being made use of by way of Amulet.

Chrystal is found in great Quantity in the Rocks of the Isle of *St. Kilda*, and in several Places of the Isle of *Skie*, of different Sizes and Colours, and one sort of a Purple Colour. There's Chrystal also in the Isle of *Arran*. The use of Chrystal for making Glasses, Cups and Chrystals for Watches is well enough known. It has besides its Physicall Uses, the Powder of it being good against the *Diarrhea*, *Dysenteria*, *Lienteria*, *Celiac Cholick*, whites and reds: It's also accounted good for increasing Milk in Nurses, for breaking the Stones in Reins and Bladder, and for the Gout. See the Preparations of it in *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 409, 410.

Os Sepia is found in great Quantities in the Sand of the Isle of *Harris*, the Natives powder it, and being Drank in boyl'd Milk, it is found to be an effectual Remedy against the *Dysenteria* and *Dysenteria*; and they also make use of the Powder to take the Film off the Eyes of Sheep. It is the Bone of the Cuttle Fish.

Molucca Beans are found in great Numbers upon the Coasts of the Isles, particularly in the Isle of *Harris*; the superstitious Natives use them as Amulets, particularly the White ones, and say, that when any hurt is intended the Person that wears them the Beans turn black; that they do change Colour Mr. *Martin* is positive, being an Eye Witness of it; but the reason he leaves to Enquiry, one strange effect of them he mentions, viz. that a Gentleman's Cows in that Isle giving Blood instead of Milk for several days, by throwing one of these Nuts into the Pales, the Blood was chang'd into a dark brown Colour at first, and afterwards the Cows gave good Milk, and the very Nut, by which it was perform'd, he was presented with by the Steward of *Harris*, and kept it as a Rarity. The Powder of the black Bean found on the Coast of the Isle of *Lingay*, drunk in Milk or Aquavite, is made use of by the Natives against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysenteria*. These Beans or Nutts are drove in great quantities by a Western Wind upon the Coast of the Island *Tyre-ry*. They are also found in *St. Kilda*, and in the *Orkney Islands*.

Talk in abundance, resembling that of *Venice*, grows on the Rocks in the Village *Ord*, in the Isle of *Skie*; for the Physicall Uses and Preparations of it against Poison, Plague and malignant Fevers, and also for a Cosmetick to cleanse, and beautify the Skin. See *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 430, &c.

Marl, there's a white sort of it at the Villages of *Borri* and *Glenmore* in *Skie*, and likewise at *Corchatsachan* there, where it abounds most; a Quantity of which being spread on a sloping Hill,

hill, cover'd with Heath, the Heath soon after fell all to the Ground, as if it had been Cut with a Knife, and Barley being afterwards sow'd upon that Ground it produc'd Thirty Five fold. There's also Red Marl in those Places, and good Marl in Orkney. They have good Potters Clay in many of the Isles.

Fallers Earth is found in the Brooks of *Dunvegan* and *Ni-*
loboff in *Skie*. The use of this Earth for Cloathiers, &c. is very well known; for the Physical Uses of it, against Burns and Scalds, Swellings, and the Gout. See *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 434.

Corkir for dying a Crimson Colour is a Scurf, growing on the Coasts and Hills of *Skie*; it ripens in *August*, and the Natives gather it in the Decrease of the Moon.

Groffil, a Courser Scurf of a dark Colour is also found there, and made use of to dye a Philamose Colour.

Wampumpey, or fine Shells, which pass in *Africa*, and some parts of the *Indies*, for Money, are found in great Numbers, with other curious Shells, upon the Coasts of the Isles.

Loadstone is found in a Hill on the North End of the Isle of *Manay*. Mr. *Martin* laid a Compass on the Stony Ground near it, the Needle went often round with great Swiftness, and instead of settling towards the North settled due East; for the Physical Uses of it, against the Dropfie, Bleeding, Gonorrhoea, Gout, Convulsions, &c. See *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 414.

Sperma Ceti is also found on the Coast of *Orkney*, and elsewhere in the Isles. The Learned are not agreed what this is, some will have it to be the Sperm or Seed of the Whale, which swims upon the Sea like Froth; others say, it is the Brains of a long-headed Whale, purified by some Lixivium. It is a white fat Substance, which easily takes fire, and is in English commonly call'd *Parmacry*.

M I N E S.

Gold Mines were found in *Crawford-Moor* in *Scotland* in the time of King *James IVth.* says *Bishop Lesly* in his History of *Scotland*; and in the Reign of King *James Vth.* some Rich Germans skill'd in Mines, came over with abundance of Money, and obtain'd leave from the King to dig in those Mines, wherein they employ'd abundance of Men; and forming the Earth dug into little Globes or Balls, wherein there was abundance of Gold; they bought them from the King, and carried them with them to *Germany*. It is certain that Gold is still found in those Parts in the Streams and elsewhere; and that Azure is to be had there in great Quantities almost without any Labour. The Bonnet Pieces coin'd before the Union of the Crowns in *Scotland* were of that Gold.

Silver Mines were also found in *Carnpapell Hill*, three Miles north of *Linlithgow* in *West Lothian*; in the Reign of King *James Vth.* by one *Asund* a Coal-digger. C Copper

Copper Mines are also found in *Argyle*, belonging to the Earl of *Hopetoun*, within Two Miles of *Stirling*, where 1000 Pounds Ounces yielded 50 of very good Copper; from which Silver is likewise extracted in a good proportion.

There are such Lead Mines also in the Earl of *Hopetoun's* Land in *Clidale*, of which his Lordship makes great Profit by selling the same to the *Dutch*, and we have formerly mention'd the Mines of *Tin* and *Lead* in *Orkney*.

Mr. *Spratt* in his *Scheme of Scotland's Products*, says, if others follow'd the Example of the Earl of *Hopetoun* and his Predecessors, they might export Ten times more Lead than they do, which would be of considerable Advantage to the Kingdom, because it is a sure and staple Commodity in most Parts of the World, and therefore proposes that Merchants should be oblig'd to carry it off, to prevent their export of Money and Bill, because it might serve for Ballast, pay but little Freight, and take up no room from other Goods.

There are Iron Mines at *Dunfermlin* in *Fife*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, and in many of the Hills of *Scotland*.

Coal Mines are very frequent in *Dorchester*, *Fife*, and elsewhere, from whence great Quantities are exported, besides enough for home Consumption.

Mines or Quarries of Free Stone, as good as any where for Building, Pavements, Millstones, &c. abound in the Kingdom, as do also those of grey and blue Slates for covering Houses, much more durable and ornamental than Tiles; and they have Limestone in abundance for Mortar, and manuring their Corn Ground.

Marble very good and of various Colours, for Building, Statues, Pavements, &c. is found in many Places of the Kingdom, in inexhaustible Quantities, there being Mountains of it in several Places of the North, from whence it may be had much cheaper than from *Italy*, or other Foreign Countries.

Sir *Robert Sibbald* adds, as a-kind to Minerals, Quicksilver, Antimony, Chrysocola, Pyrites or Marcastite of several sorts, which are found in *Scotland*, as we have mention'd already.

Precious Stones.

Sir *Robert Sibbald* in his *Prodromus* to the *Natural History of Scotland*, says they have

Diamonds, which he has from credible Persons; and to make it the more probable, he adds, that the *Diamond* proceeds from a Juice much like that which produces *Crystal*, of which there's great Quantities in *Scotland*.

Rubies of a Red Colour, whence it has its Name.

Carbuncles in the Isle of *Man*, and other places, where it shines like a burning Coal in the Rocks.

Jacints also of a Red Colour, resembling Flames. Authors think the *Rubies*, *Carbuncles* and *Jacints*, to be different Species of the same kind.

Cap. II. Scotland ~~now~~ North Britain.

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Topaz, found in the North of Scotland of a Gold Colour.

Bufo *Lapis*, suppos'd to be the Toad-stone.

Beryl, Sir Robert says, he saw one of those as clear as the finest Chrystal, that was found in the River Tweed.

Jasper, resembling Blood in Colour; some of them are also green, and others mix'd with red and green.

Agates of several Colours, some of them impress'd with the likeness of Animals and Vegetables; some of them bearing an Impression resembling a Cross, and others form'd like Globes, which have sexangular Pieces of Chrystal in them being a Species of the *Agates* found in Eagles Nests.

Cornelian of a fleshy Colour; some take it to be the Matrix of the *Amerthist*.

Chrystal of several sorts; some of a dark reddish Colour, some black and transparent, some of the Colour of a Carbuncle, *Mountain Chrystal* very clear, Chrystal, which held against the Sun, reflects the Colours of the Rainbow, and therefore called *he*; white Chrystal and red Chrystal.

Amethysts, which being polish'd, equal those of any other Country.

Gagates, or Jet, and *Oculus Mundi*, are by Sir Robert reckon'd among the precious Stones found in Scotland.

Corn.

The *Wheat* of Scotland is so very good, that *Joseph Scaliger*, which had been in the Country, says in *Exercit.* 140, and 200, there's no Bread in Europe comparable to what is made of it, for Whiteness, Lightness, and easie Digestion. It grows in great Quantities in the *Mars*, *Lothians*, *Gowrie*, and other Places of the Kingdom; so that they have not only enough for their own Use, but for Exportation.

Oats is the most Universal Grain of this Kingdom, and exceeds those of England for all Uses. They grow very well everywhere in the Country, and that in such Quantities as affords a considerable Fund for Export, both in Grain and Meal; and are not only hearty and substantial Food for Horses, but make very good Bread and Drink.

Pease they have in great plenty, both for their own Consumption and for Exportation; and they are so good of the kind, that in some Parts of the Country, the labouring Husbandmen make good nourishing Bread of them.

Beans they have also in great plenty, for their own Use and for Export.

Barley grows likewise very well in Scotland, but they sow more of that sort they call *Beer*, which has four Rows of Grain upon an Ear, whereas Barley has but two; of this they make good Bread, *Bryth*, Ale and Beer, and export great Quantities.

Rye grows also very well in Scotland, and makes good Bread.

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Mr. Samuel in his Account current betwixt Scotland and Eng-

Their Harp is also capable of being played with the

Flinnery, and Cooper, Oles.

Wool.

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are come to a great Perfection in making Stuffs, and for Plaids, as has been mention'd already, they exceed all the World.

An Instance of the great Improvement may be made of their Wooll we have from Mr. Spruel in his Account current; viz. That they make such fine Worsted Stockings at Aberdeen, that they yield 10, 15, 20, and 30 s. a Pair for Womens Stockings, which is sufficient to shew that they are capable of making very good Stockings at lower Rates, especially considering that they have Store of very good Wooll brought thither from the Highlands and Isles; and because sold at the Cross of Aberdeen is commonly call'd Cross-Wooll. The most remarkable Places besides in Scotland for good Wooll are Galloway and Twedale, from which a great Improvement might be made in Bays's, Serges, and Shaloons.

Horses.

In Scotland they have Multitudes of Horses, especially in Galloway and the Highlands, which tho' but of a small Size, yet are very fit for Journey-riding, or Post, and for that End are much coveted by many People in England, especially on the Borders, when Grafiars, who go to Dumbarton-Fair, buy Numbers of them. Those Galloways, as they call them, of 40 or 50 Shillings apiece, will tire out a large Horse of 20, 30 or 40 l. in a Journey, and are much easier to be kept, for they will feed well on the Waste made by larger Horses. An Improvement might be made of those Horses for Export, since Mr. Spruel says, that he exported 50 of them for Surinam, from whence he had very good Returns for them in Sugars. The principal Places for such Horses are the Highlands, the North, and Galloway; from the latter of which they take their Name. Horses of a larger Size, for War, Carriage, and cultivating Land, are bred in the Lowlands, in the Parks and Inclosures of People of Quality, where fine Horses sometimes yield thirty Guineas apiece.

Black Cattel.

Of these there are great Multitudes in Scotland, especially in the Highlands and North, from whence they send great Drovers into the Lowlands and England, which, tho' sold cheap because of their small Size, viz. at 30 or 40 s. per head, bring in great Sums of Money to the Proprietors, and are capable of a greater Improvement in case of a Home Consumption, which is likely to be promoted, if their Trade be improv'd by the Union; they make very good Meat when fatten'd, and are so much the more profitable to the Lowland and English Purchasers, that they feed and grow fat upon what the larger Cattel cannot eat, but tread under Foot, and would by Consequence be

otherwise lost to the Proprietors. Their Tallow is sold some times at 3 l. Sterling per 100 Weight at *Bristol*, and from 4 to 50 s. Sterling at *London*, besides the Profit made of the Hides, which being tann'd are fit for Upper-leathers for Shoes, &c. and for Export. In the Lowlands they breed Black Cattel of a larger Size, fit for cultivating the Ground and to be killed and salted for Export as well as for Home Consumption; and 'tis observ'd that their Meat is generally much sweeter than that of the *English* Black Cattel, and their Hides if dress'd and tann'd right, are fit for Soal Leather, Harness for Coaches, &c. and other Uses.

Deer.

There is Plenty of all sorts of Deer in the Parks of the best Quality in the Lowlands, but especially in the Mountains and Wastes in the North Highlands and Isles, where great Flocks of 'em run wild, and are not only excellent Food, but are capable of yielding great Profit by their Skins, &c.

Sheep.

Of these they have great Flocks in *Scotland*, both of a large and lesser Size, which yield a great Profit to the Inhabitants by their Meat, Milk, Wool, Skins, and Lambs, of which there are more than ordinary prolifick; they sell great Numbers of them yearly to the Inhabitants of the North of *England*, and their Meat in general is much sweeter, tho' of a less Size, than the *English* Mutton.

Butter and Cheese.

From the Milk of their Black Cattel and Sheep they make great Quantities of Butter and Cheese, not only for Home Consumption, but for Export; and this is capable of further Improvement, if the Trade of the Country increase, and Tenants be encourag'd to inclose their Grounds; for Mr. *Spruel* informs us in his Account current, that he has seen as fine and yellow Butter made in the West Highlands as ever he saw from *Ireland*; besides 'tis evident from what's made in Gentlemen's Houses, and others of the better sort in the Lowlands, that they are capable of making as good Butter and Cheese as *England*.

Goats.

The People of the Lowlands do not much fancy the breeding of this sort of Cattel, but in the Highlands they have considerable Flocks of 'em, which feed on the rocky and inaccessible Hills.

Wool, and yielding good Profit to the Inhabitants by their Kibbs, which are excellent Meat, and by their Skins, which make the Gloves; the Cheese made of their Milk is valued for its good Taste, and their Milk itself is much used for those who labour under Consumptions and other Decays.

Hops. Hops are not much bred in Scotland, but they are used in the Breweries.

It's a vulgar Error in England and elsewhere, that the Scots have a general Aversion to this sort of Cattel, and to the Food which they yield; they are not indeed bred there proportionably in such Numbers as in England, but in those Parts of the Kingdom where they have Corn and proper Food in Plenty for them, they are bred by the Inhabitants, not only for Home Consumption, but also for Export, considerable Quantities of salted Pork being yearly exported from the North of Scotland into other Countries; and, if there were Encouragement, they are capable of breeding greater Numbers in their Woods, &c. where they are fed very easily, and make excellent Meat.

Fowl

Scotland has not only Plenty of Domestick Fowl, such as are common in other Countries; but many that are peculiar to themselves, especially in the Islands, where they are in such Multitudes as the Inhabitants can neither consume, nor vend; but if their Trade increase, it's probably it may upon the Union, their Fowl and Eggs afford a large Fund of Trade for Food, and their Feathers for Bedding and other Uses; their Fat is made use of by the Inhabitants not only in many Cases where Oil is necessary, but likewise for Physick: But we defer the particular Account of the several Species of Fowl till we come to treat of the particular Countries and Islands, where they are bred in greater Quantities than perhaps in any other Parts of the known World.

Timber.

There are many large Woods of Oak in Scotland, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping, and for the Husbandman's Use, and the Country is very improveable this way, if Planting were more encourag'd; however they have at present not only such as are fit for the Uses above-mention'd, but also for Pipe-Raves and Barrels, and their Bark is of Use to the Tanners, great Quantities of which are annually exported to Ireland and elsewhere; they have likewise Ash-Trees, Elms and others, fit for Building and other Domestick Uses; and great Forests of Fir, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping, and might, with due Care, afford Pitch and Tar.

without being obliged to bring such large Quantities from the Northern Countries, as is usually done by the Inhabitants of this Island.

There were formerly many great Woods in Scotland, among which the Forest of *Caledonia* was famous, but there is now scarce any Remains of it. The Woods, as has been observ'd, are more rare than formerly in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom, of which the most remarkable now left are those of *Hamilton, Culter, and Foxwood*; but in the North, especially in *Perth-shire, Lothian, Badenoch* and *Mary*, there are many Forests, some of them Twenty, and some of them Thirty Miles in Length.

Fruit Trees. They have abundance of these of all sorts in their Gardens and Orchards, and might, by Improvement, not only have sufficient to afford them Fruit for Home Consumption, but also Cyder for their own Drinking and Export.

Herbs.

Scotland affords not only a sufficient Quantity of Garden Herbs for the Kitchen, but likewise of those which may serve them for Physick, as the Curious may see by calling their Eye upon *Sir Robert Sibbald's Historia Plantarum Hortensium in Scotia, Prodromi naturalis Historia Scotiae, Partis secundae, Libris secundis*. And in the Eighth and Ninth Chapters of the second Book of the first Part of his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland* he gives us curious Tables of Foreign Herbs and Plants, and other Things, imported from Foreign Parts for the Use of Physick, with an Account of the Herbs and other Things produced in *Scotland* of the like Virtue, in opposite Columns, which shew that they are in no Necessity of their Trade of Export and Import, being at much Expence for Foreign Drugs.

Having thus given a brief Account of *Scotland's* chief Product for Trade, we shall in the next place give a short Account from Mr. *Spruel's* Scheme, how they are capable to barter or exchange their own Commodities for such of other Countries as they stand in need of, or may have occasion to trade with.

From *England* the Goods usually imported into *Scotland* are the Woollen Manufactury of all sorts, Almond Leather, Shambray Gloves, Lead, Pewtery, Tin, Iron, Black Cattel, Horses, Hops, Cider; and some Years when their own Harvest proves bad Corn of all sorts, Manufacturies of Pewter, Iron, Steel, Brass, Tobacco, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and the Goods that *English* import from *China, Persia, the East Indies*, and other Nations; for exchange of which, *Scotland* Imports into *Eng-*

Linnen Cloth of all sorts, Coals, Salt, small Black Cattle, Sheep, Salmond, Marble, Slates grey and blue, Pearl, Cod and Ling, and small Horses. 'Tis true, that hitherto Scotland has been a Loser by the Ballance of Trade with England, because they generally imported more from England than they exported; but 'tis evident from what has been said, that it has proceeded rather from ill Management than any absolute Necessity; for did they take Joseph's Precaution, to lay up Magazines of Corn in Years of Plenty, they have no need of bringing any from other Nations; for their Black Cattel and Horses, except it be now and then for the sake of a Breed, they are capable of raising enough for their own Use and for Export; and for Tin, Lead and Iron, they have enough at home, if their Mines were duly improv'd. For Gloves and Alom'd Leather they have enough of their own, without being oblig'd to other Countries; and for Woollen Manufactures they need none from England, or any other Country, except the Cloth for the Use of their Nobility, Gentry, and others of the better sort.

From Ireland the Scots import sometimes Black Cattle, Sheep, Wooll and Woollen Manufactures, with some Corn and Horses, for which they have to exchange Linnen Cloth, Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Red and White Herrings, Oak, and Oak Bark, and Fir Timber.

The Scots import from Norway, Fir Timber and Deals, Tar, Fish, Oil, Copper and Carvie Seed, Oak, Wainloot, Piper Staves and Firs, and sometime Horses from Denmark. 'Tis evident from what has been said, the Scots have Oak and Fir enough to serve themselves, were they at pains to improve it, and great Quantities of Fir are exported yearly to Ireland from the Highlands; and for what else they need from Norway and Denmark, they have to export and exchange Oat-meal and Malt, Woollen and Linnen Manufactures, Salt Beef and Tallow.

The Scots import from the Baltick, Iron, Copper, Wire of Copper and Iron, great Guns, Mortars, Bullets, Fir Timber and Deals, for which they have to exchange White and Red Herrings, which is sufficient to Ballance all they need from the Baltick; so that they may bring Money from thence for their Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Lead, Linnen, Butter and Tallow, Tobacco, which now they may have from the English Plantations in exchange for their own Product and Canary Wines, which they purchase with their own Fish.

The Scots import from Narva, Revel and Riga, the best Hemp, Flax of all sorts, Knapple, Tar, Lintseed, Firs, Pot-Ashes and Train Oil, for which they have to exchange White and Red Herring, Alom'd Leather, Gloves, Lambskins, Lead, Woollen Manufactures, and fine and coarse Stockings; besides, 'tis plain they may have Train-Oil enough from their own Fish, and Furs enough from their own Lambskins, Dear-skins, Foxes, Otters, Fulmoets, Merricks, except it be for those who are curious.

The

The Scots import from Denmark and Poland, Hemp, Flax, Linseed, Tar'd Ropes, Pitch, Steel-kits, Knapple, Oak, Wain-scot, Glass, Black Beer, Strong-Waters, Pot-ashes, White-Potatoes, Rye, and other Corn, for which they have to exchange Red and White Herrings, Salt, Alom'd Leather, Lamb-Skins.

From Holland they imported most of their Grocery Ware, Materials for dying, fine Holland Silks, Toys, Spices of all sorts, Currans, Raisins, Figs, Rice, Sugar, Sugar-Candy, Tobacco, Pickles of all sorts, Gun-Powder, Arms, Starch, Pot-Ashes, Soap, Hops, Ivory, Silk and Worsted Stuffs, Thred, Callicoes, Muslin, East-India Goods of all sorts, Oils, Drugs, Ships Rigging, Flax, Hemp, Rosin, Tobacco, Linseed, Garden-seed, Trees, Statues, Marble, Books, Lime-Juice, Vinegar, White-Wine, Rhenish, Sack, Brandy, Wain-scot, Planks, Hops, Earthen Ware and all sorts of Household Furniture.

And they imported into Holland, Salmon, Herring, Cod, Wheat and Bayley, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Beef, Hides, Course Woollen Cloth, Wooll, Sheep-Skins, Serges, Fingering, Bazes, Plaiding, Woollen Stuffs, such as those of Norway, Worsted, Yarn, Stockings, Lead and Lead Oar, Gloves and Pearl.

From France they imported Wines, Brandy, Prunes, Chestnuts, Silks, Salt, Writing-Paper, Hats, Gloves, and Toys.

And they imported Salmon, Herring, Cod, Corn, Lead, Wooll, Course Woollen Cloth, Stockings, Dog-Skins, and other Skins.

From Spain they imported Wine, Fruit, Oranges, Lemmons, Salt, Raisins and Cochenill.

And imported Salmon, Herring, Cod-fish, Linnen of several sorts, course Woollen Cloth, Serges, Stockings, Canvas, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Raw Hides, Beef, Mutton, Pigs.

The Scots import from Naples, Oil, Silk, Silk Stuffs, Rice, for which they have to Exchange Red and White Herring, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-Wick'd Candle, Tanned Leather, Calf-Skins.

They import from Galipoli Oils, Rice, Juice of Liquorish, and Liquorish; for which they have to exchange the same Commodities that serve for Naples. They import likewise the same Commodities from Messina and Sicily in general, for which they exchange the like Commodities as for Naples.

They import from Venice Brimstone, the finest Red Tile Pipes, fine Chrystal Drinking-Glasses, Looking-Glasses, Cabinets, Shell Beeds, Silk and Silk Stuffs, Muscadin Wine, Greek Wine, Currans, Roman Scented Gloves, Venice Necklaces, Shell Pearls, for which they have to exchange Red Herrings, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-Wick'd Candle, Bees-Wax, Logwood, Tanned Leather, Calf-skins, fine Stockings, Serges, Bazes white and dy'd, dry Cod and Ling.

They

Cap. II. Scotland, now North Britain

They import from *Cephalonia* Caprans, Greek Wine and Rice, and Trade thither with the same Goods as to *Perice*, or rather with the Money they make of their Goods at *Venice*.

From *Barbary* they import Rice, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Almonds, Copper, for which they have to exchange Locks of Guns, Arms, Linnen and Woollen Manufacture, and Lead.

From the *Canaries*, *Mulvassa* Wines, Green Wines, Red and White *Vidonia*, or hard Wines, Pitch, fine preserv'd Fruits, Cordecidron, Sugar-Loaves, Orchard, Shumack, Pitch, Logwood; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herring, Linnen and Woollen Manufacture, Salt Beef, Candle, Butter, and Bar-Lead.

From the *Maderas* they import Red and White *Madera* Wines, Brandy, Cordecidron, Brasit, Sugar, Shumack, and Archald for Dyers; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herring, Salmon, Linnen and Woollen Manufactures.

From the English *West-Indies* they import Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Ginger dry and wet, Cotton-wooll, Lime-juice, and Rum; for which they have to exchange Salt-Beef, Red and White Herrings, Wheat and Flour, Candles, &c.

Their Linnen and Woollen Manufactures, Salt Beef, Red and White Herrings, Flour, Candle, Butter, are also proper Commodities to exchange for the Product of *Martinico*, *Surinam*, *Curasso*, *Jamaica*, *Carolina*, *New-York*, *East and West Jersey*, *Virginia*, *Pensylvania* and *New-England*.

They import from *Russia* Pot-Ashes, Train-Oil, Hemp, Timber, tarr'd Ropes, Bees-Wax, Honey, Mead, Tar, Cavier, Rhubarb, Agarick, Musk, Ising-glass; for which they Exchange Lead, Red and White Herrings.

They import from *China* China-Ware, Silks, Stuffs, Fans, Cabinets, Skreens, Copper, Gold, Musk, Camphire, China-Rock, Tooth and Egg, Galingal, Quicksilver; for which they have to exchange Lead, Iron, Woollen Cloth, and Stuffs.

For the Commodities of the *East-Indies* and Continent, such as Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Silks, Stuffs, Callico, Muslins, Drugs, Indigo, Ambergrease, Pearls, Diamonds, pickled Fruits, Canes, Coffee and Cinnamon, they have but little Product to answer that Trade, except Lead, fine Stuffs, Red and White Herrings, which Mr. Spruel says have been sold for him there for six-pence apiece by way of Barter; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of *Perfia*, which, besides the same with the *East-Indies*, is Coral and Necklaces; the *Scots* have to exchange Broad-cloath, Stuffs, and Lead.

For the Product of *Guinea*, which is Gold Dust and Elephants Teeth, the *Scots* have to exchange Linnen and Woollen Manufactures, Knives, Scissars, small Lookinglasses, and other Toys, Strong-waters, Beads, Pewter Dishes; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids and Blue Bonnets may be a good Commodity there.

For

For the Product of the Negro Coast, viz. Negro's, Elephants-Teeth, Bees-Wax and Gum-Arabick; *Scotland* has to exchange *Wam-pum-pig*, or fine Shells, found in great Quantities on the Coasts of the Isles, coarse White Linnen and Fingrims, Toys, Strong-Waters and Pewter Dishes.

This is the Substance of what Mr. *Spruel* has said in his Scheme of *Scotland's* Product and Trade; not that he supposes that the Product of *Scotland* is sufficient to Trade to all those Places without Money, but the *Scots* Product is sufficient to procure Money to Trade to such of those Places where it is necessary. Nor does he on the other hand, suppose that the *Scots* can have nothing in those Places but the Commodities of the respective Countries in Exchange for theirs, for from many of them the *Scots* bring Home Gold and Money for their own Product.

We have insisted the longer upon this Head of *Scotland's* Product for Trade, to undeceive other People, who, by the Misrepresentations of envious or ignorant Authors, have been much impos'd upon by extravagant Accounts of the intrinsic Poverty and Barrenness of *Scotland*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Soil of *Scotland*.

TH*O* Country be for most part Mountainous, yet they have many Valleys, and Ground fit for Agriculture of all sorts; their Valleys, especially those towards the Sea, are of a fat and blackish Soil, fit for all sorts of Corn and Fruits, they have higher Grounds, not so fat, but arable, and fit for Rye and Barley, Pease, Beans, Flax and Hemp; and their thicker Soil produces excellent Oats and Roots. For manuring the Land, besides the ordinary Dung, they have Talk, Marl, Sea-ware, Tangle and Lime. In many Places the Ground yields Sixteen or Eighteen Fold; and Mr. *Martin*, in his Account of the Western Islands, says, the Ground yields sometimes Thirty Fold, and that generally the Product is more when the Ground is digg'd than when it is plough'd.

The Face or Aspect of the Kingdom in general, varies very much, and seems to partake of the Nature of most Climates of the World; in some places the Hills are almost perpetually cover'd with Snow, in other Places the Lakes and Waters never freeze, and the Ground smoaks with the Sulphur shut up in its Bowels; in some Places the Aspect looks very Melancholy, with Lakes, and Rocks and Hills, which produce nothing

thing but Heath ; In other Places there are fruitful Corn-Fields and lovely Pastures ; and as the Surface of the Ground does vary in this manner, the Mines likewise vary under Ground, so that Scotland partakes of the Barrenness and Fruitfulness both of the Old and New discover'd World ; but, as was said already, it abounds with all Necessaries for Human Life, and Provisions are plentiful and cheap, tho' the Country be populous and the People very prolific.

Of the Mountains of Scotland.

The Scots are generally upbraided by their Neighbours and Foreigners because of their numerous Mountains, but had they known or consider'd the Nature of many of those Mountains, which either yield Pasture for Sheep and small Black Cattel, or abound with Woods and Mines, they would not have found much Cause to reflect on the Country upon that Account. And here it is proper to take notice of what the learned Kircher, Lib. 2. *Mun. subter.* has said of the Use of Mountains, viz. That they are the same to the Earth as Bones are to the Body, and fasten the Globe so as it cannot be dissolv'd ; for since the Earth is compos'd of Soil of different sorts, and produces innumerable Species of different Things, as Minerals and Mineral Fluors, these Things could not consist together, except they were kept in by the firm Structure of the Mountains. 2. Since the Sea flows perpetually round the Land, and is in continual motion by the Winds and Tides, the Earth could not last without the Mountains, which keeps the Sea within Bounds, like so many Barriers ; and as *Jok* expresses it, sets Bars and Doors to it. 3. Mountains are absolutely necessary to further and regulate the Course of Fountains and Rivers, since their Water would stagnate or overflow the Country, if the Surface of the Ground were altogether level ; therefore, says he, the Mountains are like Dugs in the Bosom of the Earth, and serve as the Repositories of Nature, to supply the Earth perpetually with Liquor, and to sanctify the Neighbouring Valleys and Countries. 4. Mountains are necessary for breaking high Winds, and for producing Variety of Herbs, Trees and Plants, which could not subsist without them ; they conduce also mightily to temper the heat of the Sun, and to make the Air wholesome. 5. Mountains are the Repositories of Minerals, in whose Cavities the Subterranean Fire matures them, as in a Furnace, for Human Use. We need say nothing of the pleasant Prospects they afford, and of the useful Shade they give to the Neighbouring Valleys. In short Sir Robert Sibbald says, that Scotland owes very much of its Felicity to its Mountains, since by their means the Sun has a stronger influence upon its Valleys, the Air is made more serene and healthful, and the Country is deliver'd from Inundations and stagnating putrid Waters, which occasion Pestilential Diseases.

It's

It's obvious, that they add to the Dimensions and Extent of the Country, for it's evident that they afford more room for Pasture for Flocks, for Woods and other Uses, than can be in plain Country of equal Breadth and Length.

The most remarkable Mountains of *Scotland* are the *Grampian* Mountains, which run from East to West, from near *Aberdeen* to *Cowal* in *Argyle-shire*, almost the whole Breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the Battel fought on them betwixt the *Romans* and the ancient *Scotts* or *Caledonians*, under the Conduct of *Ga-gaeus*, as we find in *Tacitus*. The next most remarkable Chain of Mountains are those of *Lammermoor*, which run from the Eastern Coast in the *Mars* a great way West; next to these are the *Pentland-Hills*, which run thro' *Lothian*, and joyn the Mountains of *Tweed*; and these again are joyn'd by others, which run thro' the whole Breadth of the Island. Other remarkable Mountains are those call'd *Cheviot-Hills*, in the Border betwixt the two Kingdoms, *Drumbenderlaw* and *North Berwick-law* both in *East Lothian*, *Arthurs-Seal* in *Mid-Lothian*, *Cairnapple* in *West Lothian*, *Tentock* in *Clidesdale*, *Bramore* in *Argyle*, the *Orbel* Mountains, the *Lawmonds* and *Largo-law* in *Fife*; in *Angus* *Dundee-law*, and part of the *Grampians*; in *Caithness* *Ord*, and in the *Orkney* Islands, the Mountains of *Hoy*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Seasons of the Year in Scotland.

THE Winter continues usually Four Months, viz. from the middle of *November* to the middle of *March*, tho' the Season does not continue severe above half the Time; the Wind blows usually in the Winter from the North, which brings Snow; and for the most part, especially in *December*, *January* and part of *February*, there is more Snow than Rain, and the Snow lyes, when it comes late, till the beginning of *April*. 'Tis observed that those Winters which abound most with Snow and Frost are more healthful for the People, and better for the Soil; whereas those that are open and rainy are worse for both, and also for Cattel. In the Spring, viz. *March*, and the beginning of *April*, Rain is more frequent and the Wind more strong, and blows for most part from the East, North-East, and South-East. The Summer is very temperate from the middle of *June* to the middle of *September*, the Length of which compensates the Distance of the Country from the Sun; for then generally speaking, 'tis neither parch'd with Heat, nor deprived of necessary Moisture, being watered with much Dew, frequent Showers, and continual Fountains, yet the Heat is sufficient to ripen

the Corn and Fruits, and being fann'd with continual breezes, occasions a pure and serene Air, especially in the Mountainous Countries, which is very healthful as well as grateful to Man and Beast; the Wind blows then for most part from the West, North-West and South-West.

The *Autumn* in *Scotland* is variable, abounding sometimes with continued Rains, sometimes with Fogs, and sometimes with tempestuous Winds, but the beginning of the *Autumn* frequently resembles the *Summer*, and is very temperate; in this Season the Wind generally blows from the South and South-East: Diseases abound most at this time, and in the middle of the Spring, but neither so frequent nor so malignant as in the neighbouring Countries, because the Air is more purify'd by the Winds.

CHAP. V.

Of the Scottish Seas.

THE Country is watered by the *Atlantick Ocean*, the *Douglas*, *Caledonian*, *German* and *Irish Seas*; the *Atlantick* is that part of the Ocean betwixt *America* and the Western Coasts of *Europe*, whence it comes to pass that the Fowl and Fishes of both are found in the *Scottish Seas*, and by the Situation of the Country, which rises high towards the Inland Parts, it is neither subject to Inundations of the Sea nor to stagnating Waters. In the *Scottish Seas* there is a great Increase and Decrease of Water in the flux and reflux; the reflux particularly is very remarkable, because of the Declivity of the Country. The most remarkable Tides in *Scotland* are, first, in the narrow Passage, where *Kintyre*, belonging to the Shire of *Argyle*, is joyn'd to *Caspdale*; it is about a Mile in length, and when the Tide is out is a low Sand, thro' which Mariners draw their little Vessels to cut their Passage short; and which is wonderful, as the Sea flows in at one side, it flows back at t'other, as if Providence took peculiar Care to preserve this little Isthmus, that it should not be broke thorow by the Force of the contending Waves. Near to this lies the Gulf, which Mr. *Martin* calls *Cove Urekan*, betwixt the Isles *Jura* and *Saigha*, it has such an impetuous Current as is not to be match'd any where about the Isle of *Britain*; the Sea begins to ferment with the Tide of Flood like the boiling of a Pot, and increases gradually till it appear in many Whirlpools, which immediately after, spout up in shape of Pyramids, with a great Noise as high as the Mast of a little Ship, and the white Waves, occasion'd by the Fall

Fall of the Water, run Two Leagues with the Wind before they break. The Sea continues these various Motions from the beginning of the Tide till above half Flood, when it decays gradually, but continues to boil till within an Hour of low Water; and notwithstanding this great Ferment of the Sea, which brings up the least Shell from the Ground, the smallest Fine boat may cross the Gulf at the last Hour of the Tide of Flood and the last Hour of the Tide of Ebb; but 'tis fatal to any Vessel to approach this Gulf when the Pyramids of Water begin to rise. 2. On the Coast of *Bernera*, one of the *Harrier* Islands which Sir *Robert Murray* gives an Account of in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, in brief thus: The Tides increase and decrease gradually, according to the Age of the Moon, so as about the Third Day after the New and Full Moon, in the Western Isles and Continent, they are common at the highest, and about Quarter Moons at the lowest, (the former called Spring-Tides, the other Neap-Tides) the Tide from the Quarter to the highest Spring-Tide increaseth to a certain Proportion, and from the Spring-Tide to the Quarter-Tide in like Proportion; and the Ebbs rise and fall always after the same manner.

It's suppos'd that the Increase of Tides is made in the Proportion of Signs; the first Increase exceeds the lowest in a small Proportion, the next in a greater, the third greater than that, and so on to the middlemost, whereof the Excess is the greatest, diminishing again from that to the highest Spring-Tide so as the Proportions before and after the middle do answer one another. And likewise, from the highest Spring-Tide to the lowest Neap-Tide, the Decrease seem to keep the like Proportions, and this commonly falls out when no Wind or other Accident causes an Alteration. At the beginning of each Flood on the Coast, the Tides move faster, but in a small degree increasing its Swiftness till towards the middle of the Flood, and then decreasing in swiftness again from the middle to the top of the High-water; it's suppos'd that the unequal spaces of Time, the Increase and Decrease of swiftness, and consequently the Degrees of the Risings and Fallings of the same unequal spaces of Time, are performed according to the Proportion of Signs. The Proportion cannot hold precisely and exactly in regard of the Inequalities that fall out in the Periods of the Tides, which are believed to follow certain Positions of the Moon, in regard of the Equinox, which are known not to keep a precise constant Course; so that there not being equal Portions of Time between one New Moon and another, the Moon's return to the same Meridian cannot be always performed in the same time; and the Tides from New-Moon being not always the same in Number, or sometimes but 57, sometimes 58, sometimes 59, (without any certain Order or Succession) is another Evidence of the Difficulty of reducing this to any great Exactness.

At

At the East End of this Isle there is a strange Reciprocation of the flux and reflux of the Sea; there is another no less remarkable upon the West side of the *Long-Island*. The Tides which come from the South-West run along the Coast Northward, so that during the ordinary Course of the Tides, the Flood runs East in the *Firth*, where *Bernera* lyes, and the Ebb West, and thus the Sea ebbs and flows orderly, some four Days before the Full and Change, and as long after, (the ordinary Spring-Tides rising some 14 or 15 Foot upright, and all the rest proportionably, as in other Places) but afterwards, for four Days before the Quarter Moons, and as long after, there is constantly a great and singular Variation, for then (a Southerly Moon making there the full Sea) the Course of the Tide being Eastward; when it begins to flow, which is about 9 and a half of the Clock, it not only continues so till about 3 and a half in the Afternoon, that it be High Water, but after it begins to ebb, the Current runs on still Eastward during the whole Ebb, so that it runs Eastward 12 Hours together; that is, all Day long, from about 9 and a half in the Morning till about 9 and a half at Night. But then, when the Night Tide begins to flow, the Current turns, and runs Westward all Night, during both Flood and Ebb, for some 12 Hours more, as it did Eastward the Day before; and thus the Reciprocations continue Flood and Ebb, running one 12 Hours Eastward, and another 12 Hours Westward, till 4 Days before the Full and New Moon, and then they resume their ordinary regular Course as before, running East during the six Hours of Flood, and West during the six of Ebb.

There is another extraordinary Irregularity in the Tides, which never fails: That whereas between the Vernal and Autumnal Equinox, that is, for six Months together, the Course of irregular Tides about the Quarter-Moons is to run all Day, 12 Hours, as from about 9 and a half to Ten exact Eastward all Night, that is, 12 Hours more Westward; during the other six Months, from the Autumnal to the Vernal Equinox, the Current runs all Day Westward and all Night Eastward. I have observ'd the Tides as above for the space of some Days both in *April, May, July and August*. The Natives have frequent Opportunities to see this both Day and Night, and they all agree that the Tides run as mention'd above.

There are other strange Tides about the *Orkney Islands*, which we refer till we come to the Description of those Islands.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Fountains, Rivers and Lakes of Scotland

THE Kingdom abounds with very good Fountains, which flow from the Mountains and Hills every where, nor are they unfrequent in the Valleys; and what is more remarkable they are found upon the tops of some of the highest Mountains as in the highest of the *Lowmond Hills*, and in one of those of *Hoy* in *Orkney*, where there is an excellent clear Fountain, of such wonderful Lightness, that how much soever a Man drinks of it he finds himself nothing heavier. There is also a Fountain of fresh Water on the top of the *Bass*, an Island, or rather great Rock, in the middle of the Sea, betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*. In the high Rock upon which the Castle of *Dunbarton* is situated there are Two Fountains, about 3 Foot distant from one another, of which the one, whose Stream runs towards the South, is very salt, and the other, whose Stream runs Northward, is very fresh and clear; and betwixt the two Rocks within the Castle there is a fresh Water Pool, within Fifty Fathom of the Sea.

There is a petrifying Fountain near the Castle of *Slains*, the Water of which dropping from a natural Cave, presently turns into Pyramids of Stones, which are brittle, and make good Lime; there is another in *Hamilton Wood*, the Stones made by which resemble putrid Mofs.

At *Monkton*, near *Edinburgh*, there is a Well call'd, *The Routin Well*, because of the Noise it makes before Tempests, from the part of the Well which looks to that Quarter of the Sky from whence the Tempest is to blow.

There is another on the West side of *Campsey Hills*, which divide *Sterling-shire* from *Lennox*, whose Water makes People drunk.

The most remarkable Medicinal Fountains in Scotland are *Moffet Wells*, which spring from the Top of a Rock near the Town of that Name in *Anandale*; the Wells are Two in Number, near one another, the higher Well runs thro' whitish and chrystalline Stones, and the lower thro' black ones, resembling *Marcasites* of *Antimony*, the Smell of the Water is like that of Gunpowder, and it dyes Silver of a black Colour. To the Stones of the upper Well there grows a Matter resembling stinking Sulphur of *Antimony* of a yellowish red Colour; the Stones of the lower Well are of the Colour of *Antimony*, and some of them contain a metallick Matter that sparkles like *Antimony*. Where the Stream of the lower Well runs down into a Neigh

A Neighbouring Brook there sticks to the Rock a whitish Salt, and perhaps a nitrous Matter, which has the Diuretick Virtue of the Water. Those Waters also purge by Stool and Vomit, and are very good against Cholick and Nephritick Pains, because they powerfully remove the Obstructions of the Bowels; they are outwardly applied to Ulcers, and against Pains in the Joints; they are strongest in their Operation in the dryest Season of the Summer and Autumn, but are not so good in a rainy or in the Winter Season. And *Mahon's Well*, near St. *Mahon's Church*, has the same Virtue, but does not operate so strongly; and there is a Well of the same nature discovered not many Years ago at *Hall-Yards*, within six Miles of *Edinburgh*.

At *Kinghorns* there flows from the Clefts of a Rock a very clear and cold Water, which quickly passes thro' the Body, is of excellent use for recovering a lost Appetite, and against the Gravel and Stone; it is outwardly applied to watery and itching Eyes, and against Redness and Pimples in the Face: There flows also from the same Rock a whitish viscid Liqueur, which is an excellent Cosmectick.

Arbrey Well, Two Miles North of *Sterling*, flows from a Mountain, where there is a Copper Mine, with some mixture of Gold and Silver; the Water is very cold, and being tinctur'd with the Minerals it flows thro', is of use against outward Distempers.

There are several Fountains tinctur'd with Steel and Vitriol, especially at *Peter-head* in *Aberdeen-shire*, whose Waters are us'd against Cholicks and Obstructions of the Bowels. There is a Well of the like nature near *Aberdeen*, which flowing thro' Iron and Vitriol, is found to be very good against Dropsies, Cholicks and Nephritick Pains.

At *New-Mills* in the West of *Scotland*, there is a Well flowing thro' the same Minerals, much commended for Hypochondriack and Scorbutick Distempers.

There are no Baths yet discover'd in *Scotland*, but the want of them in cold Distempers may be in some measure supply'd by the external Use of *Moffet Waters*, and of the Oil which swims upon St. *Catherine's Well*, within Two Miles of *Edinburgh*, which is of a blackish Colour, and is made use of to soften the Skin, to take away any Roughness or Scabs, and being warm'd and the Part anointed with it, is found to be very good against Pains proceeding from cold Causes, and restores Strength to decay'd Limbs.

There are many Rivers in *Scotland*, the most famous are *Forth*, *Clyde* and *Tay*, which are Navigable for many Miles. *Forth*, anciently call'd *Bodotria*, the noblest and largest of all the Rivers in *Scotland*, takes its Rise not far from the Bottom of *Leimon Hill*, and runs from West to East, and receiving several other Rivers by the way; near *Sterling* it is pass'd by a noble Bridge,

Bridge, and has afterwards so many Turnings, that tho' it be but 4 Miles by Land from *Sterling* to *Alloway*, it is 14 by Water, which affords a most pleasant Aspect by the Meanders of the River, and the verdant Plains on each side. Below *Alloway* the Channel enlarges it self several Miles in Breadth betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, till it comes to *Queensferry*, where Promontories breaking in on both sides, it is contracted into about 2 Miles in Breadth, where for the most part there's a safe Passage for Boats betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*; and about the middle of the Passage there's a little Island or Rock call'd *Inch-Garry* upon which there was a Fort to defend the Passage, which by raising one on the shore on each side, might be made impregnable; and in the River above it, convenient Harbours might be found for the greatest Fleets of Men of War or Merchant Ships, to ride or lye safe from all Attacks by Enemies or Tempests. A mighty Advantage for Trade, in case of cutting a Canal, as formerly mention'd, betwixt this River and *Glyde*, to open a Communication betwixt the *Atlantick* and *German* Ocean. Below this Passage the *Forth* enlarges it self by degrees betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*, beautify'd with considerable Towns and Harbours on both sides, and several Islands in the middle, till it come to the Promontory call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, and there it is call'd the *Sebrish* Sea.

Tay is next to the *Forth*, the largest River in Scotland, has its Source from *Loch-Tay*, a Lake of 24 Miles long in *Braich-Albin*, it washes the *Grampian* Mountains, the Country of *Albion*, the Towns of *Dunkel* and *St. Johnstoun*, the fruitful Country of *Gowrie*, and falls into the Sea at *Dundee*, where it is two Miles over; it is Navigable as high as *St. Johnstoun*, which is about Twenty Miles. This River has a Cataract a little below the Earl of *Perth's* Houle of *Stop-hall*, which in time of a Flood, makes so great a Noise, that it is heard many Miles.

Spey is next to *Forth* and *Tay*, the most considerable River in Scotland, it flows from a Lake of its own Name betwixt the Hills of *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*, and after a Course of Threescore Miles, falls into the *German* Sea, a little below the Duke of *Gordon's* Houle, call'd *Bojic*; it runs from West to East with a very quick Stream, till it come within six Miles of the Sea, and then runs Northward thro' a plain Country, where the Tide flows up about a Mile. 'Tis observ'd of this River, that it swells by a Western Wind in the hottest Time of Summer, when there is no Rain; it is remarkable also for its good Salmon-Fishing.

The *Dore* and *Dee*, which falls into the Sea near *Aberdeen* have been formerly mention'd, as very considerable for their Salmon-Fishing, as was also the River *Nesse*, which flows from a Lake of that Name, remarkable for this, that its Water never freezes; and when Ice is thrown into it, it immediately dil-

Cap. VI. Scotland, now North Britain.

diffolves. This River falls into the Sea at the Town of *Inverness*, where there are also very good Salmon.

Clyde is the greatest River in the Lowlands next to the *Forth*, takes its Rise out of *Tinto-Hill* in that Country, and falls into the *Irish Sea*; it is also considerable for Salmon-Fishing, and it's convenient Situation for a Trade to the *West-Indies*, *France*, *Spain*, and the *Streights*. The rest of the Rivers we omit till we come to the particular Counties thro' which they run.

The most remarkable Lakes in *Scotland* are *Loch-Tay*, and *Loch-Nesse* and *Loch-Levin*, which all send forth Rivers of the same Name with themselves: *Loch-lomand*, which sends forth the River of *Levin*, and *Loch-jern*, which sends forth the River *Jern*. And 'tis also observ'd that *Loch-Nesse*, *Loch-Tay* and *Loch-jern*, never freeze; but whether it proceed from subterranean Fires, or from Sulphureous Minerals, thro' which they run, is not determin'd by Naturalists.

Loch-myrtoo, in *Galloway* is remarkable for this, that one part of it freezes in the Winter Season, and the other part never does.

There is a *Loch* in *Strath-errick*, in the Lord *Lovat's* Lands, which never freezes, however severe the Frost be; till *February*, and then in one Night's time it freezes all over, and if the Frost continue two Nights the Ice grows very thick. There is a Lake of the same Nature call'd *Loch-monar*, in the Earl of *Cromarty's* Lands in the North; and there is another Lake in *Straglasb*, at a Place call'd *Glencanich*, in a high Ground betwixt the Tops of Two Mountains, the middle of which Lake is always frozen throughout the Summer, notwithstanding the strong Reflections of the Sun Beams from the Mountains, which melt the Ice at the sides of the Lake. The Ground round the Lake has a constant Verdure, as if there were a perpetual Spring, and Cattel grow sooner fat by that Grass than any where else; and this is so much the more remarkable, that there are several other Lakes in the Neighbourhood of as high a Situation wherein no such thing is seen.

In *Glenelg*, at a Place call'd *Achignigle*, there is a Stream, which turns Holly into a greenish Stone, of which they make Moulds for casting Musket-Bullets and Melting-Pots, for melting Brass and other Metals, and Whirls for Womens Spindles.

In *Linlithgow shire*, there is a Lake called *Loch-Coat Lough*, from whence a Stream runs under a Neighbouring Mountain, the Murmur of which is heard among the Stones; and after it has run thus under Ground for about two hundred Paces, it issues with great force from a Fountain about three Foot broad, and forms a Stream which turns a Water-Mill.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Inhabitants of Scotland.

TIS observed by *Hippocrates*, that the lineaments and temper of Inhabitants partakes of the Nature of their Country, and that it is principally the Change of Seasons or Climate which makes a Change in the Nature of the People; and since there are frequent Changes of the Season in *Scotland*, the Country abounding with many large Mountains and Hills, as also with Fields and Meadows, it has an influence upon the Tempers of the People. Hence it is, as *Sir Robert Sibbald* thinks, the *Scots* derive their Lively Genius, Courage and Warlike Temper.

Hector Boetbius, describes the way of Living, and Customs of the Ancient *Scots* thus: Our Ancestors in War and Peace did among other Vertues chiefly cultivate Temperance the Mother of the rest, and therefore did not indulge themselves in much sleep, or much eating and drinking. They made their Food and Drink of what was nearest at hand, and most easily prepar'd; they made their Bread of such Corn as the several Counties produced; they fed on Venison, as delighting much in Hunting, which very much strengthned their Bodies, and at other times they eat Beef; and Fish with which their Rivers and Seas abounded; they commonly made a small Breakfast of those things, and then Eat no more till Supper, lest their Bellies being crammed with Victuals, their Minds should be rendred more unfit for Business.

They eat more at Supper, but seldom exceed one Dish: When they had a mind to be Merry they drunk *Aquavita* not made of Foreign Species, but distill'd from their own Herbs, such as *Thyme*, *Mint*, *Anise*, &c. Their Common Drink was Ale. When they were at War they contented themselves with Water, and every Man carrying as much Meal as they thought sufficient for a Day; they mix'd it with Water, and boil'd it to a consistency, as they do now that which they call *Porridge*, in the same manner as *Herodian* tells us the *Romans*, and the Emperor *Caracalla* himself did in their Camp. They seldom eat any Flesh in their Camp, but when they took Cattle from their Enemies, and that they eat half Raw, conceiving it to be then more nourishing, as well as juicy; but if they met with no Booty, they eat Fish dry'd in the Sun. In time of Peace, lest slothfulness should make them Effeminate, they accustom'd themselves to Hunting, Running and Wrestling. Their Heads were continually bare and shav'd, leaving a lock of Hair on their

their Foreheads, after the manner of the Ancient Spaniards, and they either went bare Foot, or with Shoes continually moist, especially in the Winter, that they might be able to endure all seasons. Their Cloathes were made for Use and not for Luxury, their Stockings were never higher then their Knee, and they wore them indifferently of Linnen or Woollen. Their Breeches were most part of Hempen-Cloath, and they had short Cloaks or upper Garments of fine Yarn for the Summer, and courser for the Winter. They lay generally on the Floor, or on Benches with Sackcloth under them. They bread their Children hard, and the Mothers nursed them themselves, and those who wanted Milk they suspected to be guilty of Adultery, being of Opinion that Nature would always provide for those who were lawfully Born; and they also thought that Milk of other Nurses made Children to Degenerate from their Parents. They for most part Travell'd on Foot, and when at War, carried their Buggage ordinarily on their Backs, but sometimes made use of Horses, and refus'd no hardships their Commanders put upon them. If they lost the Battel they retired to the Mountains, and were so accustomed to Running, by Hunting and Racing in time of Peace, that they were almost as Swift as Horses. They reckon'd a Defeat their common Reproach, and were never at rest till they aveng'd it on the Enemy. The Nobility and Gentry reckoned it glorious to Fight in the Van, and if any of them were in Danger, their Followers would either rescue them or die with them; for this reason they were very bountiful to their Vassals, and they were as faithful to them. The Graves of the Nobility were adorn'd with Obelisks, as many in number as they and their followers had slain of the Enemies Nobility. If any Man on a March, or in the Camp was found without a Flint-stone or a Sword by his Side or in his Hand, he was whipped out of the Army with great Disgrace; their Armour was light, and their Herbergeons or Coats of Mail were of Iron or Hides. They carried either a Lance or a Bow, and a long Sword and Buckler, and were very nice in keeping their Arms, which they accounted their chief Riches. If any Man pawn'd his Sword, he was hissed out of the Army with Contempt; and if any Man fled out of the Camp for fear, or went off without leave from his Commander, it was lawful for any Man to kill him, and all that he had was forfeited. Nay, the very Women, especially Maids would go to the Army with their Friends, and Women with their Husbands, except they were with Child, or Superannuated, and frequently did good Service; they thought it Glorious to Fight in the open Field, either against the publick Enemy or in their own private Quarrels, and abhorred to circumvent their Enemies. Such Men as labour'd under Madnets or Infectious Distempers, which they thought might be communicated to their Off-spring, they Gelded; and Women in the like case they remov'd from all Society of Men, lest the Race should be spoil'd,

and if any such were found to be with Child afterwards, they buried them alive. Gluttons and Drunkards they drown'd, and were so exact in their Bargains, that they will perform more than they promised. They made use of Hyrogliphicks, and especially Figures of Animals, some of which are still to be seen in Ancient burying Places; but that Art is now utterly lost. Some peculiar Characters which were then common, still remain, and very aptly express all the Aspirats and Diphthongs of the Ancient Language, but they are not now commonly used. For Physick, they made use of native Herbs, in which they are still very Skilful. In the War they made use of a certain sort of Food, of which the quantity of a Bean would stay their Hunger and Thirst for several Days, as *Dion* acquaints us in his *Roman History*. Sir *Robert Sibbald* has a Learned Dissertation upon this, and thinks it to be a Knob or Puff growing to the Root of a Plant, which the *Highlanders* call *Karemyle*; that they Chaw in case of Hunger and Thirst, and mix it with their Water for Drink. Sir *Robert* says, the Taste of it resembles that of *Liquorish*.

Of the Customs of the Modern Scots,

The *Scots* are divided into *Highlanders*, who call themselves the Ancient *Scots*, and into *Lowlanders*, who are a mixture of Ancient *Scots*, *French*, *English*, *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hungarians* and others. *Buchanan* describes the Customs of the *Highlanders* Graphically thus: In their Diet, Apparel, and Household Furniture, they follow the parsimony of the Ancients, they provide their Dyet by Fishing and Hunting, and boil their Flesh in the Paunch or Skin of a Beast; while they hunt they eat it Raw after having squeezed out the Blood. Their Drink is the Broth of Boil'd Meat or Whey they keep some Years, and drink it plentifully in their Entertainment; but most of them drink Water; their Bread is of *Oats* and *Barley*, the only Grain produced in their Country, which they prepare very artfully, they eat a little of it in the Morning, and contenting themselves with that, Hunt, or go about their Business without eating any more till Night. They delight most in Cloaths of several Colours, especially strip'd; the Colours they effect most are Purple and Blue. Their Ancesters as do most of them still, made use of Plaid's very much variegated, but now they make them rather of a Dark-colour, resembling that of the Corps of Heath, that they may not be discover'd while they lie in the Heaths waiting for their Game, being rather wrapped up than covered with those Plaid's; they endure all the rigours of the Season, and sometimes sleep cover'd all over with Snow. At Home they lie upon the Ground, having under them Fern or Heath, the latter laid with the Roots undermost, so as it is almost equal to Feathers for Softness, but much more Healthful

for

for the quality of Heath being to draw out superfluous Humours; when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they rise fresh and vigorous in the Morning. They affect this hard way of sleeping, and if at any time they come into other Places of the Country, where there is better Accommodation, they pull the Coverings off the Bed, and lie down upon them wrapped up in their Plaids, lest they should be spoil'd by this barbarous Effeminacy, as they call it. In War, they cover themselves with Coats of Mail, or Harbergeons, made up of Iron Rings for the most part as low as their Ancles; their Arms are bows and barbed Arrows, which can't be taken out of the Body without making a great Wound; and others of them make use of Broad Swords and Battle-Axes. Their Martial Musick is a Bag-pipe; they delight much in Musick, especially Fiddles, some with Bra's strings, others with Cars-gut, which they play upon with their Fingers, or some Instrument made on purpose. Their chief ambition is to have their Fiddles adorn'd with Silver or Jewels, and the Poorer sort imbelish them with Christal; their Songs are artfully enough composed, and the subject of them is generally the Praise of brave Men. They make use a little of the old Gaulick Tongue, and take long Journeys in the height of Winter on Foot without inconveniency, and trouble themselves about no other Provision, than a little *Aqua-vita*, and some *Cheese*; the *Orkney* Men's Language is a Dialect of the old *Gothick*, and living after the old temperate way, they are not much troubled with Distempers of Body or Mind, their ignorance of Luxury contributes more to their Health, than the Physicians Art does to that of their People, and makes their Stature Manly, and their Complexion Comely; they have little Corn but Barley and Oats, of which they make Bread and Drink; they abound with Black and White Cattle and Goats, from whence they have plenty of Milk, Butter and Cheese, and their Fowls and Fish are innumerable; they have no Poysonous or Deformed Animal in the Country, they abound with little Horses Contemptable to the Eye, but fit for all sorts of Domestick Business, beyoud what can be imagin'd. Their Ancient Discipline begins to grow into desuetude by their Commerce with other Nations, to the no small detriment of their Health and Morals. The *Shetlanders* have much the same Customs, but they retain somewhat more of the ancient *Parish-way*; their Habit is that of the *Germans*, and tolerably decent; their subject of Trade are Course Cloath, Fish, Oyl, Butter and Cheese; they Fish with Boats of Two Oars, which they buy from the *Norway* Men, and they Cure their Fishes partly with Salt, and partly by drying them in the Sun; they abhor Drunkenness, but once a Month entertain one another chearfully for Cultivating mutual Friendship, without Brawls or Quarrels, the usual Companions of Excess. The firmness of their Constitution is extraordinary, an instance of which is given in one

Lawrence,

Lawrence, who Marry'd a Wife, as has been formerly mention'd when he was an Hundred years old, and returning from a Tempestuous Sea, where he had been a Fishing at 140, lay down and died, being perfectly dissolved by Age, without any visible Distemper.

Of the Lowlanders and their Language.

The *Lowlanders* partake much of the Temper of the People, of whom we have mention'd them to be compos'd, but more resemble the *French*, occasion'd by the long League betwixt the two Nations; their mutual Commerce, frequent Intermarriage and Custom of travelling into *France* to study the Law, and other Sciences, and by their affecting to serve in the *French* Armies. But since the Union of the Crowns, the *English* Customs, and way of living have obtain'd much in the *Lowlands*, where the *English* Tongue has been their natural Language for above 600 Years, but still retains more of the Ancient *Saxon*. This being extraordinary, and perhaps singular, that a Foreign Language should prevail in a Country altogether independent of *England*, and where the Inhabitants were of another Lineage, and maintain'd such fierce and long Wars to preserve their distinct Sovereignty, the *Scottish* Antiquaries and Historians give the following Reasons of it. 1. The frequent *Saxon* Auxiliaries sent to assist the *Picts* against the *Scots*, which occasion'd many of those *Saxons* to settle in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, then possessed by the *Picts*. 2. The last considerable Effort made by the *Picts* in Conjunction with the *English*, to recover their Country against *Donald* the V. of *Scotland*, who after he had defeated the *English* and *Picts* upon the River *Fedd* in *Tiviotdale*, neglected to improve his Victory, and was afterwards surpris'd by them near *Berwick*, and taken Prisoner after a great Slaughter of his Men; upon this success the *English*, under the Conduct of *Osbreth* and *Ella*, possessed themselves of the Country, as far as *Dumbarton*, without restoring the *Picts*, the major part of whom retired to *Denmark* and *Northway*, and the remainder were cut off by them without *English* to prevent their calling in Foreigners. Thus the *English* continued in possession of that part of the Country, from about the Year 858, till about the Year 875. That King *Gregory* the Great of *Scotland* recovered the Country, and the *Scots* Priests the Possession of their Estates, but willingly entertain'd the *English* Commonalty and Husbandmen, who were as willing to stay, their own Country being at that time infested by the *Danes*; and they rather chose to be under the Dominion of the *Scots*, who were Christians, than under that of the *Danes*, who were Pagans. 3. Great numbers of the *English* came into *Scotland* to assist King *Malcom* III. against the Usurper *Macbeth*, whom he rewarded after his Victory with Possessions in *Scotland*.

A great many *English* came to *Scotland* after the *Norman Conquest*, with *Edgar Atheling*, and his Sister *Margaret*, who was afterwards married to King *Malcom* above mentioned, which makes the Reasons of the *Scots* Historians for the prevailing of the *English* Language in the Lowlands of *Scotland*, very probable; it has been gaining Ground upon the old *Scots* Language ever since; which is now confin'd to the *Highlands*, and the *Isles*, where most of those of Note do also understand *English*.

The People in general are naturally inclin'd to Civility, especially to strangers, and the Lineaments of their Bodies are as well proportion'd, and comely as any Nation in *Europe*, which together with their Native Courage and Ability to endure Hardship and Fatigue, makes them valued by all the Princes of *Europe*, for Soldiers; so that *Speed* says, there has been few great things done in *Europe*, where the *Scots* have not been with the first and last in the Field. *Chivernius* in his *Geography* says, they are *Marte & ingenio felices*, nor is it to be deny'd, that their Genius is as well adapted for Arts and Arms as that of any People in *Christendom*, and it's known, that the Country has produced great Men in all Faculties, who were the Ornaments of the respective Ages they lived in; the particular instances of *Jannes Duns Scotus*, *Joannes Erigena*, *Buchanan*, and *Chrichtonius Minabilis*, are scarce to be parallel'd, or at least not to be exceeded by any other Nation. The great Privileges they formerly obtain'd in *France* on the Account of their Valour, and the great things they did under *Gustavus Adolphus*, and the esteem that gallant Prince had for them, as well as the great share they had in the late stupendous Victories of *Hochstet* and *Ramilies*, are not to be controverted.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Antiquity of the Scots.

THE Pretensions of this Nation to Antiquity are very high, they have indeed been controverted by some *English* and *Irish* Historians, but well defended by Sir *George Mackenzey* against the Bishop of *St. Asaph*, in his Two Books, entituled, *A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland*, and *the Antiquity of that same Royal Line farther cleared and defended against the Exceptions lately offer'd by Dr. Stillingleet in his Vindication of the Bishop of St. Asaph*, Printed at London in 1683 and 1686, to which we refer, the Controversie being too large to be hear insisted upon; only in short the thing is evident on it self, from the *Roman* Historians, and from venerable *Bede*, who

who owns in his first Chapter, that the *Scots* were possess'd of *Ireland*, when the *Picts* came into *Britain*, and from *Buchanan* who says the *Scots* were then possess'd of the Western Isles of *Scotland*; and both he and *Bede* agree that the *Picts* obtain'd *Wives* from the *Scots*, and assistance to settle in the North Part of *Britain*, where the *Scots* did also settle a little Time after without any great Difficulty, which shews that the Country was not then well inhabited, and is an evident Proof that the *Britons* had not been possess'd of the Island very long before the Time, since they who afterwards made so long and great Resistance against the *Romans* in the Southern Parts, might have been much more capable of Resisting the small Colonies of the *Scots* and *Picts*, had they been numerous enough to have People'd the whole Island, which is plainly asserted by *Bede* they did not, but only possess'd the greatest part of it. But this which puts the Antiquity of the *Scots* beyond all doubt is the War betwixt the *Romans* and *Caledonians* in the Time of *Agricola*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, particularly the famous Battle on the *Grampian Mountains* in the Year of our Lord 84; for it must be own'd that the *Scots* are the Posterity of those *Caledonians*, the common Name given by the *Romans* to them and the *Picts*, who were their Associates in that War, since no Historian pretends to give any Account, that ever the *Caledonians*, or Ancient *Scots*, properly so call'd, were exterminated, (tho' it is own'd they were once expell'd which could but return'd again not have fail'd being taken notice of by the *Romans* themselves or some *British* Writer, had any such thing happen'd. That the *Caledonians* were the Progenitors of the *Scots* is own'd by the ablest Criticks in *Europe*, as may be seen in *Sir George Mackenzie's* Books above mention'd, and that they were settled in the Island long before *Tacitus's* Time, is evident from their being able to bring such numerous Armies against the *Romans*; and himself owns that it was not known whether they were originally *Indigena*, or *Strangers*.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Independency and Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Scotland.

THIS has been a Subject of Controversy betwixt the Historians and Antiquaries of both Nations, and sometimes betwixt the Kingdoms themselves, since the Reign of King Edward I. of *England*, who set his Claim to be Superior and Liege Lord of *Scotland* on foot, when he was chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Balliol* for the Crown of *Scotland*.

Scotland, after the Death of the *Scott King Alexander III.* and his Grand-Daughter the Maiden of *Norway*, who was affianc'd to *Edward II.* of *England*, but died before Marriage, that which gave some Colour of Pretext to the Claim, was the Homage paid to the Kings of *England*, by the Kings of *Scotland*, or their eldest Sons, for the Counties of *Northumberland*, *Westmorland* and *Cumberland*, granted to the *Scots* for their assistance against the *Danes*, on Condition of holding them in Fee of the Crown of *England*; and that King *William* of *Scotland*, being taken Prisoner by the *English* in time of Truce, as riding abroad carelessly near their Army in *Northumberland*, was constrained, during his Imprisonment, to own that he held the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee from *Henry IV.* King of *England*, but this Homage was renounc'd by King *Richard*, Son to the said *Henry*, as being obtain'd by Force. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* *John Baliol*, a born Subject of *England*, but delcended by his Grandmother, Daughter to *David* Earl of *Huntington*, Brother to King *William* of *Scotland*, from the Blood-Royal of that Nation, agreed to hold the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee of *Edward I.* that he might, as Umpire, adjudge the Crown to him, and maintain him in Possession of it by his Power; this was accordingly done, but the Homage afterwards revok'd by *Baliol* and the States of *Scotland*, as unjust in it self, and perform'd without their Consent, which issu'd in a War of about 60 Years continuance, and was at last determin'd by the Sword in favour of the *Scots*, as it had been soon after the extorting of it by *Pope Innocent*, *Pope Boniface VIII.* and *Pope John*; and this Homage, after a long War, was finally renounc'd by King *Edward III.* of *England* to King *David Bruce* of *Scotland*, and all the Monuments of it Surrender'd; and if any of them were retain'd thro' Forgetfulness, or otherwise, they were declar'd void and null. It's true that this Claim was afterwards insisted upon by King *Henry VI.* and King *Henry VIII.* in their Declarations of War against the *Scots*; but as the Bishop of *Carlisle* very iustly and impartially observes, like a Man of true Honour, in the Preface to his Border-Laws, 'The Stile of those Declarations, is strangely different, and their Pretensions and Claims quite of another nature than what we find them to be in their Treaties of Peace; and this occasional and extraordinary Stretching of Titles and Change of Phrase, not intended to by our heedless and impolitick Historians, has given Rise to a great many false Notions of the Ancient Government of these Two Kingdoms'.

Besides it appears plain that *Edward I.* himself, the Great Asserter and Champion of this Homage, did not so much as think of it, previously to the unjust Pretensions he made to it, when chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* to the Crown, since by his Treaty of Marriage betwixt the Heiress of *Scotland* and his own Son he agreed, That

failing

failing Heirs of that Marriage, the Crown of Scotland should return absolutely free from all Subjection to the next Heir and the Freedom and Honour of the Kingdom of Scotland was expressly reserv'd by the Governors of Scotland in their Imputation to the Scots Commissioners, whom they appointed to treat of that Marriage, and this reserve was inserted in his Majesty's Warrent to the English Commissioners; whereas had the Crown of Scotland been held in Fee of the Crown of England, the keeping of the Heiress of Scotland, and disposing of her Marriage, must have been his Right without any such Treaty.

The narrow Limets of this Book will not allow us to insist on this Controversy, but such as have a mind to be satisfy'd in it, may find the Matter fully argued in Sir George Mackenzie's Observations upon the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency, Cap. 3. Sir Thomas Craig's Dispute concerning Romanity, entitled, *Scotland's Sovereignty asserted*, translated and prefaced by Mr. Ridpath in 1695; Mr. Tyrrel's General History of England, Sir James Dalrymp's Collections concerning the Scottish History, and Mr. Anderson's Essay, shewing that the Crown of the Kingdom of Scotland is Imperial and Independent; and the Treaty of Union concluded betwixt England and Scotland as Two Independent Nations.

C H A P. X.

Of the Counties of Scotland, as they lye in order from the Borders of England.

Merch, commonly called the *Mers*, suppos'd to have deriv'd that Name from its being a bordering County. In the Law Writings of Scotland it is call'd the Shire of Berwick, which was formerly the principal Town of the County till it was taken by the English. It is abounded by the River Tweed on the South, by Lothian on the North, by the German Ocean on the East, and Tiviotdale on the West. The County is very fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality. The People before the Union of the Crowns had the Reputation of being among the most Warlike, and at the same time among the most Just of any in Scotland; they could, together with the Neighbouring County of Tiviotdale, assemble 10000 Horse for the Defence of the Country upon any sudden Invasion. The principal Rivers of this Country are Tweed, Whittetser, Blaskader, Eye and Eddon. The chief Places of Note are the Town and Castle of Dunbar, and

remarkable for the Birth of the Famous *Joannes Duns Scotus*, who had his Sirname from it, some of which Family is still being there; it has a good Weekly Market, especially for Cattel, and is the Place of best Trade in the Country. After *Berwick* was taken by the *English*, it was the Seat of the Sheriff's Court, which have been remov'd since the Revolution to *Wenlaw*, a Market Town, four Miles further West. *Duns* was also remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scotts* Army here under General *Lesley* against King *Charles I.* when he came to the *English* Borders with an Army to invade *Scotland*.

Home, which gives Sirname to that Great Family, and was formerly the Residence of the Earls of *Home*, whose strong Castle here is now demolish'd. *Coldingham*, famous for its Abbey built by *Edgar* King of *Scotland* about 1100, and for *Ebba* the Lady Abbess, who, during a *Danish* Invasion, disfigur'd herself, and perswaded her Nuns to do the like, by slitting their Noses, to prevent their being debauch'd by the *Danes*. *Falkland*, a strong Fort upon the Point of the Promontory call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, formerly belonging to the Family of *Hume*, but now demolish'd. *Eymouth*, a Sea Port, where Fortifications were formerly rais'd to be a Curb upon the Garison of *Berwick*; it gives the Title of Baron to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldstream*, a Market Town, where there was anciently an Abbey. *Eccles*, where there was also an Abby. *Erskilton*, noted for the Birth of *Thomas Lermouth*, commonly call'd *Thomas the Rhymer*, because he wrote his Poems in Rhime; as much admir'd by the vulgar *Scots*, as *Merlin* and *Bede's* Prophecies by the *English*. The Ancient Families of this Country are the *Humes*, *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Cockburns*, *Ridpaths*, *Spotswoods*, *Nisbets*, *Wedderburns*, *Blacaders*, *Remtous*, *Manderstons*, *Poltworts*, *Duns*'s all deriv'd from the Estates possess'd by their Ancestors, when that way of taking Surnames came in use, which, as it savour'd of Vanity, had also this Inconveniency attended it; that in a few Generations it lost the Memory of the Common Family, from whence those Gentlemen were descended: Thus the *Dunbars* and *Humes*, tho' originally of the same Family, came to be thought different: In like manner the *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Ridpaths*, *Nisbets*, and some say the *spotswoods*, tho' all of the same Original, must have lost the Knowledge of it, had it not been for Tradition, and the Armorial Bearings of the several Families, which bespeak them to be of the same Lineage. This Hint may serve once for all as to those Families call'd of *that ilk*, i. e. whose Sirname and Paternal Estate are the same, of which there are many in *Scotland*, and except some few late ones, which have affected to call Estates by their own Names, are generally esteem'd Ancient and Honourable. This Country formerly gave the Title of Earls of *March* to the Family of *Dunbar*, who were very Great Men, and deriv'd their Origine, according to *Cambden*, from the Famous *Gaspatrius*, Earl of

of *Northumberland*, who retir'd into *Scotland* upon the *Norman* Conquest, and was honour'd with the Castle of *Dunbar*, a Earldom of *March* by *Malcolm Canmore* King of *Scotland*, from whence his Posterity took the Name of *Dunbar*; and another Branch of the Family being possess'd of the Barony of *Hume*, took that for Sirname, which they retain to this Day; and the Chief of the Family is the Earl of *Hume*. *George de Dunbar* being proscrit in the Reign of King *James I.* that Family lost the Title of Earl of *March*, which was afterwards confer'd upon *Alexander Duke of Albany*, then upon the Family *Stuart* and *Lennox*, which being extinct, King *William*, since the Revolution, gave the Title to — *Douglas*, Brother to the Duke of *Queensberry*, whose Son now enjoys it. *Lauderdale* reckon'd part of this County, and is bounded by it on the East from *Rippenh* to the *Bown Mill*, on the West and South by *Tweedale*, and on the North by *Lothian*. This Country taketh its Name from *Leeder*, or *Lauder*, a small River that runs through it, upon which the Town of *Lauder*, that gives Sirname to an Ancient Family, lies pleasantly situated; it's remarkable for the Execution done upon King *James III.* Minions by the Nobility, who, under Conduct of the Earl of *Angus*, took them out of the Court and hang'd 'em over *Lauder Bridge*. The Country was formerly the Patrimony of the *Morvilles*, a Great Family, Constables of *Scotland*, but being forfeited for Treason it was annex'd to the Crown, and govern'd by a Bailiff, as other of the King's Lands, which Office has since been in the Family of *Lauderdale*, the Chief of the *Maltslands*, who have a noble and stately House on the River near *Lauder*, call'd *Lauder-Forth*.

Teviotdale, bounded on the East by the *Mers* and part of *Northumberland*, on the West by *Liddisdale*, on the North by the Forreſt or Shire of *Selkirk*, on the South by *Northumberland*. It derives its Name from the River *Teviot* that runs thro' it, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Flock. The Inhabitants have always been noted for a Warlike People, and the Country joyning to *England* on dry Marches has frequently been the Theatre of considerable Actions, by which the *Scots* and *Kers*, the greatest Families in this County, rais'd themselves to their present Grandeur. The Family of *Scot* of *Bucleaseigh*, formerly of *Kirkcud*, of which the *Duchess of Monmouth* and *Bucleaseigh* is the present Representative, had considerable Estates given 'em by *Robert III.* *James I.* and *II.* and Queen *Mary* for their Service against the *English* and the *Douglases* that join'd them when under Proscription; the Family of *Bucleaseigh* was made Lords in 1606, and Earls in 1619, and the late *James Scot*, Duke of *Monmouth*, was made Duke of *Bucleaseigh* by King *Charles II.* his Father. There are many other considerable Families of this Sirname in *Teviotdale*, and elsewhere in *Scotland*. The chief Families of the *Kers* in this County are the

whole of *Cesford* and *Farnihest*, both very Ancient and Warlike Families; the Representative of the former is the present Duke of *Roxburgh*, in favour of whose Predecessor the Earl of *Roxburgh*, the Abbacies of *Kelso* and *Lesmahago*, were erected into Temporal Baronies, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1607, for his Service, as Warden of the *Middle Marches*, and Execution of Commissions for quieting the Borders; the Representative of the other is the Marquis of *Lothian*, in favour of whose Predecessor *Mark Lord Neubottle* the Abbacy of *Neubottle* was erected into a Temporal Barony, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1587. There are many other considerable Families of this Name in this County, and in several other Parts of *Scotland*; and there were several good Families of the same Name in *Northumberland*, only they wrote their Names *Carr*, according to the common Pronunciation. Other Families of Note in this County are some Branches of the Family of *Douglas*, whereof that of *Cavers* is the most considerable, being Hereditary Sheriffs of it: This Family have the Standard of the Brave Lord *Douglas* that was kill'd at the Battle of *Otterburn*, falsely call'd *Cheviot-Chase*, just as he had gain'd the Victory; and the Mace of Iron he fought with. The Duke of *Douglas*, the Chief of that Heroick Family, has still a considerable Interest in this County, where his Ancestors were formerly the chief Proprietors, as indeed they were the greatest in all the South of *Scotland*, and had that noble Compartment added to thier Arms of a *Pale of Wood wreath'd* in, because the Lord *Douglas* in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce* defeated the *English* in *Fedburgh* Forrest, and wreath'd them in that they might not escape; but the Barony of *Douglas*, the Surname of the Family, being in *Clydsdale*, they are more properly reckon'd among the Families of that Country. Other Families of Note in *Tiviotdale* are *Riddel* of *Riddel*, one of the ancientest in the Kingdom; the *Elliors*, of whom Sir *Gilbert Elliot* of *Stobs* is Chief; the *Turnbulls*, *Gladstones*, *Langlands*. The chief Places of Note in this County were the ancient Burrough and Castle of *Roxburgh*, now demolish'd, (from whence the County is call'd the *Shire* of *Roxburgh*) famous in the History of both Nations during their mutual Wars, when it was frequently taken and retaken, and in the Siege of which King *James II.* of *Scotland* was kill'd by the bursting of a Gun, but now of Note only for giving Title of Duke as formerly of Earl to *Ker* of *Cesford*. *Fedburgh*, a Royal Burrough on the River *Fed*, which gave Title of Lord to *Ker* of *Farnihest*. *Kelso*, a Town of good Trade pleasantly situated on the River *Tweed*, of which the Duke of *Roxburgh* is Superior, and near which lyes one of his Noble Seats call'd *Fleurs*. *Hawick*, a Market Town on the River *Teviot*, near which lyes *Branksbolsm*, the ancient Residence of the Family of *Bucalsugh*. The Town, and once famous and sumptuous Abby of *Melrosse*, on the River

Tweed, noted for its Monks the Authors of the Chronicles of that Name, and for the Sepulchre of the Family of *Douglas Driburgh*, once noted also for a stately Abby. There are many Seats of Persons of Quality in this County, which we have not room to mention. The principal Rivers here are *Tweed*, *Tiviot*, *Jed* and *Eal*.

This County, by *Pont's* Map, is 26 Miles from East to West and about 17 South and North.

Liddesdale, which belongs to this County, is by *Pont's* Map about 26 Miles from South-West to North-East, and about 17 from South to North.

Eusdale and *Eskdale*, which belongs also to this County, are about 17 Miles South and North, and 12 Miles East and West.

Chief Seats in this County, The Floors and Friars, Duke of Roxburgh's. Bridgend, Sir William Ker's. Marisfield, Sir William Bennet's of Grubet. Kingdale, Sir William Scott's of Harden. *Arnam*, Sir John Scott's. *Cavers*, Archibald Douglas's. *Riddell*, Sir Walter Riddell, *Woolley* and *Stobbs*, Sir Gilbert Elliot. *Branksbholm*, Duke of Buccleugh's, besides many other of less Note.

West from *Tiviotdale*, upon the Borders lie the small Counties of *Liddesdale*, *Eusdale*, *Eskdale* and *Wachopdale*, so called from the Rivers *Liddel*, *Ew*, *Esk* and *Wachop*. In *Liddesdale* there was an ancient and strong Castle called the *Hermitage*, now demolished; it formerly belonged to the *Hepburns*, Earls of *Bothwell*, and then to the *Stewarts* of *Coldingham*. The most remarkable place in *Eskdale* is the Castle of *Langham*. The Surnames of most note in those Parts are the *Armstrongs*, formerly the Principal Men in those little Countries; the *Grahams*, *Johnstons*, *Elliotts*, *Irwins*, *Bells*, *Carlisses*, of the latter there was formerly a Lord. *Beatisons*, *Littles*, *Thomsons*, *Glendinning*, *Caruthers*, *Jordans*, *Moffets*, *Latimers*, *Nixons* and *Crofters*, but the chief Proprietor is now the Family of *Buccleugh*. On the Borders lay the debatable Lands, claimed by the Borderers of each Nation, but were at last adjudged to the Scots by King *James VI.* after the Union of the Crowns, and given by way of Infeofment to Sir *Robert Douglas* and *James Maxwell*, who sold them to Sir *John Ker*, and he sold them to *Walter Scott*, Earl of *Buccleugh*.

The furthest Country on the Western Border is *Annamdale*, about 18 Miles from East to West, and 10 from South to North, so called from the River *Annan*, which runs thro' the Country and falls into *Solway Firth*, after a Course of 25 Miles, and receiving several lesser Rivers, both from South to and North it has many pleasant Woods, and fruitful Fields on both sides. This Country gives Title of Marquiss, as it did formerly of Earl to the chief of the *Johnstons*, an ancient, great and warlike Family, who derived their Surname from the Barony of *Johnstoun* their Patrimony, which gives Title of Lord to the eldest

Best Son of the Family, who are also Stewards of this County; it was anciently the Patrimony of the *Bruces* Lords of *Annandale*, from whom King *Robert Bruce* descended. The Family of *Johnstons* was Wardens of the *West Borders* before the Union of the Crowns, and they laid the Foundation of their present Grandeur by their remarkable Service against the *English*; and the *Douglasses*, who joyned them in Invading this Country when they were under Proscription. They did also great Service in suppressing the Thieves, who during the War, betwixt the Nations, committed great Ravages on the Borders; for which they took for device a winged Spur, to denote their Diligence, and for their Motto, *light Thieves all*, to signify their Authority to command them to Surrender. There are many Families of Note of that Sirname in this Country, and in other Parts of *Scotland*. The principal Places of *Annandale*, are the Town and Castle of *Annan*, on the Mouth of the River of that Name, which suffered much in the Wars with *Edward VI.* The Town and Castle of *Lochmaben*, three parts of which is surrounded by Lakes, wherein there are many excellent Fish; and one peculiar found no where else, which the Inhabitants call *Kandesi* or *Gevandesi*. *Mossat*, remarkable for its Medicinal Wells. *Rivell*, in the Banks of which over against *England*, the Inhabitants make very good Salt, by gathering up, and boyling the Sand. The Inhabitants of this, and of the other lesser Dales, were always accounted a Warlike People, and much given to Incursions, from which the *Western Borderers* of both Nations could scarce be restrain'd, either by Truce or Peace, before the Union of the Crowns; this occasion'd those Border-Laws, of which the Learned Bishop of *Carlisle* has lately published a large and particular Account. Bishop *Lesly* in his History says, Those Borderers were very dextrous at seeking their Booty by Troops in the Night; when they travelled thro' such Wastes, and over such Precipices, as others would not have ventur'd on by Day: During which it was customary for them to lurk, so that it was scarce possible to find them out, and to recover the Prey from them any other way, than by Sluth-hounds which follow'd them by the scent; and when at any time apprehended, they were naturally so Eloquent, that if they could not obtain Pardon from their Enemies or Judges, they would at least move them to Compassion by their smooth Language.

Next to this Country lies *Nithsdale*, which together make up the Shire of *Dumfrice*, where the Sheriffs Courts are held. The Duke of *Queensberry* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. It takes its Name from the River of *Nith*, which runs thro' it. This River is remarkable for its clear Water, and receives several other from *North* and *South*; near the head of it lies the Town of *Sanquhar*, which gives Title of Lord to the Family of *Queensberry*, a Branch of the Family of *Douglass*, and near

its Mouth lies *Dumfrice*, a pleasant, considerable and flourishing Town, noted for its Trade; and a famous Bridge of hewn Stone with nine Arches, and so broad, as two Coaches may go a-breast on it. The Tide flows up to the Town, which has a convenient Harbour, and Exchange for Merchants. There are many considerable Woods in this Country, the chief of which are *Hoy Wood*, which gave Sirname to the famous Astrologer, called *Joannes de Sacro bosco*, *Anglice*, *Holy Wood*. *Drumlanrick*, which gives Title of Earl to the Family of *Queensberry*; and is remarkable for its Wood of Oak five Miles in length; and a Noble Pallace, with stately Avenues Gardens, and Terras Walks. There are a great many more remarkable Woods in this Country, which we have not room to mention. Within two Miles of *Dumfrice*, lies the famous *Loch of Locher*, ten Miles in length, which furnishes all the Country with Fuel; the Water of *Locher* runs thro' this *Moss*, which has many fine Meadows on each side; and in the Channel of this Water, there was an impregnable Fort called the *Isle*. The Shire of *Dumfrice* is 36 Miles in length, and 24 in breadth; it's encompassed by Mountains, fruitful in Corn, and Pasturage; and the Inhabitants reap great Profit by exporting their Cattel to *England*. It is bounded on the South by *Solway Firth*, on the North by *Clydsdale*, on the West by *Galloway*, and on the East by *Tiviotdale*; it had one Monastery called *Holywood* and has four Presbyteries.

Chief Seats here, *Wester-Hall*, Sir *John Johnstoun's*; *Litche Hall*, Mr. *Robert Johnstoun's*; *Lochwood*, *Matquis Anandale's*; *Apple Girth*, *Kelwad*, Sir *William Douglas's*; *Springkel*, Sir *Patrick Maxwell's*; *Howmains*, Sir *John Caruther's*; *Castle-Milne*, Sir *John Douglas's*; *Dornick*, *Douglas's*, *Keltum*, *Thomas Scott's*; *Erkleton*, *William Elliot's*; *Langholm*, *Melvin's*; *Kamerikale*, *Thomas Caruther's*; *Denby*, *John Caruther's*.

To return again to the River *Forth*. *Lothian* is bounded by this River on the East, and is divided from the *Mers* by *Cockburnspath*, and the *Lammermoor Hills* on the Southwest; it is bounded by *Lammerdale* and *Tweeddale*. Some derive its Name from *Lothus* a King of the *Picts*, others from the River *Leeth*, and say it should be called *Lethian*. This Country is fertile in Cultivation, Gentlemens Seats, and plenty of all necessaries for Human Life, exceeds any other Country in *Scotland*; it is particularly fruitful in Corn, especially *Wheat*. 'Tis divided into East, West, and *Midlothian*; which together are about 100 Miles long, and about 11 where broadest, according to *Pons's Map*. The chief places of Note are *Dumbar*, which formerly gave Title and Sirname to the Great and Ancient Family of *Dumbar*, from whom the *Homes* are descended; this Town was formerly remarkable for a strong Castle now demolished, and of late has been too well known

for the great Defeat given near that place by *Oliver* the U-
surper to the *Scots* Army, that was railed by King *Charles II.*
in 1650. 'Tis still noted for its noble Herring-fishing, and has
a Weekly Market, but is much decay'd from what it formerly
was. *Haddington*, a Market Town, pleasantly Situated upon
the River *Tyne*, much noted during the Wars betwixt both
Nations, having been seized and fortified by the *English*, who
held out a long Siege in it, during the minority of Queen *Mary* ;
it gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Illustrious Family of
Hamilton. *Dalkieth*, a Town and Castle pleasantly Situated
on the River *Esk* ; it gives Title of Earl to the eldest Son of
the Family of *Buccleugh*. *Musselburgh*, famous for the Defeat
of the *Scots* Army near that place in the Reign of King
Edward VI. of *England*, and during the minority of *Mary*
Queen of *Scotland*, and likewise for the Cowardly Flight of
the Earl of *Bothwell*, who with the same Queen *Mary*, then his
Wife, brought an Army thither to fight against those who put-
ted him for the Murther of King *Henry* her former Husband.
Upon which the Queen not thinking it safe to hazard a Battle
submitted her Army, and put her self into the Hands of the
Nobility, &c. of the other side, who soon after sent Her Ma-
jesty Prisoner to the Castle of *Lochevin* ; and upon her demis-
sion of the Government set up her Son, then an Infant, in her
stead ; other Towns of Note in this Country, are *Trenent* and
Prestonpans. In *Mid-Lothian* lies *Edinburgh*, the Metropolis of
the Kingdom, where for some Ages the Kings of *Scotland* had
their ordinary Residence, in the adjoining Pallace of *Holyrood-*
Huse. This City has also of a long time been the usual Seat
of the High Courts of Parliament, and of the Supreme Courts
of Judicature. It was famous of old for its Castle, one of the
strongest by Art and Nature of any in *Europe*. It was formerly
called the *Maiden Castle*, because the Kings of the *Picts* kept their
Daughters in it. It was more anciently called *Alata Castra*, or the
Winged Castle, perhaps from its Form, and is supposed to be *Proton's*
Ἀλεξάνδρου Πύργος, which signifies the same. This City
has been Built here for the Protection of the Castle, from which
the principal, and indeed as beautiful and magnificent a Street as
is to be seen any where, lies on the ridge of a Hill to the King's
Pallace ; and from this Street on both sides the Hill, there runs
a vast Number of the Lanes, equal almost to Streets down to
the Lake on the North side. and to another Street called the
Cowgate, on the South side ; from whence also there are many
Lanes, which run up the Hill on the South towards the Uni-
versity, and *Herriot's* Hospital, and the principal Suburbs on
that side. This City from the Castle to the Pallace is a large
Scots Mile in length, and above half a Mile in breadth from
the North to the South side of the Town. It is accounted as
populous, if not more than any City of *Europe* for its Bounds ;
the Houses being very high, large and contiguous, but rather

too close, except in the principal Street; and in the Situation it is evident, the first Founders had a principal regard to Strength, but no view to Trade, of which there was little at that time in those Parts of the World. It was naturally fortified by a Lake on the North, and by a strong Wall on the other Parts, without which there lie now many fair Suburbs which we have not room to mention. The principal Street lies in a very healthful Air, and from the Castle Hill, and the Tops of the Houses, there is a beautiful Prospect into the adjacent Country, which abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality, and particularly down to *Leith*, the Port of *Edinburgh*, and over the *Forth*, into the County of *Fyfe*, whose well inhabited Coasts abounding with Towns, and the noble Arm of the Sea which intervenes, forms as fine a Prospect as can be desired.

We shall only add, that the City lies in a Country abounding with all things necessary for human Life, which makes Provisions plentiful and cheap; it is also well watered with excellent Springs, brought in from the Country by Leaden Pipes, and distributed to the City from neat stone Fountains. This City would certainly have been much more considerable, had it not been its unhappy Situation for Trade, and its nearness to the Borders, from whence being but 40 Miles distant, it has been frequently subject to the Calamities of War, especially since the use of great Guns, to which the neighbouring heights do very much expose it; so that its rise and subsistence did chiefly depend on the residence of the Kings, the Seat of the Parliament and Courts of Judicature, and the residence of the chief Nobility, many of whom have great Houses there. They are built with Stone, and cover'd with Slates, blue or grey, and the Fronts to the Streets being generally of hewn Stone, are very magnificent as well as durable; they formerly used to Front them with fore Stairs of Timber very neat, but for the more security from Fire, they are by late Acts ordered to Front them with Stone, and the excessive height of the Houses, some of which near the Parliament Close are fourteen Stories, has been also prohibited, for the greater ease and conveniency of the Inhabitants. The other remarkable Edifices besides the Castle and Pallace are the Parliament House, a stately, convenient, and large structure, with a large Court called the Parliament Close, being square, well Pav'd, and having the Effigies of King *Charles II.* in the middle, well proportion'd, and cut with great Art. Over the entrance into the Parliament House are the Arms of *Scotland* well cut, with *Mercy* and *Truth* on each side for Supporters, and this inscription, *Stant his felicia regna*, importing that those Vertues make Kingdoms happy; and under the Arms was this Motto, *Unio Unionum*, relating not only to the Union of the two Crowns, but signifying that their alliance was necessary for the maintenance of it; the Room for the

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meeting of the Parliament has a high Throne for the Sovereign or the Commissioner; with Benches on each side for the Nobility, and Forms conveniently placed in the middle for the Commoners. Without the Area there is a Pulpit for Sermons to the Parliament on particular occasions, and behind the Pulpit, a large Partition for others, besides Members, to hear the Sermons, and the Debates of the House, when they thought fit to allow it. The West side of the Parliament House is enclosed by the Council House, where the Town Council assembles. The South side is bounded by the Sessions House, where the supreme Courts of Judicatory, are held. In the upper part of this Edifice are the Apartments for the Lords of the Privy Council and Exchequer.

Near the Council Chamber stands the Royal Exchange, made up of a double row of Shops, and another Exchange inferior to this. On the North side of the Close stands the High Church, a large Edifice now divided into four Churches; the Steeple is very high, and of good ancient Architecture. The Summit of which resembles an Imperial Crown; the Churches of this City, including the Chappel of the Castle are 12, and the Ministers 23.

Herriot's Hospital on the South side of the City, is a large beautiful and stately Edifice, which was Built at the charge of George Herriot, Goldsmith to King James VI. for the Education and Entertainment of Forty Boys, who if they be fit for Learning, and go to the University, have each an Exhibition of about Seven Pounds Sterling, and if they go to Trades Eleven Pounds Sterling, and besides convenient Lodgings for the Officers of the House and the Scholars, has very large and pleasant Gardens. Mr. Herriot left 200000 l. Scots for the Maintenance of this Hospital. Upon the South side of the Town stands the College, which has large Precincts enclosed with high Walls, and divided into Three Courts, two lower and one higher, equal to the other Two. These Courts are encompassed with neat Buildings, and there is a high Tower over the great Gate, which looks to the City. The Publick Schools are large and commodious; there is good Accommodation for the Students, handsome Dwellings for the Professors, and Fine Gardens for their Recreation. It was founded in 1580, by King James VI. upon a Petition from the City for that end, to grant them a Charter with the Priviledge of an University, but the Foundation was not perfected till 1582. The Persons established by the Foundation were a Principal or Warden, a Professor of Divinity, Four Regents or Masters of Philosophy, and a Professor of Philology, called the Regent of Humanity, or *Humanarum literarum*. In 1640, the Town added a Professor of Hebrew, and since they have added a Professor of Mathematicks; the dignity of Chancellor, and Vice Chancellor of the University is in the Magistrates and Town Council. They have a very good

Library which was Founded by *Clement Little*, one of the Commissaries of *Edinburgh* in 1635, since which it is much increased by Donatives from the Citizens and Persons of Quality, and others who had their Educations there. The Library is neatly kept, well furnished with Books, put in very good order, Cloistred with Doors made of Wire, that none can open but the Keeper, which is more commodious, and less incumbering than multitudes of Chains, commonly used in other Libraries. The Books given by the several Benefactors are kept in distinct Apartments, and the Donors Name set over them in Golden Letters. Over the Books hang the Pictures of several Princes and of most of the Reformers at home and beyond Sea, and near them is kept the famous *Buchanan's* Skull very intire and so thin that we may see the Light through it; it was lodg'd there by *Mr. Adamson*, formerly Principal of that University, who procur'd it to be taken out of his Grave, and fasten'd some Latin Verses to it in commendation of that great Author. The Original of the *Bohemian* Protest against the Council of *Constance* for burning *John Huffle* and *Ferome of Prague* in 1417, with 105 Seals of the Princes of *Bohemia*, *Moravia* and others appended to it, is also kept here. It was brought from abroad by a *Scotts* Gentleman, who procur'd it in his Travels.

Under the Library is the Queens Printing House, where they are chiefly employ'd in Printing Bibles; at the farther end of the Library there is a Stair-case, which leads to the Common Hall, where they have their Commencements, and College Entertainment; in this place there are several Maps, Globes, Books and Rarities, and among others a crooked Horn, cut out of a Womans Head, when 50 Years of Age, who lived 12 Years after it. *Sir Robert Sibbald* gives an Account, and a Cutt off in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*; it is seven Inches in length, and was cut out of her Head by a Surgeon the fourth of May, 1671.

The Learned Men that have been of this University, were *Mr. Robert Bullock* principal, *Mr. Henry Charters* principal, *Dr. Patrick Sands*, *Mr. John Adamson* principal, *Mr. Alexander Henderson* principal, *Mr. William Covil* Principal, and *Dr. William Keith*.

In *Gray's Close*, near the nether Bow, is the Mint House with a large Court, adorn'd with neat and convenient Buildings, for the Accommodation of the Overseers and Workmen. Near to the Collegiate Church is the Hospital of *St. Thomas* in which decay'd Citizens of both Sexes are very handsomely maintain'd, and have their Chaplain to perform the Duties of the Pastoral Office to them. Over against that Church is the Correction-house, commonly call'd *Paul's Work*, where dissolute

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People are obliged to earn their Living by working on Manufactures of Linnen, Wooll and Silk.

The common Burial place of this City is *Gray-fryars Church-yard*, where there are abundance of fine Monuments, some of which are very Magnificent.

The City is inclosed with a kind of old *Roman Wall* on every side, except the *North*, where it is secured by a Lake.

It has six Gates, two to the *East*, two to the *South*, one to the *West*, and one to the *North*. The chief Gate is one of those to the *East*, called the *nether Bow*, which was magnificently built in 1616. and adorn'd with Towers on both sides; this is the entrance from the Pallace, and the principal Suburb called the *Cannogate*. The other *East Gate* is called the *Cowgate*, and gives entrance to the Street of that Name; one of the *South Gates* is called the *Patara Port*, and gives entrance from the Suburb so called. The other is the *Society Port*, called so from the Society of Brewers, who have a great square Court near it, with stately Houses, and other Buildings round it; the *West Port* which gives entrance from a Suburb of that Name, lies below the Castle. The *North Gate* is at the lower end of the *North Lake*, consists of an inner and outer Gate, and gives entrance from a Suburb called *Mutters Hill*.

The Castle is situated at the *West* end of the City, where the Rock rises to a high and large Summit, 'tis inaccessible on the *South*, *West* and *North*, the entrance is from the Town where the Rock is also very high, and the entrance is defended by a round Battery, and an Outwork at the Foot of it; there is in the Castle a Royal Pallace of hewen Stone, where the *Regalia*, and chief Records of State are kept, as also the Magazine for the Ammunition and Arms of the Nation.

There is also a Chappel in it for the use of the Garrison, and it is furnished with Water by two Wells in the Rock; from the Castle there is a delicate prospect over the City and Neighbouring Country, and to the River of *Forth*, from whence it is saluted by such Men of War as come to Anchor in *Leith* Road. The Governour is always a Person of eminent Quality, and is at present the Earl of *Levin*, who is also General of the Forces.

At the *East* end of the City is the Pallace, formerly an Abby for *Augustine Monks*, founded by King *David I.* but that being consum'd by Fire, there remains nothing of it now save the Church, in which several Kings and Queens lie buried. The Pallace consists of four Courts, the outer Court, which is as large as all the rest, has four principal Entries, besides several lesser ones from the adjacent Gardens. The entrance of the Pallace is adorn'd with great Pillars of hewen Stone, and a fine Cupola in form of a Crown over it. In the Front of the Pallace there are four high Towers; the inner Court is very stately with Piazza's round it all of fine hewen Stone; from these Pi-

added

azza's there are entrances to the several Apartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificent; and the long Gallery is very remarkable, being adorn'd with the Pictures of all the Kings from Fergus I. The Pallace is almost surrounded with lovely Gardens, and on the South side of it lies the King's Park, which has great variety of medicinal Plants; and an excellent Fountain, that is brought by Conduits to serve the Pallace, of which his Grace the Duke of Hamilton is Hereditary Keeper.

In the City there is a College of Physicians, of which is President; where they have a noble Museum, commonly called *Museum Balfourianum*, from the Founder, Sir Andrew Balfour Dr. of Physick, which has been much augmented by the Bounty of the Learned and Industrious Sir Robert Sibbald, Dr. of Physick. It contains a vast Treasure of Curiosities of Art and Nature, Foreign and Domestick; an Account of what Sir Robert added to it was printed in 1725 at Edinburgh, in 1697. under the Title of *Audarium Musei Balfouriani, E. Museo Sibbaldiano*. The design of this Museum is to assist and encourage those who have a Mind to study true Philosophy. It is divided into four Books, and each Book into Chapters, for the greater ease and conveniency of those who have a Mind to know what is contained in this noble Museum, in which there are several valuable Books and Manuscripts.

In this City there is also a noble Library of Books and Manuscripts belonging to the College of Justice, or Gentlemen of the Law. On the North side of the City, there is an excellent Physick Garden, with some thousands of Plants under the care and inspection of Mr. James Sutherland, the Learned and Industrious Intendant of it; an Account of which he published in 1683. under the Title of *Hortus medicus Edinburgensis*.

The design of it is to furnish Simples for the use of Physick, and to instruct those of the Faculty in the Knowledge and Use of them; for which end they are disposed into the most Rational and Natural Method, particularly according to that of the Learned and Ingenious Dr. Merison, the Oxford Botanist, a Native of Scotland.

This City is govern'd by a Lord Provost (whose Office is much the same with that of the Lord Mayor of London.) Four Bayliffs, who besides the Power of Aldermen in the Government of the City, have that of Sheriffs, and a Common Council, which consists of twenty five Persons; all these are chosen annually, and the Provost, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer, are to be Merchants. Or if any Tradesman be chosen to those Offices, for his Qualifications, he is to leave off his Trade, and not to return to it without leave of the Magistrates and Town Council; and no Man is to be chosen Provost, Bayliff, Dean of Guild, or Treasurer, without having been a Year or two Members of the Common Council. No Man is to continue in the Council above two Years at a time, except they be Members of

Cap. X. Scotland, now North Britain.

of it by Vertue of a Superiour Office; the Bayliffs are to be chosen indifferently out of twelve Candidates proposed, and none is to be elected Deacon of any of the fourteen incorporated Trades, except he has been Master of his Trade two Years at least; and none to continue Deacon above two Years at a time. The fourteen incorporated Trades are, Chirurgeons, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons, Taylors, Bakers, Butchers, Cord-wainers, Weavers, Wakers, i. e. Fullers and Bonnet-makers, i. e. Cap-makers. The Magistrates are chosen annually upon the Tuesday next after *Michaelmas-Day* by thirty eight Persons, whereof twenty are to be Merchants, and eighteen Tradesmen, who are to chuse such as in their Conscience they think to be best qualified; and the said Magistrates, with the Town Council, are to have the Administration of the Government, except in some reserved Cases; as the Election of Magistrates, Dean of *Gild* and Treasurer, and setting of Fews or Leases, giving Bounties and Places, and other publick Matters. In which Cases they are to take the advice of the fourteen Deacons of Trades. None of the Merchants or Tradesmen are to have any particular Conventions, or to make any By-Laws among themselves, without the Consent of the Magistrates and Town Council, except it be to chuse their own Deacons, at the times appointed, to make Persons Free of their Trade, or to Try their Work; and one of the Commissioners for Parliament, was always to be chosen out of the Tradesmen, and another, out of the Merchants. The Auditors of the Accounts are to be chosen by an equal number of Merchants and Tradesmen; the Lord Provost, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, are not to continue longer than one or two Years at a time; and the Bayliff is to be but one Year Bayliff, one Year Old Bayliff, and one Year free of Office.

The Lord Provost for the time being is always one of the Privy Council. The Train'd-Bands of the City consists of Sixteen Companies, besides which they have a standing Company of Town-Guards.

Leith, the Port of *Edinburgh*, the best frequented Harbour in Scotland, and a thriving Town; it was noted in *Queen Mary's* Minority for being fortify'd, and held out by a French Garrison, by Authority of the Queen-Dowager, a Daughter of the House of *Lorraine*, against the Nobility, &c. of Scotland, who stood up for their Liberties and the Reformation, and were oblig'd to call for *Queen Elizabeth's* Assistance to drive out the French. The Shire of *Edinburgh* contains that which is call'd *Mid-Lothian*. This Shire is reckon'd about twenty Miles long, in some places about sixteen, and in others not above six Miles broad. The Sheriffdom is in the Queens Gift. Several Monuments of Roman Antiquities have been found in this County, particularly near the Town of *Cramond*, and in the Lands of *Inglisfrown*, where were dug up two Stones, now in *Sir Robert Sibbald's* Gar-

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den at *Edinburgh*, upon one of which there's a *Laurel Crown* and on the other a *Roman Securis*, they are suppos'd to have been part of a *Pillar* erected in *Domitian's* time, when *Agricola* was in that Country.

Chief Seats in Mid-Lothian, Halyrood House, the *Queens Dalkeith*, *Dutchels of Buccleugh's*; *Newbottle*, *Marquis of Lothian's*; *Dalbusy*, *Earl of Dalbusy's*; *Roseberry*, *Earl of Roseberry's*; *Borthwick*, once *Lord Borthwick's*, now *Sir James Dalrimple's*; *Roseline*, *Sinclar's*, descended from *Sinclar Earl of Orkney*; *Cranstoun*, once *Lord Cranstoun's*, now *Sir John Dalrimple's*; *Cranstounn-Mac Gill*, *Viscount Oxendford's*; *Prestoun Hall*, *Mr. Rodarick Machense's*, a *Lord of the Session*; *Smetoun*, *Sir James Richardson's*; *Royston*, *Earl of Cromartie's*, *Barntoun*, *Earl of Rutherglen's*, *Haltoun*, *Earl of Lauderdale's*, *Calder*, *Lord Torphichen's*, *Arnistoun*, *Mr. Robert Dundas's*, a *Lord of the Session*; *Shank*, *Mackenzys of Rosehaugh*; *Pinkie*, *Marquils of Tweedale's*; *Addistoun*, *Mr. Gibson's*; *Collingtoun*, *Sir James Fowles*; *Bonningtoun*, *Sir Robert Chesslys*; *Melvil Castle*, *Lord Ross's*; *Cranstoun*, *Mr. William Maitland's*; *Inch*, *Sir Alexander Gillmore's*; *Priestfield*, *Sir James Dick's*; *Wollmet*, *Wallace's*; *Dredon*, *George Lockhart's of Cornwath*; *Elphinstoun*, *Viscount Priurose's*.

In *West Lothian* the most considerable Place is *Linlithgow*, where there is a stately Pallace belonging to the Crown, with a Lake well stor'd with Fish. This Town gives Title of *Earl* to the Chief of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Levingstoun*. This Shire is about fourteen Miles long, and nine broad, abounds with Coal, Lime, and Salt. The *Earls of Linlithgo* are *Hereditary Keepers of the Castle*, *Hereditary Bayliffs of the Bayliffwick* here belonging to the Crown, and *Hereditary Constables of the Castle of Blackness*. The Roal Pallace stands on a rising Ground which runs into the Lake, in Form of an Amphitheatre, and has a descent resembling Terras-Walks. There are Towers at each Corner of the Court, with Apartments, and a curious Fountain in the middle, adorn'd with several fine Statues, from whence the Water rises to a good height. They have also a stately Town-house, and a curious Church built of hewen Stone. There's also a fine Park belonging to the Pallace *Torriche*, two Miles South West from *Linlithgo*, is a Burrough, formerly the Residents of the *Knights of Malta*, and now gives Title of *Lord* to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near a place called the *Kipps*, South from *Linlithgo*, there's an ancient Altar of great unpolish'd Stones, leaning so as to support one another. The Vulgar calls them *Arthur's Oven*, but the Learned think them to be a Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*. Near this Altar there are several great Stones erected in a Circle, and upon two adjacent Hills, there are the Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones, and ancient Graves, suppos'd to be the *Roman Works*. About four Miles North-East from

from *Linlithgo* lies the Castle of *Abercorn*, suppos'd to be the *Abercorn* of *Bede*, where the *Roman Wall* begun, suppos'd to be built by *Severus*, according to *Buchanan*, whom the *Curious* may consult for an Account of those Antiquities in his first Book. *Hope*, Earl of *Hoptown*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

The *Lothians* are bounded by the *Mers* on the South, by the *Forth* on the North, by *Sterlingshire* on the West, and by the Sea on the East. The principal Rivers are *Tine*, the Two *Esks*, *Leith* and *Almond*. The Country in general abounds with pleasant Corn-fields, Meadows, green Hills, and others cover'd with Heath on the Borders of *Lammermoor*, which afford Pasturage for great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattel; the Rivers and neighbouring Sea abound with Fish; and in short, it is the richest and best inhabited part of the Kingdom: They have plenty of Coals for Fuel and Export; and at *Preston-pans*, and elsewhere, make great quantities of Salt. There are several Islands on the Coast of this Country, of which the *Bass* is the most remarkable, being an impregnable Fort, and abounding with *Solan Geese*, which come hither in *April* in Flocks, and before they come, send some before to fix their Mansions, which are therefore call'd their Scouts. They lay but one Egg at a time, and fix it so dexterously to the Rock by one end, that if it be remov'd 'tis impossible to fix it again; they hatch it with their Foot, and scarce leave it till it be hatch'd. The Fish catch'd by the old ones do many times furnish the Inhabitants with Food, as the Sticks they bring for their Nests furnish them with Fuel. When they come to be as big as ordinary Geese they are very good Meat; so that they yield a considerable Profit by their Flesh and their Feathers. They leave this Island in *September*, but whither they retire during the Winter is not known. This Island lyes a Mile from the Shoar, rises very high, has Grass on the top, with a fresh Water Spring, and is about a Mile round.

Tentallon, a strong Castle, formerly belonging to the Family of *Douglass*, stands on the Shoar of *Lothian*, opposite to the *Bass*. This Country has many Sea Ports, the most remarkable of which are *Dumbar*, *Cockeney*, *Preston Pans*, *Musselburgh*, *Leith*, already mention'd, *Burrowstowness*. The chief Families in these Countries are the *Hamiltons*, *Douglasses*, *Hays*, *Maxwells*, *Kers*, *Maitlands*, *Statons*, *Scots*, *Elphinstons*, *Napers*, *Cranstons*, *Drummonds*, *Senclairs*, *Ramseys*, *Johnstons*, *Hepburns*, *Dundas*, *Pringle*, *Fletchers*, *Edmondstons*, one of the antientest of the Kingdom, the chief of whom has had their Seat for many Years at *Einem* near *Kelso*; *Cockburns*, *Lawders*, *Wauchope*, *Forresters*, besides many others, whom we have not room to mention. The Family of *Hoom* had once a considerable Interest in this Country, which is now in other Hands, particularly the Barony of *Dunglass*, where the Earl of *Hoom* had a noble Seat; it is re-
where

markable for a sad Tragedy acted by one *Paris*, an *English* Man who was Servant to the Earl of *Haddington*, and intrusted by him with the keeping of the Magazine there, at the beginning of the Civil War in *August*, 1640. This he rewarded in a brutish manner, by setting Fire to the Magazine, which blew up the said Earl, at that time Governour of the Castle; the Sheriff of *East Lothian*, and nine other Persons of Quality, besides several that were wounded; the Occasion of it was the Arrival of the News that the *Scots* Army had defeated the *English* who opposed them at *Newburn*; the Wretch himself perish'd in the Act. The Place is also remarkable for a strong Pass, of a considerable Length, easy to be defended by a few Men, which was a considerable Barrier to that part of the Country, during the War betwixt the Two Nations, and was stopp'd and guarded to prevent *Oliver's* Flight, who retir'd before the *Scots* Army, that thought themselves sure of him, before the Battle of *Dunbar*, where he gain'd the Victory, by surprising them in their Security, occasion'd by their Contempt of him, because of some former Advantages obtain'd over him, and of the Straits they had then reduc'd him to.

The Shire of *Stirling*, bounded by the *Mers* on the *East*, *Tweed* on the *West*, *Twistdale* on the *South*, and *Lothian* on the *North*: It is commonly call'd the *Forest*, or *Etrick Forest*, from the River *Etrick* that runs thro' it, which, with *Tarrow* and *Gallowater*, are the principal Rivers in this Country, and all of them fall into the *Tweed*. The Country takes Denomination from *Selkirk*, the principal Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Courts. *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, a very ancient Family, is Hereditary Sheriff, and has his Title from a Valley on the River *Etrick* near this Borough, noted for the Victory which *Sir David Leslie* gain'd there over the Marquiss of *Montrose* during the Civil War, which prov'd a Fatal Blow to those who appear'd for *King Charles I.* in that Kingdom. *Gallowater* is another Market Town in this County. The other Families of chief Note here are the *Scots* and *Pringles*. This Country is mountainous and woody, and more fit for Pasturage than Corn. *Pont* makes it about twenty two Miles from East to West, and about ten where broadest from South to North. It was formerly cover'd with Forrests, well stock'd with Deer. The Inhabitants of this and the Neighbouring Counties are accounted sober, frugal, of strong Constitutions, and a Warlike Temper. The Chief Seats are *Hangingshaw*, belonging to *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*. *Whitford*, *Robert Scotts*; *Newark*, a House pleasantly seated in a Valley formerly belonging to the Crown, now Lord *Elibank's*. There are several others of lesser Note.

Tweddale, so call'd from the River *Tweed*, which runs thro' it, is bounded by the Shire of *Selkirk* on the *East*, that of *Lothian* on the *West*; *Annandale* on the *South*, and *Lothian* on the *North*, is 28 Miles in Length, and 18 in Breadth. *Peebles* is the only Borough of the County, 'tis pleasantly situated betwixt the

Rivers *Tweed* and *Peebles*, and is remarkable for its Three Churches, Three Gates, Three Streets, and Three Bridges; that over *Tweed* has Five Arches, that over *Peebles* Two. There are several others Rivers that fall here into *Tweed*, which supply the Country with Plenty of fine Salmon; and a Lake call'd the *West Water Lake*, abounds so with Eels and other Fish about it, that, during a *West Wind*, they come out in such Shoals into a small River which runs from the Lake, as sometimes they overthrow the People who go into the River to catch 'em. There is another Lake here called *Lochgenen*, upon *Genen Hill*, which falls into *Annandale* from a Precipice of two hundred and fifty Paces high, that many times Fishes are kill'd by the Fall of the Water. The Climate of the Country is temperate, and the Air clear; it abounds with green Mountains, which afford Pasture for great Flocks of Sheep, whose Wooll is excellent. There are also many Valleys on the Rivers fruitful in Corn and Grass. There are abundance of Gentlemens Seats in this Country, which we cannot insist upon. It gives Title of Marquis to a Branch of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Hey*, Earls of *Errol*. The *Frazers*, Ancestors by Marriage to the Family of *Tweddale*, were anciently the chief Proprietors of this Country, particularly that Great Captain, who contributed so much to the Victory which the *Scots* obtain'd in one Day over three *English* Armies at *Rossin* in 1314. during *Wallace's* Administration. The Marquis of *Tweddale* was formerly Sheriff of this County, but now the Duke of *Queensbury*. The Principal Seats are *Nidpath*, the Earl of *March's*; *Traquair*, the Earl of *Marquis*; *Davick*, Sir *James Nisbet's*. The other Seats in this Country are *Pern*, *Griefston*, *Cardron*, *Ormiston*, *Horseburgh Castle*, *Whitfield*, *Manners Castle*, *Possow*, *Caverhill*, *Barns*, *Drumelzier*, *Donop*, *Pomud*, *Hawksshaw*, *Kingildores*, *Kutleball*, *Littlebop*, *Matrey*, *Skirlin*, *Lower Urd*, *Quorn*, *Urd Church*, *Halmire*, *Rodmo*, *Drochel*, *Darnhall*, *Willkiston* and *Fowledge*. There's the Remains of a Roman Camp in this Country. They have some Coal and plenty of Turf for Fuel. There are fourteen Parishes belonging to the Presbytry of *Peebles*, and four to that of *Bigger* in this Country. *Merlin* is said to be buried in *Drumelzier* Churchyard; and according to an old Prophecy, That the *Kingdoms* should be United when *Tweed* and *Paul* met at his Grave. They say that it hapned so by an Inundation, when King *James* came to the Crown of *England*, which never hapned before or since.

Galloway, so called because of its ancient Inhabitants, descended from the *Gauls*, is bounded by the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, the River *Nith* on the East, the *Irish* Sea on the South, and the Counties of *Kyle* and *Carrick* on the North: It is in Length from East to West seventy Miles, and from North to South in some Places sixteen, in some twenty, and others twenty four: It is divided into two Sheriffalties, called the Up-
per

per and the Nether; of the Upper, the Chief of the Family *Agnew* is Sheriff. The Shire Town is *Wigtown*. Of the North called the *Stewartry* of *Kircubright*, the chief of the Family of *Maxwell*, Earl of *Nithsdale* is Hereditary Sheriff. This County had formerly Princes of its own, but were forfeited for the Rebellion. The Family of *Douglas* afterwards enjoy'd the Title. It contains the Presbyteries of *Kircubright*, *Wigtown* and *Stranraer*, making in all thirty six Parishes, besides several that belong to the Presbytry of *Dumfries*. It had formerly the Abbeys of *Whitehorn*, *St. Ninian*, *Losse*, *New Abby*, *Tungland*, *Maries*, *Salside*, and *Glenluce*.

The Chief Seats in this Country are *Glasgow* and *Garls*, Earl of *Galloway's*; *Castle Kennure*, the Viscount of *Kinnaird*; *Castle Kennedy*, formerly the Earl of *Cassils*, now the Earl *Stairs's*; *Dunskey*, belonging to the *Adairs*; *Gartland*, to the *M. Dougals*; *Lochlain*, to the *Agnews*; *Ravenston*, *Stuart*; *Castlemilk*; *Sorbie*, Colonel *James*; *Stuart's*, Brother to the Earl of *Galloway*. *Crugilton*, *Clare*, *Guthbert*, *Cardoness*, *Rowen*; besides many others we have not room to insert. The Chief Woods are *Kenmur*, *Cree* and *Garlis*. This Country produces all things necessary for Human Life, and is remarkable for its excellent Wooll, and brisk vigorous little Horses, from hence called *Galloways*. It is watered by six Rivers, viz. *Urr*, *Dee*, *Ken*, *Cree*, and *Losse*, which all fall into the *Firth of Clyde* and abound with Salmon. The Climate in general is healthy and the Soil not Mountainous, but Hilly. It has three very high Mountains, one at the Mouth of *Cree*, called *Crannoch Marrock* not far from that, and *Gresford*, at the Mouth of *Nith*. The Country beyond the *Losse* is called the *Rine*, or *Bank of Galloway*, and the furthest Promontory of it called the *Mouth of the Nonantum* of *Ptolomy*, under which, in the Mouth of the River *Losse*, is the Bay called by *Ptolomy* *Reverginus*, and from the Mouth of *Clyde*, on the other side the *Vidogara* of *Ptolomy* now called *Loch-Rian*. The remarkable Sea Ports in this Country are *Kirkcubright*, a very large, safe and commodious Harbour; *Garvellan*, a very secure Harbour; and three in the *Rine*, *Nessock*, *Loch-Rian*, and *Port Patrick*. The most remarkable Towns are *Kirkcubright*, on the Mouth of *Dee*, excellently situated for Trade; it is a Royal Borough, and gives Title of Lord to the Chief of the *Maclellans*, a very ancient, and formerly very great Family in this Country. *Wigtown*, very well situated for an *Emporium*; it gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient Family of the *Flemmings*. *Whitehorn*, at the Mouth of the *Cree*, famous for its Monastery called *Candida casa*, from whence the Bishops of *Galloway* took their Title. *Stranraer*, a Borough on *Loch-Rian*, and *New Galloway*, built by the Viscount of *Kennure*, a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*, which has been seated in this Country very long, from whence are descended several considerable Gentlemen in the West of Scotland. Of

Families of Note here are, the *Maxwells*, *Macdonels*, *Mackays*, *Macculoughs*, and *Adairs*. The Inhabitants are noted in History for having been always a Warlike People. The Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grains; their Oats are small, but hard, and make excellent Meal. It has many Castles and Gentle-
mens Seats, and many Lakes, which abound with Eels and other Fish: It had formerly Seven Abbies.

Next to *Galloway* lies *Carriek*, on the North, a Country fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, and has all necessary Commodities by Land and Sea; here *Bolony* places the Town and Bay of *Argona-
num*, which in an old Copy printed at Rome in 1380. is called *Argonium*, whence the Town of *Bargeny* is supposed to derive its Name, and so stand in its place. This Town gives Title of Lord to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. This Country bore formerly Title of Earl to the Family of *Bruce*, from whence King *Robert Bruce* descended; it came afterwards to the younger Branches of that Family, and then was added to the Titles of the Prince of Scotland. The chief Family of this County now is that of the Noble and Ancient Name of *Kennedy*, of whom the Earl of *Cassils* is chief; he derives his Title from his Seat of that Name on the River *Dun*, and is Hereditary Bailiff of this Country, having the same Power with Sheriffs in other Counties; but those who presided over such Countiess were part of the Patrimony of the Crown, were called by this Name, a Word us'd in the Middle-Age among the *Greeks*, *Latins* and *French*, which signifies a Conservator. There are many other Gentlemens Seats in this County, which we have not room to mention.

Kyle, or the Shire of *Air*, lyes next to *Carriek*, by which is bounded on the South, by *Cunninghame* on the North, the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, and *Glasgale* on the East. It derives its Name from *Coilus*, a *British* King, who was defeated and kill'd there by *Fergus I.* King of Scotland. There are many Monuments of this Battle still to be seen; the Place where it was fought is called *Coil-field*; a Church near it, is from thence called *Coil-Town Kirk*; the River near which the Battle was fought, and which falls into the River *Air*, four Miles above the Town of that Name, is called *Coil*; a Lake not far from it, near which the *Scots* encamp'd, is called *Lake-fergus*. A Trumpet resembling a crooked Horn, which has a very shrill sound, was digg'd up in the Field of Battle, and is still kept in the Laird of *Caprington's* House, called *Coil-field*, and made use of to call together his Servants and Workmen. The River *Dun*, which divides this Country from *Carriek*, has a Bridge on the Road to *Air*, consisting of one Arch of 90 Foot, the largest in the Kingdom. The River *Dun*, which divides it from *Cunninghame*, has a Bridge with four Arches over it. This Country is extended two and twenty Miles Westward to the Sea, and is about ten Miles in Breadth; betwixt the Rivers

Dun and *Irwin* it bounds on the Heads of *Galloway* and *Arran* and Eastward on the Heads of *Lesmehago* and *Evendale*, parts of *Clidale*. On the East side there are only Two Strait Passes to this County, the rest being Moss and Heath. The large Pass is on *Rowdon* Water, and the least at *Packenholm*, passable only by one Man at a time. Betwixt the Mountains and the Moss rises the Water of *Air*, which divides the Country into two *Stewartries*, the one call'd *Kyle Stewary*, which lies to the North, and is bounded by the River of *Irwin*; the other call'd *Kings Coil*, bounded by the River *Dun*. The River of *Air* is very pleasant, increased by several others which fall into it, and beautify'd with Woods, Castles, and Gentlemens Seats. On this River there is a Bridge of four Arches, near the new Town of *Air*, and South of the Bridge lies the old Town of *Air*, famous for its Antiquity and Privileges; it was built by the King's Patent, and has a very large Jurisdiction of sixty four Miles, which reaches from the Mouth of *Clyde* to the Border of *Galloway*; the Town stands in a sandy Plain, but has pleasant Green Fields two Miles South and North of it. In the Field betwixt the Mouth of the River *Dun* and *Air* there stands a very beautiful Church. This Town has a very good Harbour in the River, and lies conveniently for Trade; it is noted for the treacherous Murther of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the English in *Wallace's* Time, when they were call'd together in Time of Truce, after *Edward I.* had over-run the Country, on Pretence of holding a justice *Air*, and treacherously hang'd one after another as they enter'd the King's large Barns, where the Court was held. This was justly and severely reveng'd on *Wallace*, with whom they had made the Truce, as *Warden of Scotland*, and whom they endeavour'd to have entic'd thither by their Charter of Peace, or safe Conduct, as they had done great many others of Quality; but he having notice of what pass'd, surpriz'd 'em that very Night in their Jovialty, after the barbarous Murther, by which they thought they had secur'd *Scotland* for ever; and having set a Guard round the Barn that none should escape, he burnt them, with all the English who were in them. The Ruins of those Barns are still to be seen here. The chief Families of this Country are the *Stewart*, *Campbells*, *Cunninghames*, *Vallaces*, *Crawfords*, *Lockarts*, *Chalmers*, *Dumbars* and *Grightons*. This Province abounds with all Necessaries for Life, except White Fish, which it has from the neighbouring Sea of *Carrick*. *Campbell*, Earl of *Lowdon* is Hereditary Bailiff of the Country of *Kyle*; but the Sheriffdom of *Air* is in the Gift of the Crown.

Cunninghame has *Kyle* on the South, *Renfrew* on the North, *lydsdale* on the East, and the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West. The Name of this Country is *Danish*, and signifies the King's Habitation, whence *Buchanan* thinks it has been formerly possess'd by the Danes, and others think it was call'd so because

the King's of Scotland did of old inhabit there. The chief Town of this Country is *Irwin*, upon the Mouth of a River of that Name, where there is a good Port for small Ships, and a Stone Bridge over the River, and the Town is well situated for Trade. Within two Miles of it there lay a stately Monastery call'd *Kilwinning*. At the Head of the River *Irwin* lies the Town of *Kilmarnock*, which gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Great and Ancient Family of the *Boys*. Not far from *Irwin* lies the Castle of *Eglinton*, which formerly gave Sirname to a Family of that Name, but is now in the Hands of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Montgomery*, to whom it gives Title of Earl. They are Hereditary Bailiffs of this Country. They have another Seat call'd the Castle of *Ardrossan*, which lies further North in the Bay of *Clyde*. Further upon the same Bay lies the Town of *Largs*, famous for the Defeat of the Norwegians, by *Alexander III.* of Scotland. *Kilmaurs* in the same County is the Seat of the Noble and Ancient Family of *Cunningham* Earl of *Glencairn*, who derive their Sirname from this County, and are probably of a noble and higher Original than from any of those concern'd in cutting off *Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and for which they fled into Scotland, as *Camden* alledges, and therefore bear an Episcopal Pale in their Arms, since it's plain from their Motto, *Fork over Fork*, that it is a Fork, and not an Episcopal Pale.

The Chief Seats in the Shire of *Ayr*, and the three Bailiwicks, besides those already mention'd, are, The Cove *Kennedy* of *Colclins*; *Craig*, *Sir Thomas Wallace's*; *Duncharron*, *Sir John Ferguson*; *Askings*, Earl of *Dundonald*; *Clofeburn*, *Sir Thomas Kilpatrick*; *Garvenmaint*, *Sir Thomas Kennedy's*, Earl of *Saith*; *Entackin*, *Cunningham*, *Gathgirth*, *Chamber's*, *Caprington*, belonging to the *Cunningham's*; *Adamton* to the *Blairs*; *Crosby* to the *Pitlatons*; *Kyle* to the *Crawfords*; *Kilburny* to the Lord *Garnock*. *Boyl* Earl of *Glasgow* is now the most considerable Estate in *Cunningham*; *Monckton* Castle belonging to the *Cunningham's*. There are many other Castles and Gentlemens Seats in *Pons*'s Maps that we have not room to mention.

Renfrew, commonly call'd the Barony, has *Cunningham* on the South, *Lenox* on the North and East, is about twenty six Miles long, and thirteen broad; the Soil is more pleasant than fruitful, which however furnishes all Necessaries to the Inhabitants, and enjoys a very wholesome Air. The Rivers are *Cart* and *Black Cart*, which joyn before they fall into *Clyde*. The chief Town is *Renfrew*, a Royal Borough on the left of *Clyde*, from whence the Country takes its Name. *Pasley*, another Borough, lies also in this Country on the River *Cart*, is a much larger Town than *Renfrew*, and was noted for its noble Abby of the Order of *Cluny*; the Monks of which wrote a Chronicle call'd, *The Black Book of Pasley*. It gives Title of Baron to the Family of *Abercorn*, a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. *Montgomery* Earl of *Eglinton* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Barony,

but the Title of the Barony it self belongs to the Prince of Scotland. The Lord *Sempil* was formerly Hereditary Sheriff. At the West end of the Town there's the Remains of a large Roman Camp and *Prætorium*, suppos'd to be Vaulted underneath, because the Ground sounds hollow when trod upon. At *Langside* in the Country, there's the Remains of another. Here 'twas the *Mary Queen of Scots* was defeated by the Protestant Nobility, under the Earl of *Murray*, from whence she fled to England, where she was imprison'd 'till beheaded. In the Lands of *Nebo* yards, near *Passey*, there's a Fountain on a high Ground, which ebbs and flows with the Tide. That part of the Country where the *Clyde* is pleasant and fruitful, and abounds with the Seed of Noblemen and Gentlemen, most of whom are related by intermarriage. There being safe Riding for Ships in the Frith and Coast of *Clyde*, the Country is much improv'd by it. At the West End of a Bay on the *Frith* Island, lies *Gunrock* or *Gour* Town and Castle, where there's a Good Road and Harbour lately fitted up. And about two Miles further East, lies *Greenock* Town and Castle, well built, with a Good Road, one of the best on that Coast. 'Tis the Chief Seat of the Western Herring-Fishing, for which the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a convenient House here.

The Chief Seats in this Country, are *Passey*, the Earl of *Dundonald's*; *Halkhead*, the Lord *Ross's*; *Castle-Cruickshank* and *Chibinnen*, the Duke of *Lennox's*; *Candonal*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Ard*er *Pollock*, Sir *John Maxwell's*; *Arbuthnot*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Camp* *Sempil*, the Lord *Sempil*; *Greenock*, Sir *John Shanks*; *Houston* *Houston's*; *Stainly*, *Johnstoun*, *Ellersly*, of which Family was the Great *Wallace*, *Craigans*; *Carmichael*, Earl of *Winford*; *Finlayson*, Earl of *Glencairn's*; *Pollock*, Sir *Robert Pollock*; *Ardgowan*, Sir *A. Stuart's*; *Douglas*, the Duke of *Douglas*; *Bothwell*, the Earl of *Forfar's*, and others we have not room to mention. The chief Families which have Possessions here are the Duke of *Lennox*; the Earls of *Eglington*, *Glencairn*, *Bercom* and *Dundonald*, the Lords *Cathcart*, *Ross*, and *Sempil*; all Three Chiefs of very ancient and honourable Families, as is the Lord *Blantyre* a Branch of the Family of *Stuarts*. The chief Gentlemen are the *Stewarts*, *Houstons*, *Maxwells*, *Birchalls*, *Wallaces*, *Flemmings*, *Cunninghams*, *Semples*, *Shaws*, *Potterfields* and *Cochrans*.

Clydsdale, has *Cunningham* and *Renfrew* on the West, *Lothian* and *Twedale* on the East, *Nithsdale* on the South, and *Stirling* Shire on the North. This Country gives Title of Marquis to the eldest Son of the Illustrious Family of *Hamilton*, it derives its Name from the River *Clyde*, which runs through the middle of it, and falls into the *Irish Sea*; it is divided into two Wards called the Upper and Nether, in the latter of which is contained the Barony of *Glasgow*; the County Town is *Lanark*, from whence the whole is called the Shire of *Lanark*, of which

The Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary Sheriff. Bishop *Lesley* denotes its Name a *lanarum arca*, i. e. the Store-House of Wooll, a Trade in which it seems formerly to have been noted. The *Upper Ward*, by *Pont's Map*, is thirty six Miles from East to West, and twenty from South to North, the *Upper Ward* thirty Miles from East to West, and about eighteen from South to North. The chief City of this County is *Glasgow*, the best *emporium* of the West of *Scotland*; it is a large, stately and well built City, and for its Commerce and Riches is the second in the Kingdom; it is pleasantly situated upon the East Bank of the River *Clyde*, which is Navigable to the Tower by Ships of considerable Burthen, but its Port is *Newport-Glasgow*, which stands on the Mouth of *Clyde*, and is a Harbour for Ships of the greatest Burthen. The City obliges Merchants to load and unload here; have a large Publick House, and the Custom-House for all the Coast is in this Place. The City is joyn'd to the suburbs on the West Bank of *Clyde*, by a noble and beautiful bridge of eight Arches, built with square hewen Stone. Most of the City stands on a Plain, and lies in a manner foursquare; in the middle of the City stands the Toll-booth, a magnificent structure of hewen Stone, with a very lofty Tower, and melodious Chimes, which ring pleasantly at the end of every Hour. The four principal Streets that divide the City into four Parts centre at the Toll-booth a Magnificent Structure; and all of them are adorn'd with several publick Buildings. In the higher part of the City stands the great Church, formerly a Cathedral, and called by the Name of *St. Mungo's Church*; it is a magnificent and stately Edifice, and surprises the Beholders with its stupendious highness, and the Art of the Workmanship; it consists of two Churches one above the other, and the several Rows of Pillars, and exceeding high Towers, shew a wonderful piece of Architecture. Near to the Church stands the Castle, formerly the Residence of the Archbishop; it is encompassed with an exceeding high Wall of hewen Stone, and has a fine Prospect into the City, but the chief Ornament of this City is the College or University, a magnificent and stately Fabric consisting of several Courts; the Front towards the City is of hewen Stone and excellent Architecture; the Precincts of it were lately enlarg'd by some Acres of Ground purchased for it by the King and the States, and it is separated from the rest of the City by a very high Wall; it was erected first at the Expence of Archbishop *Turnbul*, and founded by King *James II.* in 1453. according to a Bull from Pope *Nicholas V.* granting it all the Priviledges, Liberties, Honours, Immunities, and Exemptions, granted by the Apostolical See, or others, to the College of *Bononia* in *Italy*, for teaching Universal Learning. The Persons established by the first Foundation were a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology; Three Philosophy Professors, and afterwards some

Clergy Men taught the Civil and Canon Laws there. In 1577 King *James VI.* established twelve Persons here, viz. a Principal, three Professors of Philosophy, four Bursers, a Steward to furnish their Table, a Servant for the Principal, a Janitor to look after the Gate, and a Cook. The Family of *Hamilton* gave the Ground on which the College stands with an adjacent Field. The Kings, Parliaments, the City of *Glasgow*, several of the Archbishops, and many particular Persons have been Benefactors to it. And in 1662. the Earl of *Dundonald* gave 100 Pound Sterling to it, for the maintenance of poor Scholars. Many learned Men have been bred here; the most remarkable of whom were the great *Buchanan*, the learned and famous *Cameron*, Dr. *John Sharp*, Mr. *Robert Boyd*, Mr. *John Strang*, Mr. *David Dickson*, Mr. *Robert Bailly*, Mr. *Alexander Nisbet*, Mr. *James Ferguson*, and Mr. *George Hutchinson*, besides several others whom we have not room now to mention. It ought also to be mention'd for the honour of this City, that it has always since the Reformation been very zealous for the Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of the Subject. The other places of chief Note in this Country, are *Hamilton*, which gives Surname and Title of Duke to that Ancient, Great and Illustrious Family, who have a magnificent Pallace, and a noble Park here. It has a magnificent Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East of curious Workmanship, and the Court is adorn'd on all sides with noble Buildings; and there are large Gardens well furnished with Fruit-trees and Flowers. The adjoining Park is about seven Miles round, is famous for its Tall Oaks and Firs, and a small River called *Avon*, runs thro' it. The Town of *Hamilton* is pleasant and well built, and the Family has their Burying place in the Church. There is good ground to believe, that this Family is much more ancient in *Scotland*, than the time of King *Robert Bruce*, to which *Cambden* and *Buchanan* assign their Original, tho' it's certain they were very considerable at that time but their Grandeur was much raised by King *James III.* who gave his eldest Sister, that had formerly been marry'd to the Lord *Boyd*, with the Earldom of *Arran*, to *James* the chief of that Family. His Grandson *James* Earl of *Arran* was made Viceroy of *Scotland* by the Parliament in the minority of Queen *Mary*, and Duke of *Chattelaerault* in *France*, by *Henry II.* of *France*; and by the consent of the Queen Dowager and the States, he was declar'd the second Person of the Kingdom, and the next Heir to the Crown of *Scotland*, failing Queen *Mary* and her Heirs. And in the Parliament held at *Edinburgh* in June 1676. the Abbacy of *Aberbrothock* was erected into a Lordship with the Dignity and Estate of a Lord of Parliament, to be held of his Majesty in free Lordship and Barony by *James* Marquiss of *Hamilton*. The Causes mention'd in the Narrative are, First, the Princely Duty of his Majesty to reward the virtuous Actions, and great Services of his Subjects. 2. That *James*

Marquiss

Marquiss of *Hamilton* is nearly descended of his Majesty's Blood, and that *James Duke of Châtelaunt*, his Grandfather, was Count of Honour of the Realm to Queen *Mary*; and that for the Defence of the Liberty of the Kingdom, then troubled by Strangers, he lost the Dukedom of *Châtelaunt* in France, and in Defence of the said Queen he himself and his Children suffered Banishment. 3. Because of the good Service of *John Marquiss of Hamilton* his Father, in several Commissions of Lieutenantcy, and in quelling divers Commotions and Seditions in the Kingdom. It is also observable, that Duke *James*, and Duke *William*, both lost their Lives for serving their King and Country during the late Civil Wars; and that the late Duke of *Hamilton*, Father to the present Duke, was the principal Instrument of saving the Religion, and the Constitution of *Scotland* at the late Revolution, as his Predecessor had been in the time of Queen *Mary*. There are of this Family at present besides the Duke, the Earls of *Selkirk*, *Orkney*, and *Ruglen* his Grace's Brothers. The Earls of *Abercorn* and *Haddington*, and the Lords *Bargeny* and *Bailhoun*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. *Ruglen* is another Town in this County, which gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Hamilton*. The Town and Castle of *Douglas* in the upper ward, gives Surname and Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Lord, Earl and Marquiss, to the Ancient, Noble and Heroick Family of *Douglafs*, so well known in the History of *Scotland*, of which there has been more great Men and Generals at Home and Abroad, than of any Family that have not been crown'd Heads in *Europe*, of whom the Reader may have an Account in the History of that Family, written by Mr. *David Hume* of *Godscroft*. This Family was eminent, and signaliz'd themselves for adhering to the Interest of their Country against the *English*, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*, for which, and their great Achievements in War, they became so popular and powerful, as to be formidable to the Kings, which laid the Foundation of the Ruin of the principal Branch of this great Family, in the Reign of King *James II*. So that the present Family of *Douglafs* is of the Branch of the Family of *Angus*, which has also produced many great Men and Generals. There were five Earls of this Family at once in *Scotland*, viz. *Douglafs*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigtoun*, *Murray* and *Morton*, of whom the Earl of *Wigtoun* was made Duke of *Turren* in France by King *Charles VII*. of that Country, for his Service in the Wars against the *English*, &c. and this Title was enjoy'd by several of his Posterity. This Family for their great Services to their Country, had three noble Privileges allow'd them by King and Parliament, viz. That they should have the first Vote in Parliament. 2. Should lead the Van of the Army. 3. Should carry the Crown, if present, at publick Solemnities.

There are of this Family still, besides the Duke, the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earl of *Morton*, the Earl of *Forfar*, the Earl of

Dumharton, Earl of *March*, the Lord *Whittingham*, and the Lord *Mordington*, besides many Gentlemen of Note.

Crawford-Lindsay, in this Country gives Title of Earl to noble and ancient Family of the same Surname, who have long contended for the Precedency as first Earls of the Kingdom; there have been many great Men of this Family, one of them was created Duke of *Montrose* during Life by King *James II*.

There are many other remarkable Places and Families in the County which we have not room to mention; the Country in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, abounds with all necessaries for human Life, and is well furnished with Fish from the Sea and Rivers. It abounds with Coal, Turf-peal, Lime-stone and Lead-mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopiton*. In *Crawford Moor* there's Gold found in the Sand of the Brook after Rain in pretty large pieces, and abundance of *Lapis Lazuli* is dug up. The Remains of a Roman Cause-way, or Military Way are to be seen in this Country from one end to the other. There's another which is suppos'd to have reach'd from *Lancaster* to *Falkirk*.

Sterlin-shire is bounded on the East by the River of *Avon*, on the West by *Lachlanmond*, and the Rivers *Blane* and *Americ*, on the North by the River *Forth*, and on the South by *Clydsdale*; the County derives its Name from the Town of *Sterling*, which in the Saxon Tongue signifies a Rock or Mountain on a River alluding to the Situation of the Town and Castle. The Town is situated in a pleasant and fruitful Country, into which it has a fine Prospect; the Castle is a noble and magnificent Structure and very strong by Art and Nature; it has a most curious prospect into the neighbouring Country, and the Windings and Turnings of the River *Forth*, which are so extraordinary, that tho' it be but four Miles by Land from *Sterlin* to *Alloway*, it is twenty four by Water: This Town is reckoned the Key of the Kingdom, because it opens the Passage from the South to the North, there being no such easie Passage over the *Forth* as by *Sterling-Bridge*, which is of hewen Stone, fortified with an Iron Gate, and consists of four stately Arches; Ships come up to the Bridge at a full Tide, but the Haven is a little below the same.

The Earl of *Mar*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Arskine*, is Hereditary Governour of the Castle, which is well stor'd with Ordnance for defending the Bridge, and has a competent Garrison for its security. The King's Park lies at the Foot of the Castle, and the City on the Ridge of a Hill towards the South, very much resembling *Edinburgh* in its Situation; 'tis enclos'd by a Wall, and on the North side has the River *Forth* for its security. The Church stands in the upper part of the Town, towards the East, is of very good Architecture, and adorn'd with a very lofty Tower. Near the Church are the Houses of the Duke of *Argyle*, and Earl of *Mar*, both very

large, and of excellent Workmanship; it was anciently called *Binnbarr*, which in the Old *Scott* Language signifies the *Stone* with *Sterlin* in the *Saxon*, whence *Broloma* is supposed to have given it the Name of *Vindobora*. This was one of the boundaries of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*, as appears by the Description of a *Stone* below the *Castle*, towards the *Bridge*, which imports, That one of the *Wings* of their *Army* kept Guard there. On the *Right Hand* of the *Town* stood the noble Abbey of *Cambuskenneth*. This *Country* is fruitful in *Corn* and *Grass*, and abounds with *Flocks* of *Sheep* and *Black Catrel*; it is well stor'd with *Fish*, especially *Salmon*, from *Forth* and its other *Rivers*, and for *Fuel* abounds with *Coal* and *Peat*.

The principal *Rivers* are the *Forth*, *Aven*, *Carron* and *Bannockburn*. *Carron* is famous for some *Roman* *Monuments*, particularly Two little *Hills*, call'd by the *Vulgar* *Dunnipace*, i. e. the *Hills* of *Peace*; and Two *Miles* lower there is a round *Edifice* of *Stone*, which, by the *Description*, resembles that which the *Romans* call the *Temple* of *Terminus*; but *Buchanan* is of Opinion, that they were rather *Monuments* erected as *Trophies* for some great *Actions* perform'd here. *Cambden* thinks the *Roman* *Wall*, which begun near this *Place*, commonly thought to be *Severus's* *Wall*, was built by *Antonius Pius*, who, being adopted by *Adrian*, assum'd his *Name*. We have not time to examine whether *Buchanan*, who calls it *Severus's* *Wall*, or *Cambden*, be in the right; but 'tis certain that in all the *Scott* *Histories* 'tis call'd *Graham's* *Dyke*, and that *Graham* in the Old *Scott* *Language* signifies the same that *Severus* does in *Latin*. *Bannockburn*, famous for the noble *Victory* the *Scotts* obtain'd over *Edward II.* there, under the *Conduct* of *King Robert Bruce*, the greatest *Defeat* that ever the *English* receiv'd; it is also memorable for the *Defeat* and *Death* of *King James III.* of *Scotland* by the *Nobility*, who, finding him incurably addicted to *Arbitrary Government*, arm'd his *Son* against him, and set him up in his *stead*. The chief *Families* of this *Country* are the *Livingstons*, of whom the *Earl of Calendar*, a *Branch* of the *Family* of *Litbrow*, has a *Seat* here at *Calendar Castle*, and is *Hereditary Sheriff* of the *County*. The *Bruces*, the *Flemmings*, who have their *Seat* at *Cumbernald*, which they had from *King Robert Bruce*, for their noble *Service* in *Defence* of their *Country*; the *Lord Elphinston*, who has his *Seat* at *Elphinston Castle*; the *Murrays*, *Seatons*, *Grahams*, *Napers* and *Buchanans*.

Other *Seats* here are, *Hoaston*, *Sharps*, *Dundas*, *Dundas*, *Abercorn*, *Earl of Hopton's*. *Barnbougle*, *Earl of Roseberry's*, *Grainger*, *Marquis of Annandale's*; *Gogar*, *Sir Andrew Morton's*. *Bannockburn*, *Sir Hugh Paterfon's*; *Cardross*, *Earl of Buchan's*; *New Liston*, *Earl of Stairs*. *Bins*, *Sir Thomas Dalzell's*; *Cambden*, *Earl of Dalhousie's*; *Blackness Castle*, the *Queens*; *Kinnaird*, *Duke Hamilton's*.

Lennox, is bounded by the River *Clyde* on the South, by *Dumfriesshire* on the North and West, and by *Montrose* and *Strathgibie* on the East. *Pont* makes it twenty-six Miles and a half long, and about eighteen where broadest. This Country is call'd the Shire of *Dumbarton*, its head Town, corruptly call'd *Brisanno dunum* by Latin Writers, since *Dun* in the Old *Scott* Language signifies a Hill or a Rock, and *Bar*, a Tower or Castle, from whence 'tis evident the Town took its Name; it was anciently call'd, according to *Bede*, *Alquist*, which signifies the same thing. The Country, especially upon the Rivers, is very fruitful in Corn, the other part is Mountainous, but fit for Pasturage, and numerous Flocks, from whence the Inhabitants reap great Gain. The ancient Inhabitants were by *Ptolomy* call'd *Waeomagi*, i. e. such as inhabit Defarts. This Country is remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing, in two Bays which break into it from the Mouth of *Clyde*, call'd *Lochlong* and *Lochfin*. It is suppos'd to take its Name from the River *Levin*, *quasi Levenax*, which runs from *Lochlomond* into *Clyde*; it is by *Ptolomy* call'd *Lelalonius*, and abounds with excellent Salmon. It is also remarkable because of *Lochlomond*, which is twenty four Miles in length from South to North, and where it is broadest eight Miles, and narrowest two; it contains thirty Islands, three of which have Churches, and many of the rest are inhabited, the chief of 'em is *Inchmurin*, about twenty Furlongs in length, is fruitful in Corn and Grass, well inhabited; and abounds with Deer, which the Kings of *Scotland* were accustomed to hunt there. The other remarkable Isles here are Island *Nachastel*, so called from an old Castle in it. *Inchdavanan*, noted for Broom, abundance of wild Berries, pleasant Habitations, Gardens and Fruit-trees. *Inchconnangan*, noted for Birch-trees and Corn Fields. *Inchnolaig*, noted for its Ew-trees, which grows no where else in these Islands; and *Rouglask*, where the Laird of *Mackfarlan* has a handsome Seat on the East side of that Lake; there's *Kilmaronoch* a fine Seat formerly belonging to the Earls of *Cassils*, *Buchanan*, *Cattle*, and several others. This Lake abounds with Fish of several sorts, and with one sort call'd *Poans*, and by some *Pollacks*, which is peculiar to this Lake, and very delicious to eat, being a kind of Eel; it gave occasion to the Mistake of some Authors, who said this Lake bred Fish without Fins, as the Beams fasten'd together in some places of the Lake by the Inhabitants, and cover'd with Turf, for them to have recourse to in time of War, and to move from part to part, gave occasion to the Fable of floating Islands here. The famous *Grampian* Mountains begin at this Lake, and run Northward near *Aberdeen*. This County gave Title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke, to a Branch of the Family of *Stuarts*, descended from *Walter*, the Great Steward of *Scotland*; and *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox* was Father to *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, Father to King *James VI.* by Queen *Mary*, which brought

brought this Earldom into the Royal Family; and it was given afterwards by King James VI. to *Esme*, Son to the Lord of *Aubigny* in France, a Branch of the Family of *Lennox*, whose Posterity fail'd in the Dukes of *Richmond* and *Lennox* lately deceased. This Family had very Great Men, particularly that Branch which was made Lords of *Aubigny* in France in the time of *Charles VI.* *Bernard* one of them in the Reign of *Charles VIII.* and *Lewis XII.* commanded six thousand Scots in the French Service, who, for their extraordinary Valour, were call'd six thousand Devils. By their Assistance chiefly he subdu'd the Kingdom of *Naples* for the King of France, and was made Viceroy of that Kingdom. He was also an inseparable Companion to *Henry VII.* of England, and attended him thither from France when he came to claim the Crown of England, which he obtain'd. The Title is now enjoy'd by the Duke of *Richmond*, one of King *Charles II.* Natural Sons by the Dutches of *Portsmouth*. Other Families of Note in this Country are the *Campbells*, *Colclouns*, *Napiers*, of which Family was the famous Mathematician the Lord *Merchiston*; the *Mardalans*, *Macalans*, *Halclens*, some of the *Hamiltons* and *Semples*, and the *Buchanans*, who are originally of this Country, which is famous for the Birth of *George Buchanan*, one of the great Ornaments of his Age for all Polite Learning, and not hitherto equal'd by any Poet or Historian since his time. *Dumbarton*, the County Town, was once considerable for its Trade, which is now much decay'd, but is still remarkable for its Castle, one of the strongest by Nature in Europe. *Buchanan* gives an elegant Description of it in the 21st Book of his History, in substance thus. Betwixt the Conflux of *Clyde* and *Levin*, there's a Plain about a Mile long, at the end of which, where the Rivers joyn, there's a Rock with two Summers; on the Westernmost there's a Watch Tower, with a large Prospect into the Neighbouring Country. The Eastern Summer is lower, and betwixt them there are Steps cut out of the Rock passable only by one Man at a time. When any part is cut or falls off from the Rock, it sends forth a sulphureous Smell: At the upper part of the Castle there's a great Rock of Loadstone. The Rock is very steep on all sides, but towards the *Clyde*, where the ascent is more easy, and betwixt the two Rocks, there's a space of Ground inclosed by Art and Nature, which contains many Houses, makes a safe Harbour for Ships, under Protection of the Castle, and opens a Passage for Boats to the very Gate. On the Ascent in the middle there are Houses which look like another Castle separated from the former; the same serves for a Ditch on the West, and the *Clyde* on the South; and the Tide comes up to the East side, and on the North, where the Rock is steep, there's a Green Plain. There are three Wells in the Castle always flowing with Water, besides many Springs, so that 'tis impregnable. The Town lies about half a Mile from it on the Bank of the *Levin*.

Levin. The Roman Wall, which begins at *Abercarn*, runs thro' this County, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on *Clyde*.

Other Seats in this Shire are the Castle of *Mugdock*, the Duke of *Montross's*; *Roseneath*, Duke of *Argyle's*; *Rosedale*, *Callendar* of *Lis*; *Ardincaple*, *Macalans*. The Duke of *Montross* is now Hereditary Sheriff.

The Shire of *Bute* contains the Isles of *Bute* and *Arran*, of which *Stewart* of *Bute*, now Earl of *Mounstuart*, is Sheriff but is suppos'd to derive its Name from a Cell or Monastery which the Word signifies in the Old *Scotts* Language. *Buchanan* says 'tis eight Miles long and four broad. *Bishop Lesly* says 'tis ten Miles in length. Both of them agree that it is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. It has a Royal Borough call'd *Rorbisay* with an ancient Castle. The Royal Family of *Stewart* is suppos'd to derive its Original from this Island; and this Castle is thought to derive its Name from *Rorbisay*, who first brought the *Scotts* hither from *Ireland*. It gave Title of Earl of *Rorbisay* to the Princes of *Scotland*, of the Family of *Stewart*; the first of them who had that Title was *David*, Son to King *Robert III.* about the Year 1390. It has another Castle call'd the Castle of *Kemis*, and four Churches. It afterwards gave Title of Duke to the Prince of *Scotland*; and some say *David*, above mention'd, was the first who had that Title in *Scotland*. Queen *Mary* conferred this Title upon the Lord *Dernly*, before she marry'd him. This Island is also remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing; it lies in the Mouth of *Clyde*, eight Miles East from the Isle of *Arran*, within half a Mile of *Argyle* on the West, and about six Miles from *Cunningham* on the East. The Isles of *Arran*, which together with *Bute*, makes up the Sherifdom, lies also in the Mouth of *Clyde*, twenty four Miles in length and sixteen broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. The middle of the Island is mountainous, the highest, call'd *Capra*, abounds with Deer. It is very well inhabited upon the Coast, and it's an excellent safe Harbour, cover'd by *Lamlash*, or *The Holy Isle*. It has four Churches, and several Castles, of which that of *Brodie* is the strongest, and most remarkable, and is the Residence of the Family of *Hamilton*, when any of 'em come there, to whom this Island gives the Titles of Earl. The oldest Family here is that of *Macklowis*, but by the Lowlanders call'd *Fullerton*; their Residence is at *Kirkmichal*, and are said to be of seven hundred Years standing; they are Hereditary Coroners of the Island, which they held formerly of the Kings, but now of the Family of *Hamilton*, the Superiors and Proprietors of the Island. There are several Rivers in it which abound with Salmon, and the Sea about it abounds with Herrings, Cod and Whittings.

The Shire of *Argyle* contains the Country of that Name, *Knapdale*, *Cowal*, *Kintyre*, and *Lorn*, with most part of the Western Isles. It is commonly call'd the Shire of *Inverara*, from the principal Town, where the Duke of *Argyle*, Chief of the Ancient

Map. X. Scotland, *now* North Britain.

Ancient and Great Family of *Campbell*, has his Residence. It is bounded by *Lennax* on the East, by the *Deuraladonian* Ocean on the West, by the *Irish* Sea and the *Firth* of *Clyde* on the South, and by *Lochaber* on the North. *Kynrye* is a Peninsula, which runs thirty Miles out into the *Irish* Sea, and is about thirteen, or, as some say, sixteen Miles distant from *Ireland*. *Kynrye* is an *Irish* Word, signifying the Head of the Country. It is well inhabited, especially on the Coasts, and is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. The chief Family here is that of *Macrowel*, to whom the Duke of *Argyle* is Superiour. *Campbel* Town, a Royal Borough, with a safe Harbour for Ships, lies in this Country. Camden says, they formerly made Excursions into *Ireland*, and possess'd themselves of the Provinces of *Glinne* and *Rovle*.

Knapdale is joyn'd to *Kynrye* on the North by a narrow Neck of Sand, scarce about a Mile broad, thro' which the People of the Country draw their small Vessels, to prevent their sailing round to *Kynrye*. This Country has *Lochfyn* on the East, and the *Irish* Sea on the West and South, and *Lorn* on the North. It abounds with Lakes and Bays, several of which contain Islands and Castles, and in general is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation.

Cowal lies betwixt *Lochfyn* on the West, the *Firth* of *Clyde* on the East, the Isle of *Bute* on the South, *Argile* and the *Grampian* Mountains on the North; abounds with Lakes and Bays.

Argile, properly so call'd, has *Knapdale* and *Cowal* on the South, *Lochaber* on the North, *Lennax* and the *Grampian* Hills on the East, and *Lorn* on the West. The whole Shire of *Argile*, taking in the constituent Parts above mention'd, has seven Bays of the Sea that enter it, which by the Inhabitants are call'd *Lochs*, the chief of them *Loch-fyn*, which is about sixty Miles in length, and at the narrowest place above four Miles in breadth, famous for the Number and Goodness of its Herrings. It has another Lake call'd *Lochow*, from whence the Family of *Argile* deriv'd their ancient Title of *Lairds*. Bishop *Lesly* says, this Island is almost as large as *Lochblinn*, contains twelve Islands, in two of which there are Castles, viz. *Enoonel* and *Glenurquhart*; and where it enters the Sea it abounds with Salmon. The Coast of *Argile* on the Sea, or as far as *Loch-fyn*, abounds with high Rocks and black Mountains, cover'd with Heath, which afford Pasturage for Black Cattel and Deer. Their Black Cattel run for most part wild, but are excellent Meat, and their Fat, when boyl'd, does not congeal like that of others of their kind, but continues for some Days like Oyl. The Inhabitants make great Profit of them by selling them to the Lowlanders. *Knapdale*, formerly mention'd, which lies upon *Lochow*, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage.

Lorn is the pleasantest and most fruitful parr of the Shire of *Argile*; it formerly gave Title of Lord to the Eldest Son of the Family of *Argile*, and came to them by Marriage with an Heiress of

of a Branch of the Family of *Stewarts*, anciently Lords of the Castle of *Dunkel* lies in this Country; which was formerly a Seat belonging to the Kings, where many of them were buried. 'Tis now the Duke of *Argyle's*, and govern'd by an Hereditary Captain under his Grace. The Family of *Argyle* made Earls by King *James II.* They were for a long time Lords Justices General of the Kingdom; but surrendered the Office to King *Charles I.* on Condition of having the Jurisdiction of *Argyle* and the Isles, and are still great Masters of the King's Household. They derive their Surname, according to *Campden* from the Castle *Campel*, and their Pedigree from an ancient Petty Kings of *Argyle* by a long Series of Ancestors. This Country was the first in which the Scots landed from *Ireland*, it abounds with Castles and Gentlemen's Seats; the chief Clan is that of the *Campbells*, and in *Lorn* there is the *Macdonalds*, a very ancient Family. There are besides the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Down*, the Earl of *Braid Albin*, and the Earl of *Mar*, with a great many Gentlemen of Note of the Family *Campbel*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff of the County; 'tis a peculiar right of this Family, that when they Marry any Daughter, their Vassals are oblig'd to pay their Portion, and are taxed in order to it according to the Number of their Cattel. This Country derives its Name according to *Campden* from *Ar-Gwythil*, i. e. near the Irish, or the Bank of *Ireland*, for the old Britains called the Irish, *Gwistil* and *Gaothil*.

Other Seats in this Country are *Lochgar*, Sir *James Campbell* of *Ouchintrek*; *Kilburn*, the Earl of *Braid Albin*. and *Perthshire*, so denominated from the City of *Perth*, the chief Town of the County, is bounded on the North and North West by *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*, on the East by *Mar*, on the West and South West by *Argyle* and *Lennox*, on the South by *Clackmannan*, *Sterlin-shire* and *Forth*; this Shire is twenty five Miles in length and forty eight in breadth. It contains *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Glenlivet*, *Strathardel*, *Braidalbin*, *Ramach*, *Balwiddie*, *Glenurchy*, *Stromness*, *Montgath* and *Strathern*; the Hereditary Sheriff is the Duke of *Athol*, Chief of the Noble, Ancient and Numerous Family of *Murray*, descended by Marriage from the *Stewarts* formerly Earl of *Athol*; *Dorothy*, Daughter to *John Stewart*, the fifth Earl of *Athol*, being married to *William Murray* of *Tullybardin*, who for rescuing King *James VI.* from a Tumult of the Citizens of *Perth*, when *John Earl of Gowry* their Provost was killed, had the Hereditary Sheriffalty of this County conferr'd upon him and his Heirs. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, especially that place of it called *Gowry*, which is very remarkable for its noble Corn Fields; this Shire had formerly two Bishops Sees, one at *Dunkel*, and another at *Dumblane*. It had also three Monasteries and one Nunnery, it has now four Presbyteries. The principal Towns are *Perth*; commonly call'd *St. Johnstown*, pleasantly situated upon the South Bank of the River *Tay*, the second Town

the Nation for Dignity, and Parliaments have several times been kept there; Vessels come up to the Town at full Tide. Near this Town stood anciently the Town of *Forth*, which was overflowed by an Inundation of the River, which occasioned *William* to build this Town in a more commodious place. This Town gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the ancient Family of *Drummond*. *Dunkel* lies on the North side of *Tay*, at the Foot of the *Grampian* Hills, surrounded with pleasant Woods; it had once a very stately Cathedral, but its chief Ornaments now is a noble House, belonging to the Duke of *Arbol*; it is the chief Market Town of the *Highlands*, and supposed to have been formerly the chief Town of old *Caledonia*. *Dumbarton*, situated on the Bank of the River *Allan*, where there was also a Church of excellent Workmanship. *Scotch* near *Perth*, remarkable for being the Place where the Kings of *Scotland* were formerly Crown'd, upon that called the fatal Marble Chair, which *Fergus* is said to have brought from *Ireland*, but upon the extermination of the *Picts*, it was brought hither, where it continued till *Edward I.* brought it to *Westminster*, where it now is; it had this Distich upon it:

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum,
Inveniunt lapidem regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Importing, that the *Scots* should Reign wherever this Stone was found, which some think to have been accomplished by the Union of the Crowns. Upon the River *Tay* lies also *Arrol*, the Mansion of the Earl of that Name, chief of the ancient and noble Family of *Hay*, who derive their Original from a famous Country-man, who in the Reign of *Kenneth III.* being at Plow with his two Sons, and perceiving the *Scots* flying before the *Danes*, he and his two Sons stopped their Flight, renewed the Battle, and obtained the Victory; for which they had the Lands of *Arrol* bestow'd upon them. The present Earl of *Arrol* is descended from them, and bears three bloody Yokes for his Coat of Arms, in remembrance of this Famous Victory, which his Ancestors purchased without any other Weapons but the Yokes they took from their Plows. They have been Hereditary Constables of *Scotland* since the time of King *Robert Bruce*; of this Family are the Marquis of *Tweddale*, the Viscount of *Duplin*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. That part of the Country called *Strathern*, takes its denomination from the River *Era* which runs through it, and falls into the *Tay*; this is supposed to be the *Ferna* mentioned by the *Roman* Historians and Poets, as the Country of the ancient *Caledonians* or *Scots*. In this Country lies the Castle of *Tullyhardin*, which gives Title of Marquis to the Duke of *Arbol's* eldest Son, being the ancient Seat of the chief of the *Murrays*. On the same River lies the Castle of *Drumzein*, the ancient Seat of the Family of *Drummond*. The Castle of *Duplin*,

Dublin, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family *Hays*; it is remarkable for the greatest Defeat that ever *Scots* received from the *English*, in *Edward Babiola's* Reign, when the *English* came to assist. In this Battle there perished Forty of the Family of *Lindsay*, and of the Family of *Hays* many, that the Name would have been extinguished, had the Chief left his Lady with Child. Where *Ern* falls into *Tay* stood the Town of *Abertoby*, the ancient Metropolis of *Pict.* *Menteith*, another part of this Country, derives its Name from the River *Torb*, upon which lies the Town of *Dumblair*, the principal River in *Perth-shire*, and indeed of the Nation *Tay*, which flows from a Lake of that Name ten Miles long and one broad, and after a Course of forty six Miles falls into the *German Ocean* below *Dundee*. There are many lesser Rivers fall into it; one of which called *Kesh*, is remarkable for noble Salmon-Fishing, and a *Carraig* near *Blair Drummond* which makes so great a noise by the fall of the Water among the Rocks, that it blinds those who are near it. There are many considerable Lakes and Gentlemen's Seats in this Country, which we have not room to mention. The principal Families in the Country are the *Murrays*, the *Hays*, the *Stewarts*, *Drummonds*, *Campbells*, *Grabams*, *Oliphants*, *Rushwens*, *Ogilvys*, *Haldens*, *Bertsons*, *Rolls*, *Kinnairds*, *Blairs*, *Tosbuds*, *Mennies*, *Fallais*, *Rosses*. That part of the Country called *Braidalbin* lies among the *Grampian Hills*; it gives Title of Earl to a Branch of a Family of *Campbel*. The Word in the old Language signifies the highest part of *Scotland*, and part of it called *Druimalbin* signifies the Ridge or Back of *Scotland*; this appears to have been the Country anciently called *Albany*, and part of the Residence of the ancient *Scots*, who still call themselves *Albani* from the Country, and retain the ancient Language and Habits. They are a hardy Warlike People, and follow much of the ancient Parsimony in their Way of Living; and from this Country it was, that the Sons of the Royal Family had the Title of Dukes of *Albany*. The first that we Read of who enjoy'd the Title was *Robert Earl of Pyse*, who had that Honour conferred upon him by his Brother King *Robert III.* The last who enjoyed it was the late King *James.*

At *Ardoch* in this Country there's the Remains of a Roman Camp, and near *Perth* there's a Roman Way, or *Via Militaris*, where several Medals, Sepulchral Urns, and other Monuments of Antiquity have been found. In the *Ochil Mountains* there is *Lapis Calaminaris*, Copper and Lead. The Earls of *Perth* are Hereditary Stewards of *Strathern* and *Menteith*, where the Earls of *Menteith* of the Family of *Grabam* have their principal Seat. Other Seats in this Country are *Blair Castle*, and *Huntly Tower* belonging to the Duke of *Athol*; *Taymouth*, the Earl of *Braidalbins*; *Nephan*, Mr. *Smith's*. The Viscount *Duplin's* *Kincardin*, the Duke of *Montross's*.

Clackmannan, part of *Fyfe*, a small County, has *Fyfe*, on the East, *Perth-shire* on the West and North, and *Stirling-shire* on the South; the Sheriff of this Country is *Bruce of Clackmannan*, a branch of that ancient and noble Family. This Shire is about eight Miles long, and five broad, has good Corn, Pasturage, Store of Coal and Salt. The Chief Seats here are *Alloway*, the Earl of *Marrs*; *Kennet*, Colonel *Bruce's*; *Mensfri*, Sir *James Milburns*; *Tillibody*, *Abercromby's*; *Tillicuttri Stuart*, a Lord of the Sessions; *Sanchie*, Sir *John Shaw of Greenock's*; *Forth*, *Gordon's*.

Next to this lies another part of *Fyfe*, called the Shire of *Kinross*, which lies between *Lochlevin* and the *Ochel Hills*. The Sheriff of this Country is the Earl of *Kincardin*. In this Shire lies *Culross*, noted for a Trade in Salt and Coals; and for a stately House belonging to the Earl of *Kincardin*, with fine Gardens and Terras Walks. *Kinross*, which gives Name to the County, lies about the middle of it, near a Lake four Miles long, and four broad, abounding with Pikes, Trouts and all sorts of Water Fowl. It has one Island with a Castle, and another with the Ruins of a Priory, formerly the Residence of some of the *Caldees*: From this Lake springs the River of *Levin*; and the Castle is noted for the Imprisonment of Queen *Mary*, by order of the States, for the Murder of her Husband and other Crimes, as appears by Act of Parliament.

Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lake, there's a pleasant Plain, where Sir *William Bruce* has built a stately House, which for the goodness of the Stone, the curiousness of the Architecture, Gardens and Inclosures, and the pleasantness of the Prospects, yields to few Seats in *Britain*.

East from this lies the Country properly called *Fyfe*, having the *German Sea* on the East, the River *Forth* on the South, and the Mouth of *Tay* on the North; it is thirty two Miles in length, from *Fyネス* to the Town of *Culross*, and is but seventeen Miles in breadth; it was anciently called *Ross*, which signifies a *Peninsula*, of which ancient Name the Towns of *Culross*, which signifies the back, and *Kinross* which signifies the head of *Ross*, are still Monuments. The Air of this Country is good, both for preserving and recovering Health; the Soil is unequal and various, on the West it is high; but the Skirts of the Country are very fruitful in all sorts of Corn and Grass, and are frequently cut with clear Rivers. The chief of which are *Levin*, which rises from the Lake of that Name, noted among other things for its Island and Castle, where Queen *Mary* was imprison'd, and falls into the *Forth*; the other call'd *Edin*, which rises in *Falkland Wood*, and running through the middle of the Country by *Couper*, &c. falls into the *German Sea*, both of them abound with Fish, and have several Stone Bridges over them. The Commodities of this Country are Corn, Fish, especially Salmon and Herring, Coals, Salt, and Hides of Black Cattel,

Cattle, with Skins of Deer, Goats and Sheep; it has many safe Harbours, of which the chief are reckoned, *Innerkithing*, *Burnt-Island* and *Ely*, from whence it happens that it abounds with good Mariners, and did formerly flourish very much in Trade. The South Coast of this Country abounds with Towns, and these following send Members to Parliament, viz. *Culross*, *Innerkithing*, *Burnt-Island*, *Kinghorn*, *Kirchaldy*, *Dysart*, *Pittendree*, *Anstruther Wester*, *Anstruther Easter*, *Kilrimny*, *Crail*, *St. Andrews*, on the Eastern Shoar, *Couper* in the middle of the Country and *Dumferling*; so that it sent more Members to Parliament than any County of the Country. Other Towns of Note here which do not send Members to Parliament, are *Toryburn*, *Aberdour*; the two *Weems's*, *Levinsmouth*, *Ely*, *St. Monans*, *Newburgh* on the *Tay* over against *Gowry* and *Kinross*, on the West of *Loch-levin*. The chief and most remarkable Town of *Fyfe* is *St. Andrews*, formerly an Archbishop's Seat, is pleasantly situated in a Plain, lies East and West, has a pleasant Prospect into the German Sea, which supplies it with all manner of Fish; it has a Harbour on the East part, but capable only of small Ships; it had formerly a very strong Castle which is now demolished; it suffer'd much by the *French*, who attack'd it by consent of the Queen Regent, to revenge the Death of Cardinal *Beaton*, who was kill'd there by *Norman Lesley*, a Son of the House *Rothsay*, and others; the Town was formerly very considerable, consisted of several broad Streets which cross one another; there are two of them that lie from the West to East, to the famous Monastery of the *Augustines*, which was liker the Magnificent Pallace of a Prince, than a Convent of Monks professing Poverty, as appears still by its Ruins, and particularly by the Wall that encompassed it of fine hewen Stone, with many Battlements and Towers. This Town is particularly famous for its University; it was founded by Bishop *Wardlaw* in 1412. and is endowed with very ample Privileges; during Episcopacy the Archbishops were Chancellors of it. The Rector is chosen Yearly, and by the Statute ought to be one of the three Principals of the three Colleges here called *St. Salvators*, *St. Leonards*, and the new College. *St. Salvators* College was founded by Bishop *James Kennedy*, who erected the Edifice, furnished it with costly Ornaments, and endowed it with sufficient Revenues for a Doctor, a Bachelor, a Licentiate of Divinity, four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. The Earl of *Cassels* settled a maintenance for a Professor of Philology. The Arms of this College are the Globe and *St. Salvador's* Cross. It has a good Library which was founded by Doctor *Sheen*. *St. Leonard's* College was founded by *John Heplurn*, Prior of *St. Andrews* in 152—before the Reformation, with Salaries for a Principal or Warden, Four Professors of Philology, and eight poor Scholars. A Professor of Philology was added by Sir *John Scot*, of *Scott's Tavern*, with a liberal Salary. He also augmented the Library with several

considerable Volumes; and Sir John Wedderburn at his Death left also a great Collection of Books to it. *Fordon's Manuscript* of the *Scottish History* is in this Library. The new College was founded by Archbishop *James Beaton* in 1538—before the Reformation, also with Endowments for a Principal and Professor of Divinity, with some Students in that same Faculty, for no Philosophy is taught in this College; a Professor of Mathematicks was of later Years added to this University.

The Learned Men of most Note bred in this University were *John Mayor* Provost of *St. Salvators*, a Learned Man according to the then times; he wrote a History of *Scotland*, and also on the Master of Sentences: He flourished about the Year 1520. Mr. *Andrew Melvil*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a very Learned Man, well versed in the *Hebrew* and Rabbinical Writings. Doctor *John Bann*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, Sir *John Wedderburn* formerly a Professor of Philosophy in this University, and afterwards a Physician of great Fame and Eminence. Mr. *Samuel Rutherford*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a Person well known for his extraordinary Piety and Learning, but we have not room to mention his Works. *Alexander Colvil*, formerly a Professor at *Sedan* in *France*, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the New College. Mr. *James Wood*, Mr. *John Johnston*, famous for their Latin Poems. Mr. *David Calderwood*, well known for his Learned Book against Episcopacy, called *Altare Demascenum*. Mr. *James Durham*, famous for his Commentary on the *Revelations*, and Song of *Solomon*; his Book on Scandal, and his Exposition of the Ten Commandments. Mr. *George Gillespy*, noted for his Learned Books against *Erasianism*, and the English Ceremonies. Mr. *James Gregory*, Professor of Mathematicks in this University, a Person of extraordinary Learning in that Faculty, who erected a commodious Observatory for Mathematical Observations in the College-Garden, and furnished it with good Mathematical Instruments. The Lord *Naper* of *Merchiston*, fam'd also for his Skill in the Mathematicks. The late Duke of *Lauderdale*, remarkable for his great Learning, as well as for his Family and Poets. Sir *Robert Murray*, a great Promoter and Fellow of the Royal Society, a Person of Universal Learning. The Cathedral Church was reckon'd to be the largest in Christendom, being 7 Foot longer, and 2 broader than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*; and for the height, the Beauty of its Pillars, and the Symmetry, and Proportion of the whole, was one of the best *Gothick* Structures in the World.

The Chief Church in the Town now is that called the *New Church*. Near the *New Church*, there are two other Churches, viz. that called *St. Leonards*, adjacent to the College of the same Name; and the Church of *St. Salvator*, which has a lofty Steeple of hewen Stone. This City takes its Name from *St. Andrew* the Apostle, whose Relicks are said to have been brought hither from *Patras* in *Peloponesus*, by one *Regulus* a
G 2 *Grecian*

Gregian Monk about 368. He was a Person much esteemed for Piety in those times, and from him this Town was anciently called *Fannu Reguli*.

The Shire of *Fyfe* takes its Name from *Fifus*, Surnamed *Duffus*, to whom it was granted by *Kenneth II.* King of *Scots*; for his Valour against the *Picts* about 840. His Posterity were first called *Thanes of Fyfe*, and afterwards Earls by *Malcolm II.* about 1057. and endow'd with greater Privileges than any other Earls of the Kingdom, because of their extraordinary Service; a famous Monument of which was that called *Clan Mac Duff's Cross*, upon the publick Road near *Aberneithy*, to which if any within the ninth Degree to the great *Mac Duff*, who was the chief Instrument of subduing the Tyrant *Macbeth*, should have recourse in case of Manslaughter, he was to be pardon'd on paying a small number of Cattel; it had an Inscription importing those Privileges now worn out, and was in such antiquated Terms mix'd with half *Latin* Words, that no Man alive could now understand it. From this *Mac Duff* the Families of *Douglas Weems*, and the *Clan Chattan*, are laid to be descended; the Title of Earl of *Fyfe*, was according to Sir *John Skene*, in his Book *de Verborum significatione*, parted with by *Isabel*, Heiress to *Duncan* Earl of *Fyfe*, to *Robert III.* King of *Scotland*, in Favour of *Robert Stewart*, Earl of *Mentieth*, whose Son being forfeited, the Title was afterwards annexed to the Crown. The Earl of *Rothesse*, chief of the noble and ancient Family of *Lesley* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. There are four Presbyteries in this County, viz. one at *Cowper*, the County Town, one at *St. Andrews*, one at *Kirkcaldy*, and another at *Dumferling*.

The Kings of *Scotland* have two Pallaces in this County, one at *Dumferling*, near which are the Ruins of a stately Monastery. It is noted as the Birth-Place of King *Charles I.* and gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Seaton*. The next was at *Falkland*, a very stately and sumptuous Pallace, adjacent to which the King has a noble Park. The Duke of *Athol* is Hereditary Keeper of this Pallace. The Town gives Title of Viscount to a Branch of the *English* Family of *Gary*.

There is no County of the Kingdom better inhabited by Nobility and Gentry; the Earl of *Rothesse* has his Residence here at *Castle Lesley*, on the Water of *Levin*; the Earl of *Crawford*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Lindsey*, has his Residence at *Struthers*; the Earl of *Weems*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of that Name, has his Residence at the Castle of *Weems*; the Earl of *Kinghorn*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Lyon*, had his Seat at *Kinghorn*; the Earl of *Kelly*, Chief of the Family of *Fenton*, has his House at the Castle of *Kelly*; the Earl of *Dalbousie*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Ramsay*, has a Seat here at *Abbots-Hall* now Sir *Andrew Ramsay's*; the Earl of *Melvil*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of that Name, had his Seat at *Melville*. The

The Earl of *Levin*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*, has his House at *Balgany*; the Earl of *Dumferling*, already mention'd, has his House at *Dumferling*; the Earl of *Belcarras*, a Branch of the Family of *Lindsey*, has his Seat in this Country; the Earl of *Murray*, a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, has a Noble Seat here at *Dunnibersel*; the Earl of *Morton* has his Seat at *Aberdour*. Other Noblemen who have their Seats in this Country are the Lord *Sinclair* of *Sinclair*, accounted the Chief of that Great and Ancient Family, whose Predecessors had the Title of Prince of *Orkney*: He has a Seat here at *Ravenshaugh*; the Lord *Burleigh*, Chief of the Family of *Balfour*; the Lord *Lindores*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*; and the Lord *Balmerinach*, a Branch of the Ancient Family of *Elphinston*. Other Families of Note here, are the *Arnots*, *Anstruthers*, *Erskins*, *Beatons*, *Kinneers*, *Barclays*, *Balcagnals*, *Bruces*, *Browns*, *Boswells*, *Colvils*, *Carstairs*, *Crichtons*, *Cunninghams*, *Clepons*, *Forbesses*, *Gibsons*, *Hamiltons*, *Hendersons*, *Hacketts*, *Hays*, *Hops*, *Herriots*, *Inglis's*, *Kilcaldies*, *Kinninmonts*, *Lundies*, *Lumsdals*, *Monypenny's*, *Moncrieffs*, *Mintons*, *Macgills*, *Orocks*, *Piscarns*, *Prestons*, *Scotts*, *Sybbalds*, *Wardlaws* and *Woods*.

Other Seats in the Country are *Burnt Island*, *Colin Mackenzie's* Seat, the Family of *Melville*. *Dury*, *Sir Alexander Gibson's*; *Belcarras* the Earl of *Belcarras's*. *Balkasky*, *Sir John Anstruther's*, *Cambo*, *Sir Alexander Arskins*, who is Lion King at Arms.

Angus is bounded by the River *Tay* on the South, *Merns* and *Gowry* on the North, and the German Ocean on the East. This Country is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, has many Lakes and Hills. The County Town is *Forfar*, from whence the Shire takes its Denomination. The first we read of who had the Title of the Earl of *Angus* was *Gilchrist*, a Great Man in *Malcom IVth's* Time; the *Cummins* had afterwards that Title, then the *Stewards*; and since the Time of *Robert III.* this Title has been in the Family of *Douglass*, who still enjoy it. Since *George Douglass* Earl of *Angus* married King *Robert III's* Daughter, they were reckon'd the first Earls of *Scotland*, and had the Honour to carry the Crown at Publick Solemnities: *Forfar*, the County Town, gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family, who, for a long time, as was mention'd before, have carried the Title of the Family of *Douglass*. *Dundee* is the most noted Town of this County for Strength, Situation and Trade: It has been famous upon many Accounts in the *Scotts* History; and the Constable of this Town, of the Family of *Scrimger*, was the King's Hereditary Standard-bearer. It held out a Siege in the Time of *Oliver*, and being taken by Storm, felt the severe Effects of his Fury and Rage. It was the Birth-Place of *Hector Boetius*, the *Scotts* Historian, a Man famous in his Time. It has Two Churches, and a good Harbour, is adorn'd with excellent Buildings, and has a large Hospital for decay'd Townsmen. It gave Title of Viscount to *Graham* of *Clavers*, who commanded

the Troops that appear'd for the late King *James* at the Revolution, and was kill'd at the Battle of *Gillieranky*. Near this, in the Mouth of the River, lies *Brochty Craig*, formerly very well fortify'd : There is a noble Salmon-Fishing near the Place. *Brechin*, formerly a Bishop's See, lies upon the River *South Esk* in this Connty, has a stately Bridge of Two Arches over that River, is considerable for its Market of Salmon and Cattel, and gives Title of Lord to the noble Family of *Maule*, Earl of *Pannure*. This Place is also memorable for great Victory obtain'd over the *Danes*. Near it, at the Mouth of the same River, lies the Town of *Montross*, a Town of good Trade, with a Harbour for Ships of considerable Burthen : It is adorn'd with fine Buildings, and has an Hospital for the poorer Inhabitants : It gives the Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of *Graham*. There are many Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats in this Country, that we have not room to mention. The Chief Families here are the *Erskins*, *Ogilvies*, *Carnagies*, *Lyons*, *Grahams*, *Lindseys*, *Maules*, *Scrimgers*, *Arbuthnots*, *Grays*, *Neavoyes*, *Fullertons*, *Durbams*, *Hunturs*. The Sherifffdom of the County is in the Queen's Disposal. This County is about twenty eight Miles long, and about 20 broad, has Quarries of Free-stone and Slate, Mines of Lead and Iron, and abound with Deer, Fowl, Salmon and other Fish. Near *Brechin*, a considerable Market Town in this County, the *Danes* were defeated ; and the chief of the Family of *Keith* having kill'd their General, he was advanc'd to great Honours by King *Malcolm II*. There was a high Stone erected over the Danish General's Grave, which is still call'd *Cannus's Cross* from his Name, and at ten Miles distance there's another Cross over the Grave of a Dane of Note, and both of 'em have antique Letters and Pictures upon them. *Aberbroth* or *Arbroth*, a Royal Burrough in this County has a Harbour for Ships, and had a Noble Abby formerly endow'd with large Revenues by King *William I.* who lies buried here under a stately Monument.

Other Seats of this County are *Dun Aveskin* of *Aveskins*, *Inglismady*, *Falconer* of *Newtons* ; *Hetherwick*, *Mr. Scott* ; *Burrowfield*, *Mr. Taylor's* ; *Fullerton*, *Mr. Fullerton's* ; *Pittarow*, *Sir David Carnagy's* ; *Newmans Walls*. *Mr. Scott of Logy's* ; *Galro*, *Mr. Falconer's* ; *Brime*, *Turnballs* of *Stricathro* ; *Edgehill*, *Mr. Lindsay's* ; *Old Barr*, *Mr. Robert Youngs* ; *Corse*, *Lyons's* ; *Morphe*, *Mr. Graham's* ; *Logge*, *Mr. Wisharts* ; *Balmiquien*, *Barklay's* ; *Kirktownhill*, *Ferguson's* ; *Grangi*, *Mr. James Martins* ; *Achter House*, *Mr. Patrick Lyons* ; *Mains*, *David Graham's* of *Fintri* ; *Castle Pouri*, *Mr. Pouri's* ; *Lethem* *Sir James Woods* of *Bonitoun* ; *Bonitoun*, *Mr. Ferguson's* ; *Montross*, *Earl of Middleton's* ; *Craig and Rossie*, *Scots of Rossie* ; *Duinald*, *Mr. Robert Scott's* ; *Ulfes Haven*, *Mr. Patrick Rennys* ; *Glamis*, *Earl of Strathmore's* ; *Pannure* and *Brechin*, *Earl of Pannure's* ; *Kinard*, *Earl of South Esks* ; *Eschire*,
Earl

Earl of North Eaks; Carrifson, Stuarts; oi Garntully; Fotheringham, Thomas Fotheringham of Ppuris; Invercharrie, Mr. John Ogilvy's; Blackness, Mr. Wederburn; Cragy, Mr. Keeds.

The Merns has Angus on the South, Mar on the North, Goury on the West, and the German Ocean on the East: It is called the Shire of Kincardin, the County Town, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Ancient and Noble Family of Bruce. The County is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage; is about twenty six Miles long, and twenty broad. The Place of chief Note in this Country is the strong Castle of Dummetter, the Residence of the Hereditary Earl of Scotland, Chief of the noble and ancient Family of Keith, who have enjoy'd this Honour a long time, for their Gallantry in the War against the Danes. Fordon lies also in this Country, famous in the Popish Times for the Relicks of Palladius, first Bishop of the Scots, which were suppos'd to be kept there. 'Tis also noted for being the Sirname of John Fordon, the Scottish Historian, Author of the Book called the Scots Chronicon, to whom the succeeding Scots Historians have been very much oblig'd. Paldykirk in this Country, which takes its Name from Palladius, is remarkable for its Yearly Fair, which continues Three Days; and the principal Commodity bought there is course Cloth, which is commonly transported to the Netherlands. The chief Families of this Country are the Keiths, Arbuthnots, Grahams, Stratons, Strauchans, Burnetts, Barclays, Falconers, Ramseys, Allered, Carnaiges, Bannermans, Woods. The Earl Marshal is Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

There are several good Harbours in this Country, and particularly at Stonehive, where the Earl Marshal has a Noble Salmon-fishing.

Goury, a Burrough in this County, is noted for the Ruins of an ancient Castle, said to have been built by Malcolm Kenmore, who made it a Free Burgh.

Mar, or the Shire of Aberdeen, has Goury and Merns on the South, Buchan on the North, Padenoch and part of Perth-shire on the West, and the German Ocean on the East, and is about sixty Miles in length. The chief Places of this County are Old and New Aberdeen; Old Aberdeen lies a Mile North from the Town, called otherwise Bon-accord; it is situated at the Mouth of the River Don, which some Criticks would deriye from the Danube, by the Germans call'd Donaw; by the Polanders Dunaum, and by the Latins Danubium, from whence they would infer, That the Picts, who inhabited this Country, were of Scythian Extract, and gave it this Name in remembrance of the Donaw, which was one of the Boundaries of their ancient Country; however that is, the Town derives its Name from this River; Aber in the Old Scots Language signifying a Bay, or the Mouth of a River. The Don is remarkable for the Multitude of Salmon and Perches taken in it. About half a Mile

from the Town there is a stately Bridge, of one large Arch over it. This Town was formerly a Bishops Seat, and hath a Cathedral, commonly call'd *St. Machars*, a large and stately Structure it was formerly much more magnificent, but suffer'd much at the Time of the Reformation. The Chief Ornament of the Town is the King's College, on the South side of it, a neat and stately Structure. The Church and Steeple are built of hew'd Stone, and the Summit of the Steeple resembles an Imperial Crown. Close to the Church there is a Library, well furnish'd with Books. This College was founded by Bishop *Elphinstone* in 1500, and the greatest part built by him; but King *James IV.* taking the Patronage upon him, it was call'd the King's College by the Bull, for it was procur'd from Pope *Alexander VI.* in 1494, endowing it with as ample Privileges as those of *Paris* and *Bologna*. There is in this College a Principal, a Sub-principal, who is also one of the Regents, 3 other Regents, or Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity or Philology, a Professor of Divinity, a Doctor of Physick, a Professor of the Oriental Tongues, a Professor of the Civil Law, and they are about adding a Professor of the Mathematicks.

New *Aberdeen* is about a Mile distant, situated on the Mouth of the River *Dee*, is the Country Town, and by Consequence the Seat of the Sheriffs Courts. It exceeds all the other Cities in the North of *Scotland* for Largeness, Trade and Beauty. It stands in a wholesome Air, has a great Revenue from its Salmon Fishing, and the Inhabitants are generally very well bred. It stands upon 3 Hills, the main part of the Town upon the highest of them, and the Skirts of it extend into the Plain. The Houses are neatly built, are generally 4 Stories high or more, and have for the most part Gardens or Orchards belonging to them, which makes the City pleasant and healthful, and the Prospect of it beautiful at a distance. From a round Hill at the West-end of the City there flows Two Springs, one of clear Water, and another with Water which in Taste and Quality comes very near the Spaw in *Germany*; Dr. *William Barclay* wrote a Treatise concerning it. In the high Street there is a Church, formerly belonging to the *Franciscans*, built of free Stone, and good Architecture. In this City lyes the Marshal-College, which was founded by *George Earl-Marshal*, in 1593, to which the City has added many Buildings at their own Charge. In this College there is a Principal, 4 Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Divinity, and a Professor of Mathematicks; and there was lately added a Professor of Physick. It has a very good Library which was founded by the City, enlarged by the Gifts of several Learned Men, and furnish'd with Mathematical Instruments. We have not room to mention the Benefactors, nor the Statutes of this University. The Learned Men of most note of the King's College, were *Hector Boethius*, and Bishop *Lesly*, both Historians, Dr. *John Forbes*, Author of the *Instruction*

Historic

Historico Theologicae, and *Irenicum*; Dr. *William Gild*, Author of Commentaries on several Books of the Scripture, of a System of Divinity, and of several Treatises against the *Papists*; *Arthur Johnston*, Dr. of Physick, and Rector of the University, noted for his excellent *Latin Poems*; *William Douglas*, Professor of Divinity, Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, who was a Professor of Philosophy at *Basil* and *Mountauban*, where he was in such Esteem, that a National Synod of the *French* Protestants order'd his Philosophical Works to be Printed, at the Charge of the Clergy; but he dying before his Manuscripts were put in order, his Ethicks were only publish'd: Dr. *George Middleton*, Dr. *William Gordon*, both Physicians; and Dr. *James Sandilands*, Professor of the Laws. Of the Marshal-College, Dr. *William Forbes*, afterwards Bishop of *Edinburgh*, whose Writings seem too much to favour the *Papists*; Dr. *Robert Baron*, Professor of Divinity, Author of the Book *De objecto formali fidei*, and other Treatises; Dr. *Alexander Reed*, Dr. *Duncan Liddel*, both Physicians, the latter much esteem'd for his Book *de febribus*, &c. and Dr. *Alexander Frazer*, Physician to King *Charles II.* In this City there is also a Grammar School, founded by Dr. *Dune*, having 1 Master and 3 Ushers. There is also a Musick School. The Cathedral Church, call'd that of *St. Nicholas*, to whom it was Dedicated in the *Papish Times*, is a handsom Edifice of Free Stone, with a lofty Steeple, resembling a Pyramid; it was formerly divided into 3 Churches. The Body of this Church is adorned with a Tower and Steeple with Pinacles. In this Tower the Courts of the Town and County are kept. Here is also a Prison and a Workhouse. Belonging to the Town there is an Almshouse and 3 Hospitals; and near the Harbour stands the Custom-House. About a Mile from the City there is a stately Stone Bridge of Seven Arches, over the *Dee*, built by Bishop *Gawith Dumbay*. The Air of this Country, to those who are born in a hotter, seems cold, but is in it self healthful and temperate. The Summer Rains do sometimes keep back the Harvest, but seldom or never spoil it. The Winter is milder than can be expected from such a Climate, which seems a Wonder to *Danes*, *Poles* and *Prussians*, when they come into this Country, and consider that with them, during the Winter, there is nothing but perpetual Frost and Snow. The general Fuel of this Country is Peat and Turf, and in some Places Wood. On the Sea Coast there is Oak, &c. in many Places, and in the mountainous Parts of the Country Fir and Pine; Birch is common to both. The Soil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated; it produces Wheat, Rye, Barley. Oats in abundance, Peas and Beans; nor do they want Roots and Herbs for Food and Physick, and Foreign Plants grow very well there, as daily Experience testifies. The Mountainous part of the Country affords very good Pastorage, and the other very good Corn; the adjoining Sea not only furnishes them with plenty of Fish, but reproaches them with their Negligence, when they see the *Dutch* Fleet continually Fishing

Fishing on their Coasts, from whence they reap great Gain; 'tis the humour of the Inhabitants to apply themselves to the Salmon-Fishing, and to neglect that of other sorts. The Natives of this Country are generally reckon'd to be of as mild a Temper, of as sharp Wits, and of as good a Judgment, as the Neighbours, especially those who lie West and North from them, which is ascrib'd to their Education at Schools and Universities, and to their Commerce with Foreign Nations. The Rivers of this Country abound with Fish of several Sorts, but especially Salmon and Trouts, of the latter of which, there are reckon'd six Sorts, all vey grateful to the Palate; and in those Rivers there is many times found Shells with Pearl. There is abundance of Wild-fowl of several Sorts in the Rivers and Mountains, and great quantity of Deer in the Woods and Forests; it abounds with Quarries of Free stone for Building, and of Lime stone for Cultivating the Land; there is one sort of Stones call'd *Elf-arrow-heads*, in a manner peculiar to this part of the Country. They seem to be of the nature of Flint, some of them like the points of Spears, and some of them of other Shapes; but such as it were impossible for any Artist to form of such brittle Matter. They are for the most part of 2 Inches, 1 Inch, or Half an Inch long, and about 1 or 2 Grains thick, rough and unpolish'd, but all thin at the Edges. What is most strange in those Stones, they are always found by Chance, but never by Search, sometimes in the common Roads and other Places, where 'tis certain there was none an Hour or two before; this happens especially during the Summer, and when the Sky is clear, so that they are probably form'd in the Air from some gross Exhalations, since they have been found in the Boots and other Apparel of Travellers. This Shire contains in it *Mar*, with its Appurtenances, viz. *Birse, Glensaner, Glenmuick, Strath-dee, Strath-cloy, Brays of Mar and Cromar*, most part of *Buchan, Formartin, Garioch and Strathbogy*. The latter is a large and ancient Barony water'd by the Rivers *Dovern and Bogy*; it was erected into an Earldom by King *James VI.* in favour of the chief of the noble and ancient Family of *Gordon*, whom he afterwards created Marquis of *Huntly*. This Country is very Fruitful of Corn and Pasturage, and is remarkable for the fine Linen Yarn spun by the Women there, and sold to the Merchant. This Country is mostly inhabited by *Gordon's* Vassals to the Duke of *Gordon*, who has a Magnificent Castle here call'd *Strathbogy* from the name of the Country. The superiority of this Country was given to the Duke's Ancestor; upon the fall of the *Cummings* about 40 Years ago, by King *Robert Bruce*, who upon that occasion removed hither from the *Mers*, their Original Country as has been already mention'd, where the Family possessed many considerable Baronies, by themselves and their Branches, as they do now in the North and West. There are of this Name, besides the Duke, the Earls of *Sutherland, Aboyn, Aberdeen*, and Viscount

of *Kenmure*, besides a great many Gentlemen of Note in other parts of the Kingdom. This Family had many Lands bestow'd upon them for their Fidelity to their Princes, and suffer'd much by their adhering to Queen *Mary*, King *Charles I.* and King *James II.* The Country of *Mar* gives Title of Earl to the Chief of the Family of *Erskine*. The Sheriffdom is in the Queen's Gift.

In this Country there are Quarries of spotted Marble and Slate, and there are Pearls found in their Rivers of a large Size and fine Colour. There was formerly a Mint at *Aberdeen*, as appears by several pieces of Coin with the *Aberdea* upon them, kept in the Closets of the Curious. Other Towns in this County are *Antona* a Royal Burgh on the *Don*, which gives Title of E. to a Branch of the Family of *Keith*, 2 *Inveruy*, made a Royal Burgh by King *Robert Bruce*. 3. *Peterhead* with a good Harbour, capable of 100 Ships. In many Places of this County there are many great Stones erected in a Circle, suppos'd to have been Heathen Temples. The dropping Cave of *Slairs* is very remarkable, where excellent Lime is made from the petrify'd Substance that dropt from the Cave.

Other Seats in this Country are *Kildrummy*, formerly the Ancient Seat of the E. of *Marr*. *Inveruy* Earl Marshals; *Keith*. Earl E. of *Kintores*; *Bisligo*, Lord *Pitsligo's*; *Kairnburg*, Col. *Macban's*; *Dalgaty* E. of *Errols*; *Aboyn* E. of *Aboyns*; *Muckwall* Lord *Frazers*; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seaton*; *Knockball* Mr. *Woodys*; *Drum* Mr. *Irwin's*; *Cragievar* Sir *William Forbeses*; *Inverguban*, Mr. *Forbeses*; *Monemusk*, Sir *Forbeses*; *Castle-Forbes*, Lord *Forbeses*; *Crathet* Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leys*; *Frendraught*, Lord *Frendraughts*; *Philarths* Lord *Saltons*; *Feiternear* belongs to *Cheffy* in *Germany*; *Fyrio* Earl of *Dumferling*; *Tyri*, Mr. *Fra-*

Amf contains part of *Bucan*, *Strathdobern*, *Boyne*, *Enzy*, *Strathawin* and *Balveny*; it is bounded by the Shire of *Aberdeen* on the South, by the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, *Murray* on the West, and the German Ocean on the East; 'tis 32 Miles long, and 30 broad; the Climate and Soil is much the same with that of the Shire of *Aberdeen*. *Strathawin* is the paternal Inheritance of the Family of *Gordon*, it lies upon the River of *Avon*, one of the clearest of the Kingdom; this part of the Country is fitter for Pasturage than Corn. *Balveny* is of a better Soil, yet Mountainous; the River of *Fiddich* runs through this Land, and *Glendfidich*, which abounds with Wood and Grass, with the Castle of *Achindown*, belongs to the Family of *Gordon*. In this Country there is a Rock sufficient to afford very good Whetstones, and Hones to the whole Illand. They are so plentiful, that the Neighbours cover their Houses with them instead of Tiles. At *Balveny*, there are Springs of Allum Water, and veins of Stone in the Earth, from whence Allum is Boil'd. *Strathawin* is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds so with Lime-

stone,

stone, that they build their Houses with it, and make great profit by selling their Lime, as also their Fat Cattle, and fine Linen Yarn in their Weekly Markets, at the Village of *Keas*. *Ainze* lies North from *Strathyla*, and is very fruitful in Corn upon the Banks of *Spey*, which runs through this Country, in the Bog of *Gicht*, now call'd *Gordon Castle*, the Duke of *Gordon* chief Seat, the noblest Pallace in the North, where he has pleasant Gardens and a large Park; he is Proprietor of this part of the Country. *Boyne* a small Country, fruitful on the Coast, but Mountainous elsewhere; in this stands the Town of *Cullen* an ancient Royal Borough, but has no Port for Trade, and is chiefly noted for its fruitful Land, and the Earl of *Finlater's* House in the Neighbourhood. *Bamsf*, the chief Town of the Country lies at the Mouth of the *Dovern*, but has no Port, and by consequence little Trade, except from its Corn and the Salmon fishing of the River; most of this Country is possess'd by the *Ogilvy's* and their Vassals; the chief of them here is the Earl of *Finlater*, whose Ancestors came hither from *Angus*; from this Family are descended those of *Boyne* and *Bamsf*. This is a very ancient and noble Name, who is their chief must be left to the Herald; but the Earl of *Airley* is placed in the Lists of Parliament before the Earl of *Finlater*. *Buchan*, the Principal Town of this place is *Frazerburgh* a Sea Port, and *Peter-head* another. Near the Ruins of the Castle of *Slains*, there are several Springs of petrifying Water, about some Hundreds of Paces from the Sea, which make very white and excellent Lime; the Village of *Turris* the pleasantest of all this Country, is a place noted for Hunting and Hawking, and has many Gentlemen's Seats about it. *Farmartin* lies betwixt *Ythan* and *Don*, is a fruitful pleasant Country, and well inhabited. *Buchan* has been noted for its Earls both of the *Cummins* and *Stuarts*, the former were great Men in the Reigns of *Alexander II.* and *III.* and whilst the *English* Usurpation lasted in the Reign of *Edward I.* &c. but ruin'd themselves by adhering to that Interest; there were very great Men of the Family of *Stewart* of this Title, particularly *John Stewart* youngest Son to *John Duke of Albany*, who in the Reign of *Henry VII.* of *France* contributed chiefly with the 7000 Scots under his Command, to the famous Victory of *Baugy*, the greatest that ever was obtain'd over the *English* in *France*, wherein the Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Henry V.* of *England* was kill'd for this Service the Earl of *Buchan* was made Constable of *France*.

Other Seats in this Country, are *Cullen* and *Deskford*, the Earl of *Seafield's*. *Innerury* Lord *Bamsf's*; *Craig* of *Boyne*, *Ogilvy's*; *Boyns*; *Birkenboye*, *Sir James Abercromby's* Park, *Sir John Gordon's*; *Dum* *Sir James Dumbars Fothergben*; *Sir Alexander Ogilvy* a Lord of the Session; *Rothemay*, *Mr. Gordon's*; *Pittendryf*, *Lord Oliphant's*; *Kinardie*, *Mr. Donaldson's*; *Castlegiant*, the Laird *Grants*; *Crombie*, and *Barro*, *Duff of Duff's*; *Glasshaugh*, *Mr. Abercromby's*.

Abercromby's; *Balendalesb*, and *Carron*, the Laird of *Grants*; *Arden*, *Glengerask*, *Buskie*, and *Achentoul*, *Gordon* of *Gordon's*; *Keith*, *Mr. Abercromby's*; *Kimminity*, *Sutherland* of *Sutherland*; *Mayen*, *Mr. Abernethies*; *Rannes*, *Mr. Hays*; *Bognie*, *Marison* of *Marisons*.

Garioch, the principal place here is *Inerrury*, near which *Robert Bruce*, tho' Sick, and carry'd in a Horse-litter, defeated *John Comyn*, and those who adher'd to him, for keeping the Kingdom under subjection to *Edward I.* of *England*. This was the first Victory which King *Robert* gain'd, and laid the Foundations of the overthrow of the *English* Government, and of their Exile in *Scotland*. Near this place also in 1411. *Alexander Stewart*, Earl of *Mar*, defeated *Donald* of the *Isles*, in the Bloody Battle of the *Hawlaw*; this Valley is well inhabited, and abounds with Gentlemens Seats and Villages, among which *Lesley* is remarkable for giving name to that ancient and great Family. The principal Families in the Shires of *Aberdeen* and *Banff*, are the *Gordons*, *Keiths*, *Hays*, *Erskines*, *Ogilvies*, *Forbeses*, *Lesleys*, *Maldrums*, *Ednys*, *Seasons*, *Skeens*, *Strauchans*, *Fergusons*, *Bannermans*, *Fullertons*, *Urquharts*, *Innesses*, *Abercrommays*. The principal Rivers of this Country are *Dee*, which runs through the *Grampian Hills* from its Source to its Mouth; that part of the Country is not very fit for Corn but what they have is very good. Those Mountains abound with Flocks of Black Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Goats: The Beef and Mutton of these Parts is of a delicious Taste, and the Wooll is very much valued for its whiteness and softness. The Air of the Country is in general wholesome. The Inhabitants strong, healthful and frugal; the Water of this River is very clear, which makes its Salmon excellent. It has many Seats of Persons of Quality upon it, and Forests of tall Fir; it receives several other Rivers into it. The Tract of Land on this River called *Cromar*, abounds so with Corn, that it is called the *Granary* of the Neighbouring Country. Near to this lies *Aboyne*, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*; and upon the River lies *Kincardin*, noted for its yearly Fair at *Midsummer*. *Don*, tho' much less than the *Dee*, runs through a much better Country; it takes its rise in the Mountains, betwixt *Mar* and *Strathbawin*; it runs through the Valley called *Strathdon*, fruitful in Corn and Grass. Upon this River lie several Castles and Houses belonging to the *Gordons*, *Erskins*, *Strauchans* and *Forbeses*, which noble and ancient Family derives their Name and Origin from the Parish of *Forbes* in this Country. The *Frazers* have also Seats upon this River. The Country about *Kintore*, which gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Keith*, is very fruitful in Corn; the other lesser Rivers in those Countries we have not room to mention.

Murray has *Badenoch* and the Shire of *Inverness* on the *West* *Bamf* on the East, the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, and *Of Badenoch* and *Mar* on the South. The Climate and Soil this Country is the best in all the North of *Scotland*; so that when the neighbouring Countries suffer much by the extremity of the Winter, this Country suffers no great Damage either the Rigour of Frosts, or continuance of Snows; whence the Inhabitants boast, and not without Truth, that they have 40 more clear Days in a Year than any of their Neighbours. The Country is productive of every thing that grows in any other part of the Kingdom, and abounds particularly with Corn and Fruit, and all in very good Season, so that their Harvest is done here while their Neighbours are scarcely begun; it is fitter for Corn than Pasturage, tho' they have enough of the latter in the upper places of the Country, and no Country is better provided with Bread and Meat; the Inhabitants on the Coasts apply themselves to Fishing, wherein they excel their Neighbours. The Country from the Mouth of *Nesse*, to the Mouth of *Spey*, according to the Roads from Town to Town, is 34 *Scottish* Miles which are a fifth part larger than *English* Miles, but it is of unequal breadth, and the fruitfulest Soil seldom exceeds 7 Miles in breadth. The Country in general is Champian, and low, but sometimes rises into pleasant Hills, and the Soil most part Sandy, but always mix'd with Clay, and is very fruitful when manur'd. Besides those 2 Rivers, it has the *Nairn*, *Pindorn* and *Lossie*. The River *Nesse* takes its rise from Lake *Coich*, so far from the *Irish* Sea, and is called *Coich* for some Miles. When running North-east it falls into *Loch-Garrif*, and is called by that name; then falls into a small Lake called *Eawich*, then running South-east for two Miles, it falls into *Lochnesse*, which extends itself into 24 Miles in length, and is of an unknown Depth. This Lake, tho' every where surrounded with a barren and uncultivated Soil, never Freezes, nor does the River *Nesse* itself, which running about 4 Miles after it comes out of the Lake washes the Town of *Inverness*, and falls into *Murray Firth*. The River *Nairn* rises in the Mountains which separate *Strathberrin* from *Glentworth*, and dividing the Valley to which it gives the name of *Strathnairn*, runs South-east, and falls into *Murray Firth* at the Town of *Nairn*. *Pindorn* rises in the Hills near *Badenoch* and being called *Herin* for a long way, gives the name of *Strathberrin* to the Valley it runs through. It takes the name of *Pindorn*, and running by *Tarnaway*, the Town of *Forres*, and the Abby of *Kinloss*, falls also into *Murray Firth*, where it forms a very safe Harbour. *Lossie* rises a few Miles above the Town of *Elgin*, and falls into the Sea a few Miles below it. *Spey*, a large clear and rapid River, rises from a Lake of its own name, in the Hills betwixt *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*; its Coast is South-east, and is every where hedg'd in with high Mountains and large Woods, and is increased with many other Rivers and Torrents from the Mountains.

Mountains, until it come within six Miles of the Sea, where it runs thro' a plain and well inhabited Country, and does much Damage by its Inundations; it has no Harbour, and scarce admits little Boats; the Tide does not flow up a Mile in it; many times in the heat of Summer it swells by Westerly Winds, tho' there be no Rain. It abounds most with Salmon of any River in the Island, except *Dee* and *Don*, to which it is also equal taking one Year with another; for there is annually pack'd and exported eighty or a hundred Lasts, and all these taken in a few Months of the Summer, and within the space of one Mile, at a Village called *Germab*. It abounds with Fish to the very Head, but most of these are used for home Consumption, and taken either with Hooked Tridents by Day, or in Wicker Baskets, or little Boats cover'd with Hides by Night; none dare venture into those Boats but the Natives who are accusom'd to them, and pass this River in them for most part without any Danger. The gainful Fishery of this River formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Pluscardin*: A cunning Prior having obtain'd the Grant of it from one of the Kings of Scotland, who calling at the Abbey on a Journey, and finding but mean Entertainment, the Prior excused it by his Poverty, and the King bidding him ask a Boon, he begg'd a few Furlongs of the River, which he said belong'd to no body, and so obtain'd it. This Country is divided into two Shires; the greater call'd the Shire of *Elgin*, and the lesser the Shire of *Nairn*. The principal Towns in this Country are *Inverness*, where there's a Timber Bridge over the River *Nesse*. This Town is very conveniently situated for Trade, and has a Harbour for Ships of a lesser size. The Kings of Scotland formerly lived here in the Castle, situated on a pleasant Hill, from whence there's a fine Prospect into the Town and Neighbouring Country, which is very fruitful. The Duke of *Gordon* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle and its Superiorities. The common Drink in those Parts is Ale, and sometimes Beer, and they used to have good *French* Wine very cheap; but they prefer *Aquavita* of their own extracting from Ale and Spice, to the richest Wines, drink plentiful of it themselves, and are very liberal to their Friends. The Natives of this Country being furnish'd with a Bottle of this Liquor and some Cheese, they will undertake the greatest Journeys in the Winter on foot without any other Provision. Further East on the Coast lyes Castle *Strart*, a Seat belonging to the Earls of *Murray*. *Nairn* lyes on the Mouth of the River of that Name, upon which there are many Seats of Persons of Quality. Near the Castle of *Caddell*, upon that River, there's a Vein of Fire-stone, and many Signs of Copper. Upon *Findorn* River there are many Gentlemens Seats pleasantly situated, particularly *Tarnway*, the old Castle and Seat of the Earls of *Murray*. A little lower on the other side stands the Town of *Forres*, as pleasantly situated as any in the North; the Kings formerly resided here in a Castle that is now

now ruinous; and lower stood formerly the Noble Abbey of *Kinlos*. On the Road to *Forres* there's a large Pillar of Stone, being a Monument of a Victory obtain'd by King *Malcolm Mac Kenneth* against the Forces of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*; the Inscription is now worn off. Betwixt this Place and *Elgin* there's a vast many Villages and Gentlemens Seats, that we have not room to mention. *Elgin*, formerly a Bishop's See, lyes on the River *Loffie*, which washes it on the East and North. It is situated in a very fruitful Soil, tho' somewhat sandy. There are the Ruins of a Castle on the East of the Town, which was demolish'd during the Wars with the *Danes*. There was a noble Cathedral here, which for Largeness, Splendor, Magnificence and Workmanship, had scarce its Equal in the Kingdom. The Bishop's usual Place of Residence was at the Castle of *Spynie* within a Mile of the Town, a very noble Seat, with fine Gardens and Woods. There's a Lake here that abounds with Wild Fowl of all sorts, particularly Swans, which feed upon an Herb in the Lake that never appears above Water, and seem with many other Plants of this Climate, to be unknown to the Botanists. Above *Elgin*, *Forres* and *Nairn*, lyes that part of the Country call'd the *Bræ* of *Murray*, no way comparable to the lower part in Fruitfulness; and beyond this there are Mountains, Woods and Green Valleys. *Strath-herin*, which lies upon the River so call'd, abounds with Lakes, Mountains, and Streams. It belongs to the Lord *Frazer* of *Lovat* and his Vassals. *Strath-Nairn*, upon the River of that Name, is a better Soil, and possess'd by several Gentlemen. *Strath-herin* is very well inhabited, and abounds with little Towns and Villages. In this Country lyes *Lochmoy*, with an Island, where the Laird of *Makumtoish*, the Chief of that Clan has his Seat. This Tribe is call'd *Clanchattan*; they abound not only in this Tract, but in other Parts of *Murray*; the *Macphersons* of *Badenoch*, and the *Ferchardsons* of *Upper Murray*, are their Off-spring. The Family of *Dunbar* is Hereditary Sheriffs of the Shire of *Elgin*. This Country of *Murray* gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Stuart*, descended from the Famous Earl of *Murray* who was Regent in King *James VIth's* Minority. The other remarkable Families in this Country are the *Sutherlands*, *Grant*, *Inneses*, *Brodies*, *Dumbars*, *Mackenzies*, *Mackumtoishes*, *Frazers*, *Campbells*, *Rosses*, *Urquharts*.

The Shire of *Inverness* contains part of *Murray-Land* which lies near the Town, *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, and the South part of *Rosse*. In this Shire there are Iron Mines, and large Woods of Fir and Oak; *Badenoch* abounds with Deer, and *Lochaber* with Fish. The Sherifffdom is in the Queen's Gift. That part of it which lyes in *Murray*, together with the Town it self, is already describ'd. *Lochaber*, which in the old *Scotts* Tongue signifies the Mouth of Lakes, lyes West from *Inverness*; it abounds with Pasturage and Woods, and its Lakes and Rivers are full of Fish.

The Place of chief Note here is *Inverlochy*, anciently a Place of great Strength and Trade, but was destroy'd by the *Danes* and *Picts*; it was new fortify'd at the Time of the Revolution by King *William's* Order, and has a good Garrison in it commanded by Major-General *Maisland*. *Lochaber* is noted in History for *Angus*, its famous Thane, about the Year 1050, who was murder'd by *Macbeth* the Tyrant, because of a Prophecy, That his Posterity should enjoy the Crown for a long Series of Years, which accordingly happen'd, for his Son flying into *Wales*, married the Prince of North *Wales's* Daughter, by whom he had *Valter*, afterwards *Stewart* of Scotland, from whom the present Royal Family is descended. The Families of Note in this County, are the *Stewarts*, *Sutherland*s, *Grants*, *Innes*es, *Mackenzie*s, *Mackintoshes*, *Frazers*, *Forbes*es, *Dumbar*s, *Macpherson*s, and *Macleods*. This Shire did formerly contain all the Country from *Loch-leven* to the *Orkney* Isles along the Western Coast, besides the Western Isles, and the Family of *Gordon* was Hereditary Sheriffs of it, but now 'tis divided into several Shires. *Castlebar*, Sir *Lodowick Grants*, *Glengary Castle*, *Macdonald*s, *Dunrobin*, *Macleods*, *Duntulm*, Sir *Donald Macdonald* of *Slates*; *Dalrymple*, *Mackintoshes*, *Done*, Lord *Lovell*s, *Ercles*, *Christie* of *Canter*; *Glenmoriston*, the Laird of *Grants*.

Cromarty lyes North from *Inverness*, is a small Country, and derives its Name from the little Town of *Cromarty*, which lyes in a Bay of the same Name. The Hereditary Sheriff was formerly *Urquhart* of *Cromarty*. The present Sheriff is Earl of *Cromarty*, a Branch of the Family of *Mackenzie*. The Bay of *Cromarty* is one of the largest and safest Harbours that can be, from whence Geographers and Mariners gave it the Name of *Portus salutis*, i. e. the Harbour of Safety. This Shire comprehends part of *Rosse*, it is in length, according to some, Fifty Miles, and Thirty broad. The Waters of *Connel* are noted for Pearls found in them. The Country abounds with Fir, and Game. The chief Seats are *Cromarty Castle*, Sir *Kenneth*, *Mackenzie*s; *Castleod*, *New Tarbat*, and *Castlehaven*, the Earl of *Cromarty*.

Rosse, which in the ancient *Scotts* Language signifies a Promontory or Peninsula, lyes betwixt the East and West Sea, and has many Bays or Inlets of the Sea, especially on the Western Coast, which abound with Fish, particularly Herring. The Soil is for the most part Mountainous, Barren, abounds with Woods and Pasturage, but has little Corn; the want of which is made up by their numerous Flocks of Cattel, Deer, &c. The first Tract towards the South West is *Kintail*, separated from the Isle of *Orkney* by a narrow Firth. Next to this lyes a little Tract call'd *Amelbeg*, the Paternal Estate of the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the Ancient and Noble Family of the *Mackenzies*, whose chief Seat is call'd *Castle Mendenon*, which lyes in an Island of the above mention'd Firth; several small Rivers run into this Firth.

Further North on the same Coast lyes *Loch-on*, with thick Woods on all sides, where a great deal of Iron was formerly made. A little further North, *Loch-brien* runs into the Country and is remarkable for its noble Herring Fishing every Year. The Inland Parts above this Coast are call'd *Ard-roffe*, i. e. the highest part of the Country, which is full of Mountains, and uninhabited. Above this Bay lies a little Tract call'd *Coigach*; next lyes *Affyns*, betwixt the River *Chircaig* and *Cheuliseong* Bay. There is a noted Promontory here which runs a great way into the Sea, and affords great store of Marble. This little Tract is barren of Corn, and thinly inhabited, but abounds with Horses, Black Cattel, and Deer. That part of *Rosse*, next to *Murray Firth*, tho' pretty mountainous, is very fruitful in Corn, towards the Shore, and on the Banks of the Rivers. Fruit-Tree and Herbs are much better here than could be expected from the Climate. The Peninsula, which lies betwixt the Bay of *Cromarty* and *Murray*, is call'd *Ardmeanach*, upon the Shoar of which stands the Town, call'd the *Chanrie* of *Rosse*, formerly a Bishop See. It is pleasantly situated in a Valley, betwixt pleasant and fruitful Hills. It had a stately Cathedral, and a Castle, where the Bishop dwelt. The Earl of *Seaforth* has a noble House here, *Beaulieu*, formerly a pleasant and rich Abbey, lyes near the Mouth of the River *Farrar*, and is now possess'd by the Lord *Lowat*, on the River of *Connel*, which falls into the Bay of *Cromarty*, the Earl of *Seaforth* has a Castle call'd *Kildun*. The River is remarkable for curious Pearl, which are frequently found in it, as they are also in other Rivers of this Country and in the Shire of *Aberdeen*. About a Mile from the Mouth of this River lyes *Dingwall*, a small Town, in a fruitful Soil. Near this Place, towards the North, rises a large and rugged Mountain call'd *Weves*, with abundance of Tops, from whence the Neighbouring green Valleys are watered with Streams. On the North of the *Firth* lies the Castle of *Fowls*, the Seat of the Chief of the Ancient Family of *Monro*. A little lower on the same Shore lyes the Castle of *Balnagowan*, the Seat of the Chief of the ancient Name of *Ross* in this Country; and a little lower lyes *Milton*, the Seat of the Ancient Family of *Innes*. The next Bay is call'd the *Firth* of *Tayn*, from a Town of that Name which lyes upon it, and is the head Town of the Shire of *Tayn*, which, with the Shire of *Cromarty*, and part of the Shire of *Inverness*, comprehends the whole Country call'd *Ross*; it is situated in a fruitful Country, and was noted in the Times of Popery for a Church dedicated to *St. Deabus*, to which the People went in Pilgrimage. This Bay is unsafe for Ships, runs a great way up into the Country, divides *Ross* from *Sutherland*, and ends at the Promontory of *Tarbit*; here the Country is very fruitful. *Strathbarran*, so call'd from the River which divides it, is a woody Country, abounds with tall Fir Trees, Horses, and Black Cattel. This Country of *Ross* formerly ha

own Earls, but in the Time of King James III. was annex'd to the Crown. The Chief Families here have been mention'd in the Description of the Country. This Sherifffdom is in Her Majesty's Gift, the present Sheriff is *Ross of Kilsaick*. Other Seats are *Brachan* and *Fortrose* Castles, belonging to the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the *Mackenzys*; *Red Castle*, Mr. *Mackenzys*; *Graigborse*, *Ross of Kilravocks*; *Ilen Donnen Castle*, the Queens. It has a Garrison, and the Earl of *Seaforth* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle; *Innerbrochy*, Sir *William Gordon's*; *Pittowrby*, *Mackenzie of Scatwels*.

Southerland has *Ross* on the South, *Caithness* on the North East, *Afnynt* on the West, and *Stranaver*, which is part of it, on the North; the whole is call'd the Shire of *Dornoch*, from the chief Town of the Province, noted for a Castle belonging to the Earl of *Southerland*, for its Cathedral Church, and for its four annual Fairs. The Shire is fifty five Miles long, and twenty two broad. *Southerland* in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Fish, Fowl, Sheep, Black Cattel, and Deer. *Caithness* was formerly reckon'd part of this Country, but is now a distinct Shire by it self. The Valleys are very pleasant, and well inhabited; and what proves the Climate and Soil to be much better than cou'd be expected from its Northerly Situation, *Saffron* grows very well, and comes to Maturity in the Earl of *Southerland's* Gardens at *Dunrobbin*. It has Three remarkable Forreists, besides abundance of other Woods, which afford pleasant Hunting and Fowling. Those Forreists and Woods abound with Deer, and wild Fowls of many sorts. There is one sort of Bird peculiar to this Country, which the Inhabitants call *Knag*, it much resembles a Parrot, and digs its Nest with its Beak in Trunks of Oak. In the West of this Country there is a mountainous and woody Tract of Ground; and 'tis observable that all the Deer bred in the Mountain *Akil* in this Tract have forked Tails, by which they are easily distinguish'd from the rest. There are many Rivers here, which, tho' but small, are full of Fish, and they make the Valleys very fruitful. There are about sixty Lakes in this Country, which abound with Fish and various sorts of Fowl, as Swans, Ducks and Geese, of many Kinds. The greatest Lake is *Lochiskin*, which is fourteen Miles in Length. In many of those Lakes there are Islands very pleasant for Habitation in the Summer. In the Isle of *Brora* the Earl of *Southerland* has a House, that he makes use of when he comes to hunt Deer, which abound there: And in some of those Lakes and Rivers there is found many times Pearls of great value. There are Silver Mines also in this Country, and excellent Iron Mines, Coal Mines, and Quarries of Free-stone. No Rats will live in this Country, tho' they abound in *Caithness*, which borders with it on dry Marches. *Southerland* abounds so with Bays, Rivers and Lakes, that there is scarce a Farm in the whole Country but what's wash'd with fresh or salt Water; so that

the Inhabitants have store of Fish and Fowl. The Barley of this Country is reckon'd excellent. It has many commodious Harbours for Ships to export its Commodities, which are Corn, Salt, Coal, Salmon, Beef, Wooll, Skins, Hides, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, &c. The Bays and Coasts abound with Seals, Whales sometimes, and Shell-fish of all sorts. *Southerland* is from East to West about fifty five Miles in Length, and from South to North twenty two Miles broad. *Strathnaver* is separated from this Country by Mountains, and bounded on the North by the Ocean. It derives its Name from the River *Naver*, which runs thro' it. The Country abounds with high Mountains, upon which the Snow lies long. There are many Lakes in the Valleys. It abounds with Woods, and has good Harbours. It has little Corn, but abounds with Cattel. There are great Herds of Black Cattel, Goats, Sheep, and Horses, and plenty of Deer; but the Woods are infested with ravenous Wolves, which are more frequent here than in any other part of the Island. The Bays and Rivers are full of Fish, from whence the Natives reap great Profit, especially from their Salmon. They have Iron Works also in this Country. Their Commodities are Fat Black Cattel, and young Horses, which they carry to the neighbouring Fairs. They export Salt Beef, Hides, Deer-skins, Sheep-skins, Tallow, Butter and Cheese. There are several Monuments of Victories here obtain'd against the *Danes*. The Inhabitants delight much in Hunting, and despise them that do not; so that they have Venison always in plenty. The People of this and the neighbouring Countries are strong, courageous, frugal, capable of enduring Fatigue, civil to Strangers, cheerful and plain-hearted; they live in Villages, the Situation not being proper for Towns. The Two Places of most Note in it are *Borwe* and *Young*, the latter is the principal Seat of the Lord *Rea*, Chief of the ancient Sirname of *Mackay*, who is the chief Proprietor of this Country, but holds it of the Earl of *Southerland*, to whose Eldest Son it gives Title of Lord. From East to West it is thirty four Miles in Length, and from South to North in some Places twelve Miles broad, and in others only six. There are many Lakes here, the chief of which are *Loch-naveru* and *Loch-lyol*; there is an Island in the latter, which is inhabited in the Summer-time. There are several Islands on the Northern Coast of this Country. The Earls of *Southerland* were formerly of the Name of *Southerland*, a very ancient and honourable Family, to the Heirels of whom a Son of the House of *Gordon* was married, from whom the present Earl is descended. They have claimed a long time Precedency in the Parliament of *Scotland*, as the first Earl of the Kingdom. It has always been accounted a Warlike Family. They have great Royalties, as being Admiral of that and some of the neighbouring Countries, and all the Gentlemen of that Country hold of them. The Lord *Duffus* is descended of this Family. The chief Names here are the *Gordons*, *Suther-*

*Sutherland*s, *Murrays*, *Mackays*, *Crays*, *Clangunnins*, *Seil-thomas*'s, *Seil-john*'s, and *Seil-phaleys*. Not far from *Enbo* there is a Stone Cross, which was erected as a Monument for a King of the *Danes* who was kill'd and buried there. The Earl of *Sutherland* is Hereditary Sheriff, the Country has several Mountains of white Marble.

Cathnes is divided from *Sutherland* by the Mountain Ord, and a Tract of Mountains running from it as far as *Knockfin*. On the East it is bounded by the *German* Ocean, and on the North by *Pentland* Firth. The Soil on the Coast is low, and fruitful in Corn. The Coasts and Rivers abound with Fish, and the Mountains with Black Cattel, Sheep, &c. The Soil is moist and clayie, which makes their Harvest late. They want Wood, but have it in Exchange from *Strathnaver* for Corn. They have many Lakes and Rivers, which abound with Fish. There are many little Towns and Villages in this Country, which are very well inhabited, and there are many Gentlemens Seats; but the People in general are more addicted to good Chear than to build good Houses. The best House in this Country is *Castle Sinclair*, anciently call'd *Gernigo*, the Seat of the Earls of *Cathnes*, who have since call'd it *Castle Sinclair*, from their own Surname. They have several other Castles in this Country, and were the Hereditary Sheriffs of it, as the Earl of *Braidalbin* is now, who has a great Estate in this Country.

The chief Names here are the *Sinclairs*, the chief of whom is the Lord *Sinclair* of *Ravenstheugh* in *Fife*; his Ancestors possess'd *Orkney* and *Shetland*, and were allied with the Royal Family of *Denmark*; but by the ill Husbandry of one of the Family upon that account, called *William the Waster*, they lost those Countries; but there are many Gentlemens Families of this Name in those Isles, and in other parts of the Kingdom. The *Kaiths* and *Mowats* have also Possessions in this Country. It is about twenty one Miles from East to West, and about thirty from South to North. The chief Town of this Country is *Weik*, from whence it is call'd the Shire of *Weik*. This Town lies conveniently for Trade, and has a good Harbour for Ships on the Eastern Coast. *Thurso*, another Town with a good Harbour, lies also on the Northern Coast, in a little Bay. Other Seats in this Country are *Thurso* Cattle, the Earl of *Caitbnes*'s; *Dunbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair* of *Mays*; *Skelbo*, Lord *Duffus*'s; *Mucklo*, the Earl of *Caitbnes*'s.

The Shire of *Orkney* contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, but we refer the Description of them to its proper place, among that of the Islands, thinking it best to follow the Method of other Scots Historians and Geographers, who all of them describe the Isles apart, and begun with the Western Isles.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Western Isles of Scotland.

THose Islands lie in the *Denealidon* Sea; they were by ancient Geographers call'd *Æbuda*, *Æmoda*, *Hemoda* and *Acmoda*, and by later Writers they have been call'd *Hekrides*; the first of 'em was reckon'd, *The Isle of Man*, which having been for a long time subject to *England* we pass it by, as we do *Boot* and *Arran*, which have been already describ'd in our Account of the Shire of *Boot*. The first we take notice of is *Alisa*, in the Mouth of *Clyde*, a steep Rock, something resembling the *Basi*, in the Mouth of *Forth*, being inaccessible in all Places, but only by one Pass, and not inhabited, except at one time of the Year, when a great Fleet of Vessels comes thither to fish for Cod. It abounds with Variety of Sea Fowl, especially *Solan* Geese, and has Multitudes of Rabbits. Near the Isle of *Boot* there lies Two Islands call'd *Cumhra* the greater and lesser, the first is about a Mile in Length, has a Chappel upon it, and a Well, the Waters of which are reckon'd by the Natives good against all Diseases; the other Island is less, and both belong to *Montgomery* of *Skelmerly*; the larger is fruitful in Corn, and the lesser abounds with Deer. Near the Isle of *Arran*, *Fiada* a small Island, abounds with Rabbits. South West from *Boot* lies *Mernock*, about a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, fruitful in Corn. About a Mile from the Promontory of *Kintyre* lies *Avona*, which signifies a good Harbour. The *Danes* came hither with their Fleets when they were Masters of the Isles. The next remarkable Island is *Gigais*, four Miles from *Kintyre*, six Miles in length, and a Mile and a half in breadth.

There is a Church in this Island, and a Sepulchre for the *Mackneils*, the Proprietors of it. *Corkir*, which dies a Crimson Colour, and *Croftil* which dies a Philamore, grow upon the Stones here; they have also a Medicinal Well, which they reckon good against all Diseases. A quarter of a Mile South lies *Cary*, about a Mile in Compass, has good Pasturage, and abounds with Rabbits. *Jura* lies twelve Miles from *Gigais*, is twenty four Miles long, and six or seven broad; it belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and makes part of the Shire of that Name. This is reckon'd one of the wholesomest places in *Scotland*; it abounds with Deer, has good Pasturage for other Cattel, has many good Springs, and one against Nauseousness of the Stomach and Stone: There are very good Salmon in the Rivers of this Island. We instanced in the longevity of the Inhabitants in the second Chapter of Trade; they have one Church here called

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Killearn; two Miles from *Jura* lies *Scarba*, four Miles long, and one broad. We have mention'd the extraordinary Tides here before.

Near to these lie many Islands of less Note, which we have not room to name. *Lismore*, formerly the Seat of the Bishop of *Argyle*, lies betwixt *Ila* and *Jura*, is eight Miles long and two broad, and besides the Commodities common to the rest of the Islands has Minerals in it. *Berneray*, formerly a Sanctuary in Popish times, has a noble Wood of *Ew*. West from *Jura* lies *Ila* twenty four Miles long, in some places eight, and in others sixteen broad; it abounds with Corn and Cattel, has store of Deer and Lead Mines, with Lime-stone in vast quantities. It has several Rivers that abound with Salmon, several fresh Water Lakes with Salmon, and other Fish of several sorts, one of them called *Locguirm* is Miles round, and has an Island with Forts upon it. *Lochfinlagan* is three Miles in Circumference, abounds with Salmon, Trouts and Eels, and has an Island in it, where *Macdonald* King of the Isles had his Residence, and made it the Seat of his Government. The Ruins of his Court are still to be seen here. There are several fresh Water Lakes in this Island with Forts upon them; it has also a Medecinal Well, much frequented by the Natives for all Diseases. There are several Caves here, one of them capable of two hundred Men. There are four Churches and a Chappel in this Island; the most remarkable of which is *St. Columbus's* Church; it gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Argyle*, but *Campbel* of *Caddel* is the chief Proprietor, and is the Steward of the Crown here; there are many small Islands about this which we cannot mention. Two Leagues North from *Ila* lies *Colonsa*, separated from *Oransa* only by Tide of Flood. *Oransa* is four Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has also a Church and a Chappel, and had formerly a Monastery dedicated to *St. Columbus*. The chief Inhabitants here are the *Macduffes*. *Colonsa* is four Miles in length, and a Mile broad, not so fruitful as the other; there is one Church and two ruinous Chappels in this Isle, some fresh Water Lakes abounding with Trouts, and several Forts. The Natives have a Tradition that *Pigmies* once lived here. The Duke of *Argyle* is Proprietor. Twelve Miles from *Ila* lies the Isle of *Mull*, twenty four Miles in length, and as much in breadth; it lies in the Shire of *Argyle*. The Air is temperate, cold and moist, but qualified by fresh Breezes from the Mountains. The Natives, when the Season is moist, take a large Dose of *Aqua Vita* for a Corrective, and chew a piece of Charnel Root when they intend to be merry, to prevent Drunkenness. This Island in general affords good Pasturage for Cattel of all sorts. They have a great many Deer, and abound with Wild Fowl and very fine Hawks; their Horses are little, but very sprightly; their Black Cattel make excellent Meat; their Corn is Barley and Oats; it formerly abounded with Wood,

but most of it is now cut; the Heaths, besides Pasturage for Cattel, affords good Fuel for the Natives. The Bay of Duart on the West side, is a good Anchoring place; upon this stands the Castle of Duart, the Seat of the Chief of the ancient Family of Macklean, of whom Sir John Macklean is the present Representative; they were the chief Proprietors of this Island, but Sir John being forfeited, 'tis possess'd by the Duke of Argyll. There are two other Castles, and several other Anchoring places about this Island. It has several Rivers, which afford Salmon and abound with black Mulcles, which breed Pearls. There are also some fresh Water Lakes in it, which afford Trouts, Eels, &c. There are several lesser Isles which lie about it, and in its Bay some of which are very fruitful, and some are impregnable. The Bay called *Loch Lefan*, abounds with Herrings and Shell-fish; there are two Parish Churches in this Island. Near this lies the Island of *St. Columbus*, two Miles in length, and above a Mile broad; it abounds with all things produced in this Climate, was noted for ancient Monuments, and particularly being the Residence of *St. Columbus*, famous for his Discipleship and Sanctity. It had two Monastries, one for Men and another for Women, besides several Chappels endowed by the Kings of Scotland and of the Isles; it is called in the *Irish* Language, *Colmkil*, some call it *Fong*.

The Bishops of the Isles had formerly their Seat here, among the Ruins there is still to be seen a Burial place, in which the Kings of Scotland, and the Chiefs of the Tribes of the Western Isles were buried; the Inscriptions of most of them are worn off, but three remarkable Inscriptions still remain. The Inscription in the middle is *Tumultus Regum Scotia*, i. e. the Tomb of the Kings of Scotland, wherein forty of them are said to have been buried; that on the Right hand has an Inscription importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of Ireland, wherein 'tis said four of them are buried. That on the left has an Inscription, importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of Norway, wherein 'tis said four of them were buried. Next to the Tomb of the Kings was the Tomb of *Macdonald of Isla*. In the West-end of the Burying-place were the Tombs of two ancient Tribes, the *Macdonalds*, and of the chief of the *Macleans*, whose Statue lies in Armour as big as the Life. *St. Maries* Church in this Island is built in Form of a Cross; the Choir twenty Yards long, and the Cupulo one and twenty Foot square, the Body of the Church twenty Yards long, and the two cross Isles ten Yards each. There are two Chappels on each side the Choir, the Entry to which opens with large Pillars neatly carv'd in Basaltic Stone. The Steeple is large, and the Doors and Windows, &c. curiously carv'd.

There is a large Altar of very fine Marble. Several of the Abbots are buried within the Church. There is another Church South from this call'd *St. Orran*; were they all'dge a Saint

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that Name was buried. This Island is famous in History for being a Seminary of Ecclesiasticks, and in a manner the Mother Church of all the Dominions of the *Scots* and *Picts*; and tho' the Abbot was only a Presbyter, yet all the Clergy of the Province, and Bishops themselves, were subject to him, as is mention'd by *Bede*. Several lesser Islands lay near this, which were subject to the Monastery. Six Miles West from this Island lies *Jura*, eight Miles long and three broad; it is reckon'd to be the most plentiful of all the Islands in Necessaries for Human Life; it abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fish and Fowl, has a fresh Water Lake, with an Island and an old Castle in it, and has an Harbour for long Boats, which are us'd in that Country: It formerly belong'd to the Family of *Macklean*, but now to the Duke of *Argyle*. There is one Church in this Island called *Sorbi*. Near this lie two Islands call'd *Kerniberg*, so strong by Nature, that a little Art makes them impregnable. About half a League to the North-East lies the Isle of *Coll*, twelve Miles long and two broad, and is very fruitful; it has several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and a fresh Water Lake that has Trout and Eels. The Proprietor is a Branch of the Family of *Macklean*. The Coasts of this Island abound with larger Cod and Ling than are to be found on the Coasts of the Neighbouring Isles and Continent. There are many other little Isles here that we cannot mention. North from this lies the Isle of *Rum*, sixteen Miles long and six broad; it is mountainous and heathy, but the Coast is arable and fruitful; it is but thinly inhabited; and the Sea-Fowl lay their Eggs in such Quantities, that in the Spring any one may gather what Number he pleases. The Rivers of this Island afford Salmon, and there is plenty of Land and Sea Fowl, especially those called Puffins. There are also abundance of Deer in the Mountains. The Proprietor is *Macklean* of *Coll*. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Canney*, two Miles long and one Mile broad, surrounded with a high Rock, but plentiful in Corn and Grass, and the Coasts abound with Cod and Ling. In the North end there is a Rock of Loadstone, as some think, because it disorders the Needle of the Compass when any Ship comes near it. It abounds with wild Geese about *August*, has one Church, and good Anchorage on the North-East. The Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. *Muck* lies South-West of *Rum*, is about four Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, surrounded with Rocks, and noted for good Hawks. *Egg* lies not far from *Colla*, is three Miles in length, and a Mile and a half in breadth, and the whole pretty good for Pasturage and Cultivation. On the South-end of it there is a Mountain, and on the top of that a high Rock, of about a hundred and fifty Paces in Circumference, with a fresh Water Pool in the middle of it; there is only one Pass up to it, so that it is a Natural Fort. On the South-West side of the Isle there is a Cave capable of containing some Hundred of People, and there are

are several Medicinal Wells in this Island. The Proprietors of some of the *Mackdonalds*.

North from this lies *Sky*, fourty two Miles long, and in some places twenty, and in others thirty Miles broad; it is separated from the Shire of *Inverness*, to which it belongs, by a narrow Firth, where a Man may easily call from one side to t'other. It is very high Land as well on the Coast as up in the Countrey where there are seven high Mountains that lie near one another almost in the Centre of the Island. It has a great deal of fertile Ground, which yields a good Increase; so that they supply the neighbouring Continent with Barley and Oats. We have already in the Second Chapter given an Account of the various Product of this Island with relation to Trade, which we shall not repeat. It has many excellent Bays and Harbours for the conveniency of Fishing and other Trade, and about thirty Rivers, which afford Salmon, and many of them black Muscels which breed Pearl. There are many fresh Water Lakes here well stor'd with Trouts and Eels. *St. Columbus's Lake* has an Island and a Chappel in it. Most of the Bays abound with Herrings all the Summer; the Natives dry and preserve them without Salt for eight Months, without any other Art then taking out their Guts, tying a Rush about their Necks, and hanging 'em up by Pairs upon a Rope of Heath a-cross the House. Cod Ling, Mackrel, Haddock, Whiting, Turbot, &c. abound on this Coast, as do Oysters, and all other sorts of Shell-fish. The Sea Plants here are *Linarich*, *Slake*, *Dulse*, and *Alga Marina*; all which are applied by the Natives to physical Uses. There are many large Caves in this Island, from the Roofs of some of which there drops a Water that petrifies into a white limy Substance; one of 'em in *Slate*, call'd the *Golden Cave*, is said to be seven Miles long. Here are many Monuments, some of single Stones, erected, others of Heaps laid together; the true History of which seems to be lost, and succeeded by meer Fables. There are abundance of old Forts on the Coast that seem to have been erected by the *Danes*; they stand on rising Grounds and so near one another, that by a Beacon fir'd on any one of them, the Notice of any approaching Danger by Invasion was immediately spread thro' the whole Island. There are also several little Houses of Stone built under Ground, for hiding People and their Goods in time of War, and others above Ground capable only of one Person, which seem to have been design'd for Contemplation. The Fuel of this Island is Peat, Turf, and Coal; and in the Ashes of their Peat there's sometimes found Cakes of Iron. The Cartel here are Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats and Hogs; the Cows frequently feed on the *Alga Marina*, and observe the Tide of Ebb for that End as exactly as any Man can do. This Island abounds with Land and Water Fowl of many sorts, and among others they have Hawks and Eagles. *Sora-Brestit* lies a quarter of a Mile South of *Sky*, is five Miles in

Circumference, full of Bogs, and fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the West-side it is cover'd with Wood. The Coasts of this Island abound with Cod and Ling. Not far from this lies *Oranfa*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, and in the latter is said to excel any other of the Isles. A League further North lies *Pabty*. It excels in Pasturage, and the Cows here give double the Milk they give in *Sky*. It is about two Miles in Circumference, and the Coasts abound with Lobsters, and other Shell-fish. On the North-side of *Sky* lies *Kalpa*, five Miles in Circumference; it has Wood in several parts of it, and is fruitful in Corn and Grass. A little further North lies *Rafay*, seven Miles long and three broad; it has much Wood, but is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the East-side of it there is a Spring, which runs down from a Rock, and petrifies into a fine white Lime, of which it yields great Quantities. Here is also a Quarry of good Stone. On the West-side there is abundance of Caves, where the People lodge who go thither in the Summer upon the Account of Fishing or grazing of Cattel. There are several Forts in this Island, some of which are naturally very strong. The Proprietor is a Cadet of the Family of *Macleod*, and is as much respected by the Inhabitants as if he were a Prince. A quarter of a Mile further North lies *Rona*, three Miles in Length; 'tis fruitful in Pasturage, and the Rocks about it are of Hecltick Stone. *Alroig* lies on the South-West Corner of *Sky*, is two Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and noted for the vast Schools of Herring about it, which sometimes entangle the Fishing Boats. *Fladda*, two Leagues distant, is but two Miles in Compass, but much noted for its Fishing of all sorts, and for Whales, which pursue the Fish on the Coast of it. The Sea Fowl, call'd *Coulternebs*, are very numerous here, and a great Flock of Plovers comes hither from *Sky* in the beginning of September, and return again in April. There are several Rocks about this Island, particularly one, call'd *The round Table*, about half a Mile in Circumference, with a fresh Water Spring, and makes an impregnable Fort, there being only one way to climb up to it, by one Man at a time. Half a League from hence lies the Rock call'd *Jeskar*, much resorted to by fishing Vessels, and noted for Scurvygrafs of an extraordinary size and sweet Taste. Five Leagues South-West lies *Ascrib*, about two Miles in Compass; it has good Pasturage, and abounds with Fish on its Coast. There are several other lesser Isles which lie near *Sky*, that we have not room to mention; there are particularly eight, which lie in one of its Bays call'd *Loch Faillord*. The Natives of *Sky*, and the Neighbouring Islands, have a peculiar way of curing the Distempers they are incident to by Simples of their own Production, in which they are successful to a Miracle; they have also several Medicinal Wells, but we have not room to insist upon these Things. Eighty Miles West from *Sky* there lies nine Islands

lands, the chief of which is *Vatersfa*, that, besides many Conveniencies, has a large Harbour, capable of the greatest Ships where, at stated Times, great Numbers of Fishermen meet from the Neighbouring Countries. Two Miles from *Vatersfa* lies *Barra*, seven Miles long, it is fruitful in Corn, and noted for Cod-fishing. The Sea enters this Island at a small Channel, afterwards enlarges it self into a round Bay, in which there is an Island with a very strong Castle. It has a good Harbour on the North-East side, where there is Plenty of Fish; and the Rivers on the East side abound with Salmon. The Soil is capable of producing all sorts of Herbs and Roots. In the Northern part there is a green Hill, on the top of which there is a Well of fresh Water, from whence flows a Stream that carries with it into the Neighbouring Sea little shapeless Animals, somewhat resembling Cockles; and upon an Ebb abundance of Shell-fish are found in the Sands, which the Natives think are the Product of those that come from this Well. About a quarter of a Mile South from *Barra* lies *Kisimul*, the Seat of *Mackneil* of *Barra*, which is encompass'd with a Stone Wall two Stories high, within which there is a Tower, a Hall, a Magazine, and other Houses. They have a Church in this Island and a Chapel, where the *Mackneils* are buried. The Natives are Papists, ignorant and superstitious. There are several other lesser Islands here belonging to *Mackneil*, some of 'em fruitful enough in Corn and Grass, others left for Pasturage, and some of 'em remarkable for fishing of Ling and Cod. The Inhabitants are very hearty and hospitable. They have abundance of Sea Fowl, and when they kill any of 'em for Use they salt them with the Ash of burnt Sea Ware, which preserve them from Putrefaction. *Mackneil* of *Barra* is very much respected by the Inhabitants who apply to him in all their Wants, and particularly when any of either Sex want a suitable Match, with which he takes care to provide them. He holds his Lands of Sir *Donald Macdonald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays forty Pound per Annum, and a Hawk, if requir'd, and is oblig'd to furnish him a certain Number of Men on extraordinary Occasions. Betwixt *Barra* and *Vatersfa* there lie 14 small Islands, which we have not room to describe. A little North of *Barra* lies *North Vist*, 21 Miles long, in some Places and in others four Miles broad; the East side is mountainous, but the West plain and arable. The Island abounds with fresh Water Lakes, which have plenty of Fish and Fowl. In several of the there are Islands with Forts. There is one Lake three Miles long, into which the Sea has made its way, though the Inhabitants did all they could to hinder it. It is remarkable for Cod-Fish, resembling a Salmon in every thing, but that it has a black Back and a white Belly. The Soil is generally sandy, but yields a good Produce of Barley, Oats and Rye; Ambergrise is sometimes found upon the Coast. Betwixt this Island and *North Vist* two Miles North, lies *Benbucula*, the Ground is all plain and

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berwixt them, except two little Channels, about Knee
at a Tide of Ebb; but the whole is navigable by Boats at
Tide of Flood, and there lies several small Islands on the
of these Channels. *Benbulbin* is three Miles long and three
; it has a Bay on the East-side for small Vessels, where
are sometimes taken. The East part of this Island is
; it has several fresh Water Lakes well stor'd with Fish
and Fowl, and some small Forts upon the Islands in those Lakes.
The Natives are Papists, and the Proprietor is one of the *Mit-*
lands. A little North of this Island lies *North Vist*, nine Miles
long, and about thirty in Circumference; it is fitter for Pa-
sture than Cultivation on the East part, where it is moun-
tainous, but the West side is plain and arable; and where it is
plough'd is covered with Clover, Daisie, and variety of o-
ther Plants, very pleasant to the Sight, of a very fragrant Smell,
and affords good Pasturage. The Grain here is Barley, Oats and
Wheat, which yields from ten to thirty Fold; and there is no
doubt but Wheat would grow here very well. This Island has
several Bays on the East-side where Ships may ride; the chief of
which are *Loch-epore*, *Loch-rona*, and *Loch-madetes*, the latter is
capable of Hundreds of Vessels of the greatest size. Four hun-
dred Vessels have been loaded with Herring there in a Season.
Cod, Ling, and all other sorts of Fish that frequent the We-
stern Seas, are also found here. There is a small Island in this
bay, upon which a Magazine was erected for carrying on a Fi-
ery, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* The Ground about this
is capable of Cultivation, abounds with fresh Water and
shell-fish, and particularly with very large Oysters. There is
a Number of fresh Water Lakes in this Island as can hardly
be believed; they are generally well stor'd with Trouts and
Salmon, and which is more strange, with Cod, Ling and other
Fish, brought into them by the Spring-Tides. These Lakes
have many small Islands, which abound with variety of Land
and Sea Fowl; and some of them have Islands with Forts. It
has also several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and some of them
stocked, with large Scales. There are several other lesser Is-
lands which lie on both sides of *North Vist*, the most remark-
able of which are *Eousmil*, on the West, a Rock about a quarter
of a Mile in Circumference, noted for its Seal-fishing about the
end of *October*, where three hundred and twenty are sometimes
taken at once. Three Leagues and an half further West lie nine
or ten more Rocks, which abound with Sea Fowl and great num-
bers of Seals. Nearer to the Island lies *Valay*, four Miles round,
fruitful in Corn and Grass, and has three Chappels. A little
further North lies *Borera*, four Miles round; it has a fresh Wa-
ter Lake well stor'd with large Eels. This Island affords the
biggest and best sort of Dulse. Half a League South from this
is *Lingay*, which furnishes the Neighbouring Islands with Peat
Fuel. It has abundance of Black Cattel, that make excel-
lent

lent Meat; the Natives salt it in the Hides, which, they preserve it, and makes it taste better than when salted in Cas. This Island abounds also with Deer, Sea and Land Fowl of all sorts, among the rest with Hawks, Eagles and Swans. The Inhabitants of South and North *Vist* are generally well proportion'd and healthful, and many of them live to a great Age; they are very hospitable and kind to Strangers.

The Isle of *Lewis* derives its Name from the *Irish* Word *Lough* signifying a Lake, with which this Island abounds; it is by the Islanders commonly call'd the long Island, it is a hundred Miles from East to West, and from thirteen to fourteen in breadth, it is reckon'd part of the Shire of *Ross*; but the Isle of *Lewis*, properly so call'd, is but thirty six Miles in length, the rest of it being call'd *Harries*. The Air is temperately cool and moist, and the Natives use commonly a Dose of *Uisquibagh* for a Corrective. The Island is healthful, especially in the middle, from South to North; it is arable on the West-side for about sixteen Miles on the Coast, and is likewise plain and arable in several places on the East; it is fruitful in Corn, and yields a good Increase; their common Grain is Barley, Oats and Rye; and they have also Flax and Hemp. There are several convenient Bays and Harbours here, particularly *Lochborroway*; on the East-side, in the middle of the Island, the *Sirra* Islands, seven Miles Southward, *Lochcolmkil*, three Miles further South, *Lochseafort* and *Lochcarvay*, twenty four Miles South-West; this Bay is remarkable for great Numbers of Cod, Ling and Whales, which frequent it; and all the Bays and Coasts abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and all other sort of Fish taken in the Western Seas, besides plenty of Shell-fish of all sorts in such vast Numbers, that the Inhabitants are not able to consume them: Coral and Pearl Shells are also found in the Bays and Coasts; The fresh Water Lakes abound with Eels and Trouts, and the Rivers on both sides afford Salmon. There are several extraordinary Springs and Fountains in this Island and abundance of Caves on the Coast, where Otters, Seals and Fowl frequent in great Numbers. There are several natural and artificial Forts, on the Coasts, and many Monuments of Persons of Note kill'd in Battle, as the Inhabitants give out. At the Village of *Classernis* there are thirty nine Stones erected about six or seven Foot high, and two Foot broad each; they are plac'd in form of an Avenue, eight Foot broad, and the distance betwixt each Stone six; there is one plac'd in the Entrance, and at the South-end there is a Circle of twelve Stones of equal distance and height with the other thirty nine; there stands one in the Center thirteen Foot high, form'd like the Rudder of a Ship, and without this Circle there are four Stones erected, in the same manner and distance as the former on the East, West and South sides; the Inhabitants say it was an Heathen Temple, and that the chief Druid stood by the Stone in the

Center, and spoke to the People round him. There is another Circle of high Stones about a quarter of a Mile from this, on the same Coast. This Island abounds with Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, Hogs; the Black Cattel are small, but very productive, and make excellent Meat; the Horses are likewise smaller than on the Continent, but as serviceable for all Domestic Uses, and live very hard, having little to feed upon in the Spring but Sea Ware. In the Chace of *Offerval*, which is five Miles in Compass, there is abundance of Deer, which in the Winter feed also upon Sea Ware. The Inhabitants are well proportion'd, and in general healthful and strong, and of sanguine Complexion; they are very quick of Apprehension, and Lovers of Poësie and Musick; they are dextrous at Swimming, Vaulting and Archery, and make stout able Seamen. There are many lesser Islands which lie round this, the chief of which are *Garve*, in the Mouth of *Lochearluay*, a high Rock, half a Mile in compass, affords good Pasturage, and is naturally a strong Fort; the two *Bernera's*, one two Miles, and the other four Miles long and four Miles broad, both fruitful in Corn and Grass. Near *Carlsay* Bay there lie four small Islands, and six Leagues further lie the six *Flannan* Islands, which belong to the Inhabitants of *Lewis*, who go thither every Summer, and bring from thence great Store of Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers and Quills; one of 'em is call'd the Island of *Pigmies*, because many little Bones, resembling those of Men, are digg'd out of the Ground there. Twenty Leagues from the Point of *Nesse* in *Lewis* lies *Rona*, a Mile long, and half a Mile broad; it has a Hill on the West part, which makes it visible from *Lewis* in the Summer-time: It was inhabited by about five Families, who had the Island and the Fishery about it divided among 'em, and were very exact and nice in their Properties; and when their Number increas'd, the Supernumeraries were sent to their Landlord in *Lewis*, who once a Year sends the Minister of his Parish, and a Servant to visit them and bring his Rents, which are paid in Barley-Meal sew'd up in Skins, Sea-Fowl, and some Fish, &c. They have a Chappel dedicated to *St. Ronan*, in which they repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments, every Lord's Day. *Buchanan* says, that the Inhabitants were, in his Opinion, the only People of the World, who never wanted any thing, and were satisfy'd with their Condition, having plenty of all that they desire, being equally ignorant of Luxury and Avarice, and who possess, thro' their Ignorance of Vices, that Innocence and Tranquility of Mind, which others can scarcely attain unto by great Labour, and with the help of the best Instructions. Mr. *Martin* says, in his Description of the Western Islands, that ancient Race of poor People was all destroy'd about fourteen Years ago in the following manner; first a swarm of Rats, none knows how, came into the Island and eat up all their Corn; in the next place

place some Seamen landed and robb'd them of what Provision they had left; by this means they all dy'd before the usual time of the Arrival of the Boat from Lewis, upon which another Colony was sent thither, in Four Leagues East from *Rona* lies *Soliskier*, a Rock, a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, which bounds with vast Numbers of Sea Fowl, and particularly *Sol* Geese. On this Rock there builds one Fowl, nor found elsewhere, call'd *Cole*, it is less than a Goose, and all cover'd with Down, but of different Colours, which it casts when it hatches; it has a Tuft on its Head resembling that of a Peacock, and its Train longer than that of a House Cock. There are twenty four Churches in *Lewis* and *Harries*, and the Islands belonging to them. That part which is called *Harries* produces the same sorts of Corn, but with a greater Increase than *Lewis*. The West-side is for most part arable on the Coast. It has a noble Harbour call'd *Scalpa*, a Mile and a half long, and a Mile broad; and there are two other Harbours within three Leagues of it, which abound with Oysters, and other Shell-fish. The fresh Water Lakes are well stor'd with Trouts, Eels and Salmon, and each of them have a River which runs into the Sea. They have excellent Springs here, some of which are Medicinal, one particularly near *Marvag* is excellent for restoring a lost Appetite, and one near *Boröe* good against the Cholick and Gravel. There are several Caves on the Mountains and on each side the Coast, and one in the middle of a high Rock capable of holding fifty Men, has two Wells, and but a narrow Pass to it by climbing up the Rock; so that in time of War it is an impregnable Fort. There are likewise several ancient Forts in this Island. The Hills and Mountains abound with Deer, which none are allowed to hunt without Leave from *Macleod*, the Proprietor. *Mozzicks*, a four footed Creature, about the size of a large Cat are pretty numerous here; their Skins are very fine, of a brown Colour, and make good Furr; and 'tis said the Dung of this Animal yields a Scent like Musk. There is abundance of Otters and Seals here, great Plenty of Land and Sea Fowl, and among others, Eagles, and very good Hawks. The Shore on the Western Coast abounds with curious Shells, some of them neatly strip'd with various Colours: Great quantities of *Os Septe* is found in the Sands, vast numbers of *Moticea* Beans, and sometimes Ambergrise. The Natives use the Seed of a white wild Carrot instead of Hops for brewing their Beer, which answers the End, and gives the Drink a good relish. There are other Islands of small Extent belonging to *Harries*, the chief of which are *Bernera*, two Leagues to the South; it is five Miles in Circumference, very fruitful in Barley and Rye, and yields sometimes from twenty to thirty Fold. It has a fresh Water Lake, with several Islands that abound with Fowl, as the Lake doth with Eels. There are two Chappels in this Island. Half a League from hence to the Westward lies *Thibay*, three Miles

in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass; it has also two Chappels. Half a League to the North lies *Sella*; a Mile in Circumference; it yields extraordinary Pasture for Sheep, which it fattens very soon, and whose bred there have very large Horns. *Tarasay*, a League further North, is three Miles round, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and yields much yellow Talc. There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood of two or three Miles in Circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, particularly *Hirnerha*, where a Magazine for Bishery was erected in the Reign of King *Charles I.* Eighteen Leagues West from *North Vist*, and twenty from *Harris*, lie the Islands called *St. Kilda*, or *Hirt*; these are the most remote of all the *Scots* Isles to the North-west: The first, properly call'd *St. Kilda*, is two Miles long and one broad, fac'd round with a steep Rock, except at a Bay on the South-East, where Vessels arrive. In the time of a Calm one may land upon the Rock, and get into the Island with a little climbing. The Land rises high in the middle, and there are several Fountains of good Water on each side the Island. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, the latter accounted the largest in the Western Isles. The Horses and Cows here are lower than in the adjacent Islands, but their Sheep have larger and longer Horns. The Inhabitants are about two hundred in Number, very well proportion'd, and comely. They are Protestants, and very zealous according to their Knowledge, which is but small for want of Instruction. They are very regular, and just in their Conversation, and Strangers to Luxury and Excess. They have a Chappel, where they assemble on the Lord's Day to hear the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments, and neither work themselves, nor will allow any Stranger to work on that Day. It belongs to the Laird of *Macleod*, the chief of that ancient Clan, who commonly makes some Cadet of his Family Steward of this Island, to receive his Rents, which are paid in Fish, Fowl, Peathers, Wooll, Butter, Cheese, Cattel and Corn; and the Steward's Deputy is, in his Absence, the chief Man of the Island, and generally, except when a Minister is sent thither from *Harris*, Baptizes and Marries. They have an Altar and Crucifix in their Chappel, which have continued there since the Time of Popery; and tho' they pay no Worship to the Crucifix, yet they swear decisive Oaths, by laying their Hand upon it; and take the Marriage Oath in the same manner. Nor long ago the Devil stir'd up an illiterate Fellow, one of the Natives, to impose upon their Ignorance, by pretending that *St. John the Baptist* and the *Virgin Mary* had appeared to him, and taught him Sermons, Prayers and Hymns; the latter he alledg'd was effectual to secure Women against Miscarriages; and his Price for teaching it was a Sheep. He told them of a little Hill where *St. John* and the *Virgin* appear'd to him, and made them believe that if any of their Black Cattel or Sheep eat the near ro

taste the Grass of that Hill, they must immediately be taken and eaten; and it was necessary that he himself should also partake of the Treat. He was discover'd at last by his late Attempts upon several Women; and being, by Macless's Order, transported from thence to Harrier, he own'd the Devil to be the Author of the Imposture, made publick Confession of it in several Churches, and seem'd to be very penitent; but is not allow'd to return any more. Their Houses are low, built of Stone, and of a Cement of dry Earth, and cover'd with Thatch'd over with Straw. They make their Beds in the Windows of their Houses, and lie commonly on Straw, tho' they have great plenty of Feathers and Down. They live altogether in a little Village on the East-side of the Island in good Harmony, are very exact and nice in their several Properties, and allow no Inroad upon one another, nor will they admit of it from their Landlord, or his Steward, but pay exactly what they agree on. The Island is naturally strong, and with a little might be made impregnable. There is an old Fort at the South end of the Bay. They have two other Islands which belong to them, one call'd *Soa*, about half a Mile from the West-side of *St. Kilda*, a Mile in Circumference, and very high and steep round; the other is call'd *Borera*, lies about two Leagues North of *St. Kilda*, is about a Mile in Circumference, and most of it surrounded with a high Rock; all three afford good Pasture, and abound with prodigious Numbers of Sea-Fowl from May till September. They have *Solan* Geese in such Numbers, that they keep about twenty thousand annually in little Stone Houses built on purpose, and for preserving their other Fowl; Eggs, &c. the latter they preserve some Months in the Ashes of Peat, and they preserve their Fowl without Salt; they eat the *Solan* Goose Eggs raw, and say they are good Pectorals. They have another Bird here call'd *Fulmar*, about the size of a Moor-Hen, it picks its Food out of live Whales and other Fishes; when any one approaches them they spout out pure Oil from their Bills, which the Natives have a way to catch when they surprize the Fowl, and make use of it for their Lamps, and likewise as a Catholicon against Rheumatick Pains, Aches, and other Distempers; it serves them also for Vomits and Purgatives for Swellings or Strains, and discussing of Tumors; in all which Cases they say it is very successful. They are subject to a Leprosy of late, which has been pretty frequent among 'em, because of their feeding so much on *Solan* Geese and other Fowl without making use of Salt. Both Sexes have a Genius for Poetry, are very hospitable to Strangers, and charitable to their own Poor, for whose Maintenance they all contribute in Proportion. They have but one Boat belonging to the Island, in which every Man has a share proportionable to the Rent he pays. The Men are generally strong, are stout Rowers, and will tug all the time at the Oar without Intermision. They use no Comp

They take their Measures from the Sun, Moon or Stars, and chiefly from the Courses of the Flocks of Sea Fowl, because they know very well to what Rocks or Islands they resort. They are excellent at climbing of Rocks, being accusom'd to it from their Infancy, in order to catch the Fowl that build on them. They have two Ropes which belong to them in common for climbing the Rocks, they are twenty four Fathoms in length each, and cover'd with Cows Hides salted for the use, to prevent their being cut by the Rocks; the Men climb by Turns, and bring home some thousands of Eggs and Fowls at a time: They also make Gins of Horse Hair for catching the Fowls, and sometimes they lose their Lives by climbing. The richest Man in the Isle has not above eight Cows, eighty Sheep, and two or three Horses. They have no Money, but barter with one another for what they want.

Mr. Martin in his Description of the Islands gives an Account of that call'd the *Second Sight*, which, he says, is a Representation by way of Vision of something to come, and makes such a strong Impression upon the Seer, that they cannot see or think of any thing else while the Vision lasts, and they appear cheerful, or otherwise, according to the Nature of the Object represented; they use no previous Means to attain it, and to most of 'em 'tis very troublesome. The Instances of the truth of this *Second Sight*, as 'tis call'd, are so many and so frequent, that it can scarcely be disputed: And tho' it were uncharitable to conclude that all those Representations are made by the Ministry of bad Spirits, especially since some of 'em have been made for good Ends, and to People against whose Morals or Religion there was no known Objection; yet from so many Instances of these Visions being for trifling or ludicrous Objects, and from the general Decay of this Faculty, as Christian Knowledge increases among 'em, it can be no Breach of Charity to think that those Representations at least are made by the Ministry of evil Spirits. Some of the People, to whom those Visions have been frequent, have learn'd by Experience to determine the Time when the Things represented shall come to pass.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Northern Isles of Scotland.

WE come now to the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*: The *Orkneys* call'd by the *Latins*, *Orcades*, have the *Caledonian Ocean* on the West, the *German Ocean* on the East, the *Sea* that divides them from *Shetland* on the North, and *Pentland Firth*, twenty four Miles long and twelve Miles broad, which divides them from the main Land of *Scotland* on the South. Ancient Authors differ about their Number, *Pliny* reckon'd the forty, *Orosius* thirty three; but it appears by later Discoveries that they are only twenty eight. *Stroma* lies so near the Coast of *Cairnes*, that it was always possess'd by the Earls of that Country, and therefore not reckon'd amongst the *Orcades*. This is a small Island, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed as to the Reason of giving the Name of *Pentland Firth* that Streight which lies between the *Orcades* and the main Land; some say it is a Corruption of the Word *Pickland Firth* which was so call'd because the *Picts* formerly inhabited the Islands, and part of the neighbouring Continent, and that many of them perish'd here when repuls'd by the ancient Inhabitants of *Orkney*: Others think *Pentland Firth* the proper Name, and that it was so denominated from the Highlands or Hills to the North of *Scotland*, by which 'tis bounded on one side, for the same Reason that the high Hills, which take their Rise some Miles West of *Edinburgh*, are call'd *Pentland Hills*. The *Firth* is remarkable for its swift, violent and contrary Tide occasion'd by the Multitude of the Isles, and the Narrowness of the Passage, which makes it very dangerous, especially to Strangers; and what's remarkable, the Whirlpools, with which the *Firth* abounds, occasion'd, as is thought, by some Hiatus's in the Earth below, are most dangerous in a Calm, and whirl up Boats or Ships round till they be swallow'd up; but if there be any Wind, and the Boat under Sail, they are pass'd without Danger. The Mariners who use to carry Passengers between the main Land and the Isles, if at any time they be drove near those Whirlpools by the Tide, they throw a Barrel, Oar, Bundle of Straw, or any other bulky thing that comes to hand, into the Whirlpools, which makes them smooth enough till the Vessel pass over them; and what is thus cast in is generally found floating again a Mile or two distant. The different Tides in this *Firth* are reckon'd twenty four, and run with such impetuous Force, that no Ship under Sail with the fairest Wind is able to make way against them, yet the Natives on both sides

Cap. XII. Scotland, now North Britain.

who know the proper Seasons, pass this Fifth every Day safely, except when the Weather is tempestuous.

The first of the *Orkney* Islands is *South Ronaldsa*, six Miles long, and five broad, fruitful in Corn, and well inhabited; it has a safe Harbour on the North-side, but on the South-East has the dangerous Rocks call'd *Pentland Skerries*; it abounds with Cattel, and has two Parish Churches. A little to the South-West lies *Swinna*, a small Island, fruitful in Corn, capable of maintaining a few Husbandmen and their Families, has a good Fishing on its Coasts, and is noted for a good Slate Quarry. The Whirlpools near this Island are call'd the Wells of *Swinna*. Beyond *Swinna* lies *Waves* and *Hoy*, which are but one Isle, twelve Miles long, and full of high Mountains; that part call'd *Waves* is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This Island has several good Harbours, particularly that call'd *North Hope*, one of the best in the World, and properest for those who design a Fishing Trade. That part call'd *Hoy*, from which it is only separated by a Spring-Tide, has the highest Mountains in *Orkney*, and the deepest Valleys, which strike a Terror into Strangers that have occasion to Travel that way; on these Mountains there are many Sheep which run wild, and are scarcely to be caught by any Art. On *Rora-head*, a high and rugged Promontory in this Island, an extraordinary Fowl, which the Inhabitants call *Lyer*, builds its Nest, it is about the size of a Duck, and so fat, that it seems to be nothing else; the Inhabitants admire it much, and venture their Lives to climb for it by Ropes, &c. 'tis reckon'd delicious Food eat with Vinegar and Pepper. In a Valley betwixt two Mountains here, lies a Stone call'd the *Dwarfy Stone*, it is thirty six Foot long, eight Foot broad, nine Foot thick, hollow'd within by Art; it has a square Hole of two Foot high for an Entrance, and a Stone by it of the same Dimensions for a Door; within it one and there is a Bed artfully cut out of the Stone, with a Pillow, large enough for two Men to lie at full length; at the other end there is a Couch, in the middle there is a Hearth for a Fire, and a Hole cut out above it for a Chimney; it lies a Mile from any Houle, and the Ground about it is all cover'd with Heath; 'tis suppos'd to have been a Hermit's Cell. In the top of one of the high Mountains here there is a Fountain of excellent clear sweet Water, so light, that let a Man drink what quantity he pleases, he never finds himself the heavier. From the top of these Mountains the Sun is to be seen all Night about the Summer Solstice. On the North part of this Island there is a Church, a Gentleman's Seat, and several Farm-Houles; and there are diverse Lakes here, which abound with Fishes, especially Trouts. Three Miles from *South Ronaldsa* lies *Burra*, three Miles long, and one broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and affords excellent Fuel: *Siewart* of *May* built a noble and sumptuous Stone House here. This Isle abounds with Rabbits, and has a Chapel

pel, but belongs to the Parish of *South Ronaldsa*. West from it lies *Flotta*, five Miles long, and three and a half broad, most it encompass'd with high Rocks; it has a Church and a Gentleman's Seat, and abounds with excellent Land Fowl in Heaths, but has little Corn Ground, and not many Inhabitants. Near this lie *Faira*, *Cava* and *Gramsey*, fruitful and pleasant, though small Islands.

We pass by several Holms, as they call them, which are for Pasturage, and come to *Pomona*, the largest of the Orkney Islands, and for that Reason call'd the main Land; it is two four Miles long, in some places nine, and in others six Miles broad; it is very fruitful and well inhabited. In this Island is *Kirkwall*, the only Town in *Orkney*, a Royal Borough, pleasantly situated upon a Bay near the middle of the Island; it is about a Mile in length, and is the Seat of Justice, where the Sheriff &c. keep their Courts; it consists of one Street, the Houses are well built, and most of 'em cover'd with Slate; the Crown had formerly a very strong Castle here, which is now in Ruins. Near the Castle stands a stately House, formerly the Bishop's Seat, and near to that a Pallace, which was begun by *James Stewart*, Earl of *Orkney*, in 1574, but not finish'd, because of his untimely Death; several Rooms have been curiously painted with Scripture Stories. There is a stately Church here, formerly call'd by the Name of *St. Magnus*, who, the Nation say, was their first Apostle; it is very magnificent for this part of the World, is built of hewen Stone, excellently polish'd, has fourteen Pillars on each side, and a Steeple erected on four Pillars in the middle, with very fine Bells in the Steeple; there are so many Turnings that 'tis hard for a Stranger to find his way out or in. There is a Publick Grammar School here; they have two Weekly Markets, and an Annual Fair, which holds Three Days. The Town is govern'd by a Provost, four Bailiffs and a Common-Council. This Island has nine Parish Churches, many Promontories and Bays, and several Mines of good White and Black Lead; it has also several Gentlemen's Seats, and several Lakes and Rivulets, which abound with Salmon and other Fish. It has four very good Harbours, viz. one at *Kirkwall*, both large and safe, another at *Deerfount*, very large, with good Anchorage, and capable of receiving the greatest Fleet; the third is at *Graban's Hall*, and the fourth at *Kirkon*, which is very commodious, and well fence'd against all Winds. From the main Land lies *Coppinsha*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, has a good Fishing, and abounds with Fowl; it is very conspicuous to Seamen, as is the Holm to the North East of it call'd the Horse of *Copinsha*. North from the main Land lies *Shapinsha*, five or six Miles long and three broad, has a very safe Harbour, and a Parish Church. To the South East lies *Stronsa*, six Miles long and three broad, well known because of its good Harbours to those who frequent this Countrey.

Scotland for Fishing; it is very fruitful, and well inhabited, and has a Rock belonging to it call'd *Oysterie*, remarkable for its good Fishery. A little North of it lies a little pleasant Isle call'd *Papa-Stronsa*, very fruitful and well inhabited. Further North lies *Scada*, about twelve Miles long, and eight Miles broad, well inhabited, and has two Harbours, it abounds with Cattel, Hay and Fish, but the Inhabitants are oblig'd to bring their Fuel from *Eda*, which lies East of it, it is ten Miles long, and in some places five Miles broad; there is good Salt here, and it abounds with Fish and Fowl, but not with Corn and Grass. Three Miles West from *Kirkwal* lies *Dansey*, a small, but fruitful Island, and abounds with Fish. To the North-West lies *Rousa*, eight Miles long and six broad; it has many Promontories and high Hills, but on the Coast is fruitful, and well inhabited; it abounds also with Fowl, Fish and Rabbits: There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their Extent. Eight Miles North from *Kirkwal* lies *Eaglish*, three Miles long and two broad; it is a safe Road for Ships, is very pleasant and fruitful, and has a Parish Church. Five Miles North-East lies *North Fara*, three Miles long; it is but thinly inhabited, but affords the common Commodities of the Country. *South Fara*, which lies near *Burra*, is much of the same Extent and Nature. North from *Burra* lies *Westra*, eight Miles long, in some places five, and in others three Miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fish, and Rabbits, has a strong Castle, with a convenient Harbour. Two Miles North-East lies *Papa Westra*, three Miles long, a Mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good Harbour, and together with the other *Westra*, makes up a Parish. The People of this Country are generally healthy, stout, and well proportion'd; they are more numerous than can reasonably be imagin'd: *Bleau* in his *Atlas*, says, they muster 7000 Men at once near *Kirkwal*, fit to carry Arms, besides those that were left to cultivate the Ground. The Commodities which they export yearly are Butter, Tallow, Hides, Honey, Malt, Oatmeal, Fish, salted Beef, Pork, Rabbit-skins, Otter-skins, White Salt, Stuffs, Stockings, Wooll, Hams, Quills, Down, Feathers, &c. 'Tis observ'd that there are no Trees in this Country, except at *Kirkwal*, where there are some in Gardens, but their Fruit Trees seldom bear any that come to Maturity, and the Trees never grow higher than the Garden Walls, yet they have very good Roots and Herbs, and particularly large Artichoaks. In their Mosses, Oak Trees of a considerable length are sometimes digg'd up, which some think is a Proof that Timber would grow there if cultivated, and others think they have been buried there ever since the Deluge, and that the Sea Air hinders the Growth of the Wood, because the Trees on *Kirkwal* are no higher than the Walls of the Gardens, so that nothing but Experience can determine the Matter. *Molucca*

Beans, figured Stones, and some peculiar sorts of Fish and Fowl are found here. The Clark Geese, or Barnacles, which were reckon'd to breed in Trunks of Trees, or in the Timber of Ships, and have been so frequently seen about these and the neighbouring Islands, have occasion'd abundance of Wrangling among the Learned; some of 'em have deny'd the Matter of Fact, and boldly asserted there could be no such thing in Nature as Birds to proceed from Trees: Others, who could not resist the Evidence of so many Persons of Credit, who had seen and attested the hanging of Birds of that sort to Trunks of Trees, &c. have had recourse to such strange Philosophical Notions for explaining this Phenomenon, as still made the thing more ridiculous and incredible: But there are two ways to solve this Difficulty, found out by modern Authors, both of which seem very probable; the first is the *Concha anastifera*, mention'd by Sir Robert Sibbald in the Third Book of the Second Part of his Natural History of Scotland, Cap. 12. wherein he says, that these Shells stick to Sea Ware, or Logs of Bit, and suck Nourishment from them; that the Animal contain'd in these Shells is a Fish, but unshapely, and sends out such a Multitude of Feet as resemble Hair, which the unwary Observer takes for Feathers; and of this Animal Sir Robert has given us a Cut at the End of his Book: Dr. Wallis in his Description of Orkney has done the like, and tells us he has seen some Thousands of these *Concha* sticking to Logs of Wood drove ashore in the Country. But the Solution given by a later Author in his *Curiosities of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardening*, lately printed at London, pag. 31. seems still to be more plain, if the Fact be true, viz. That the *Barnacles* lay their Eggs as Fish do theirs, and leave them at the Mercy of the Waves, and that as they float they stick to what they meet, especially to the Wood, Sea Ware, and other Maritime Plants, upon which we may observe a glutinous Substance, and that they are hatch'd there by the Heat of the Sun.

This Country had anciently its own Kings, and after it was reduc'd by the Scots upon the Ruin of the *Pictish* Kingdom, it was for some Time possess'd by the Danes and Norwegians; but recover'd again by the Scots, and given by King Alexander to a Nobleman, Sir Ham'd Spence, an Heiress of whose Family brought it to the *Stuarts*, of whom one carry'd the Title of Prince of Orkney, Duke of Oldenburg, &c. and married a Daughter of the King of Denmark; but that Family having lost it, the Title was annex'd to the Crown, and enjoy'd by *Heidric*, Earl of *Borlase*, afterwards by a Natural Son of King James VI. and now gives Title of Earl to Lord George, a Son of the Family of *Hamilton*, well known for his Valour and Conduct, and particularly for the large Share he had in the famous Victory of *Blenheim*.

Cap. XII. Scotland, now North Britain.

The Earl of *Morton* names the Steward of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, who has the Power of a Sheriff, and enjoys the Crown Rents, which he pays annually 600 Pound. The Queen has the Rents formerly belong'd to the Bishop. Eighty Miles further North lie the Isles of *Shetland*, between which lies the *Fair Isle*, which rises up in three high Promontories, and is seen both in *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The Etymology is not agreed upon among Authors, some of whom call them *Hetlandia*, others *Zelandia*, and some call them *Schetlandia*. There are some who think the Name *Hetlandia* signifies Highland, because the Mountains rise high up from the Sea; others think they are call'd *Zelandia*, because they lie in the Sea; and the Name of *Schetlandia*, some think comes from *Sealandia*, i. e. a Triangular Land, because formerly they paid Tribute both to the Crown of *Scotland* and *Norway*. They lie in the 61 and 62 Degrees of Northern Latitude, and have *Norway* on the East, which is the nearest part of the Continent of *Europe*. There are in all 46 Islands, 40 Holms, or lesser Islands, left for Pasturage, and 30 Rocks, frequented only by Fowl. The first of these Islands is call'd the main Land, being 60 Miles long, and in some places 16 broad, it runs into the Sea with abundance of Promontories; it is best inhabited and cultivated on the Shore, but the inner part is mountainous, and full of Lakes or Bogs, which makes Travelling there to Strangers dangerous. The Air is cold and piercing, yet many of the Inhabitants live to a great Age. About the Summer Solstice they have so much Light all Night, that they can see to read by it. The Sun sets between ten and eleven, and rises between one and two in the Morning; and on the other hand the Day is so much shorter, and the Night longer in the Winter, which, with the Violence of the Tides, and the Tempestuosity of the Seas, deprives 'em of all Foreign Correspondence from *October* till *April*, during which Time they know nothing of what passes in the other Parts of the World; a known Instance of this was, that though the late Revolution happen'd in *November*, they knew nothing of it till the *May* following, that a Fisherman, who arriv'd there, told them of it, and then they imprison'd him, in order to try him for High Treason for spreading such News. They are much subject to the Scurvy, by eating too much Fish; but Nature has furnish'd them with great Quantities of Scurvygrass for an Antidote. They have little Corn of their own Growth, and therefore import great Quantities from *Orkney*. Their common Drink is Whey, which they barrel up and keep in cold Cellars; this makes it very strong, so that it quickly turns their Heads. Some of them keep for their Drink Butter-milk mix'd with Water, and this they call Bland. The better sort have good Beer and Ale, of which they are very liberal to Strangers. They have abundance of Fish of all sorts on their Coasts for most part of the Year; those which abound most

are

are Cod, Ling and Herring. They have also Shell-Fish of all sorts with Whales, Seals, Sea-Calves, Otters; and in the Winter time they burn Oil of Fish instead of Candle. They abound with all sorts of Fowl, except Heathcocks, and other Fowls, which frequent Heath will not live there when brought thither, tho' they have abundance of Heath. They have store of Geese, and many sorts of Ducks. They have plenty of little Horses, which they call *Schelties*, very fit for the Husbandman's Use, and pace naturally. They make coarse Cloth, Stockings, and Knit Gloves for their own Use, and also for Sale to the *Norwegians*. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, but most of the latter. They have abundance of black Cattle and Sheep. Their Ewes are very prolific, and for most part bring forth 2, and some times 3 Lambs at once. Their fuel is Turf, Peat, and Heath. Their chief Trade of Export consists in Fish, by the produce of which they pay their Rent, and purchase Necessaries. Their Native Language is old *Gothick*, or *German*, as was also that of *Orkney*; but they generally now speak *English*. In their Customs and Habit they much resemble the *German*; but the latter sometimes imitate the *Scott* Lowlanders. Their Religion is Protestant, and they are generally, as well as the *Orkney* Men, very devout. They make no use of Physicians, and if at any time they receive Wounds they cure them themselves. There are two little Towns in this Island, the first and oldest is *Scalloway*, on the West side of the Island, where there is a Castle 4 Stories high. The Inhabitants are about 100 in Number. The second, and largest, is *Lerwick*, which by their Fishing Trade is increas'd now to about 300 Families. There are several ancient Monuments in these Islands, and particularly those call'd *Pill*-Houses, which we have not room to insist upon. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, &c. come hither to fish in *June*, and go away again in *August* or *September*; and sometimes there are 2000 Busses fishing in *Brassa's* Sound at once. The most remarkable of the other Islands here are *Zetland*, commonly call'd *Tell*, 18 Miles long, and 9 broad, has 3 Churches, and several Chappels. Further North lies *Vust*, much of the same Dimensions, plain, pleasant to the Eye, fruitful, and well inhabited. *Trondra* lies over against *Scalloway*, is 3 Miles long, and 2 broad. A little North-East lies *Whalsay*, 3 Miles long, and 3 broad. On the East of *Brassa's* Sound lies *Cape Rube*, 8 Miles long, 2 broad, and has a good Harbour. Six Leagues West from the main Land lies *Foula*, three Miles in length. More to the East lies *Brassa*, 4 Miles long, and 2 broad; it has some arable Ground, and 2 Churches. *Burray* is 3 Miles long, has good Pasturage, abounds with Fish on the Coast, and has a Church in it; no Mice will live here, and they forsake the place where-ever the Earth of it is brought. *Unst* is 8 Miles long, is the pleasantest of the *Shetland* Isles, has 3 Churches, and as many Harbours; the Inhabitants say no Cats will live in it. *Schetland* is divided into 12 Parishes, but there are many more Churches and Chappels in it. This Country, like *Orkney*, has no

Cap. XII. Scotland, now North Britain.

Wood in it; and they have some Fish and Fowl peculiar to themselves. The Inhabitants are very bold in venturing to Sea in small Seasons for Fish, and in climbing the Rocks for Fowl. It has been debated among the Learned whether these Islands, the Orkneys, or the North-East Coast of Scotland, was the *Thule* of the Ancients; but we have not room to give an Account of the Arguments for the several Hypotheses, nor to consider which of them are most conclusive. The chief Families in the Shire of Orkney and Sutherland are the *Brucers*, *Stuclairs*, *Macnabs*, *Macneils*, *Claytons*, *Stuarts*, *Grabams*.

In the Mouth of the River *Forth* there lye several Islands, the most considerable of which are the *Mays*, it was formerly dedicated to *St. Adrian*, and had a Monastery and Chappel. The Monk gave out, That barren Women, who came to worship *St. Adrian* there annually, would thereby be cur'd of their Barrenness, it was frequented upon that Account by Women in the Popish Times, but whether *St. Adrian* or the Monks had the most Influence in curing their Barrenness the Readers may judge; yet this Cheat obtained so much Credit, that *Wabs of Largo*, who was a noted Sea Captain, had a Charter of several Lands from King *James IV.* to be in readiness upon Call to attend his Majesty and the Queen while they visited *St. Adrian*. This Island is a Mile long from North to South, and about a quarter of a Mile broad, it lies 7 Miles from the Coast of *Fife*, has a fresh Water Spring, and a small Lake; there grows no Corn here but in the Summer-time, it affords Pasturage for 100 Sheep and 20 Black Cattel; the West side is inaccessible, because of high Rocks, but the East side is plain, and has 4 places where Boats may arrive, one of them a very safe Harbour for Ships during a strong West Wind. Fish of all sorts are numerous on the Coast of this Island, and it abounds with Fowl, particularly those call'd Skarts, Dunters, Gulls, Scouts, and Kittiwax, the latter is about the size of a Dove, and in *July* is prefer'd to a Partridge; the Scouts are somewhat less than a Duck; but their Eggs are larger than those of a Goose, and being boyl'd hard eat very well with Vinegar and Parsly. This Island formerly belong'd to the Priory of *Pittenween*, but was granted in Fee by *K. Ch. I.* to *Cunningham* of *Barns*, with Liberty to build a Light-House there for the benefit of Ships, for the Maintenance of which they were to allow 2 Pence per Tun; a Tower of 40 Foot high is built there for that End, with a Fire every Night, and the first Builder was cast away as returning from thence to his House in *Fife*, by a Tempest, which some Witches, afterwards executed, own'd they rais'd by the Help of the Devil. The *Bass* lies next, but we have given an Account of it already in the Description of *Lothian*. Higher up in the *Firth* lies *Inchkeith*, betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, a Mile and a half long, and about half a Mile broad; the Soil is fat, and produces good Grals, and abundance of Physical Herbs; it has 4 fresh Water Springs,

Spring, and has many Harbours, one towards each Quarter; rises in the middle, and has a strong Stone Fort rais'd upon it. *Queen Mary*. There is a Stone Quarry here, which sends forth a sulphurous Smell when any of 'em are broke off, but very good for Building. There are great Shoals of Fish round the Coast of this Island, and abundance of Oysters during the Winter. This Island had its Name from the Noble Family of *Kerr*, whose Founder had this Island, with the Barony of *Kerr*, *Mareschal* in *Lothian*, and the Hereditary Dignity of *Earl Mareschal* of *Scotland*, conferr'd upon him by King *Malcolm* I. in 1010. for his Gallantry in the Battel against the *Danes* in *Bar* in *Angus*; it came afterwards to the Crown, and was given by King *Robert* II. to *John* Lord *Lyon* of *Glamis*, the Chief of that Family, with the Barony of *Kinghorn*, upon his marrying that Prince's Daughter; it is since come into other Hands. 'Tis observ'd that Horses grow fat here in a little time. Higher up, within 2 Miles of *Aberdour*, lies an Island call'd *St. Columba's Inch*; it had formerly a famous Abbey, with large Endowments, but it is now ruin'd, and upon the Alienation of Abbey-Land was given to a Branch of the Family of *Smyth*. Higher up lies *Inch-garry*, betwixt 2 Promontories, near the *Queen's Ferry*, it was also fortify'd, and the Guns of the Forts could reach the Shore on both sides, so that no Ships could safely pass it without Leave.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland.

THE Government of *Scotland*, as that of *England*, is by King and Parliament. The *Scotts* Monarchy is justly reckon'd the oldest of the known World. Her present Majesty being the 113th Sovereign, according to the following Catalogue.

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| 1. <i>Fergusus.</i> | 13. <i>Gillus Notbus.</i> |
| 2. <i>Peritharis.</i> | 14. <i>Evenus II.</i> |
| 3. <i>Mainus.</i> | 15. <i>Ederus.</i> |
| 4. <i>Dornadilla.</i> | 16. <i>Evenus III.</i> |
| 5. <i>Notbatus.</i> | 17. <i>Mesellanus.</i> |
| 6. <i>Rutherus.</i> | 18. <i>Caratacus.</i> |
| 7. <i>Reutha.</i> | 19. <i>Corbregus I.</i> |
| 8. <i>Thereus.</i> | 20. <i>Dardamus.</i> |
| 9. <i>Josna.</i> | 21. <i>Corbregus II. Galus.</i> |
| 10. <i>Finnenus.</i> | 22. <i>Cog.</i> |
| 11. <i>Durflus.</i> | 23. <i>Lustacus.</i> |
| 12. <i>Evenus I.</i> | 24. <i>Moggaldus.</i> |

60. Conarus.	70. Donaldus V.
61. Eibodius I.	71. Constantinus II.
62. Satrael.	72. Ebus.
63. Donaldus I.	73. Gregorius.
64. Eibodius II.	74. Donaldus VI.
65. Abirco.	75. Constantinus III.
66. Natholocus.	76. Milcolumbus I.
67. Findochus.	77. Indulfus.
68. Donaldus II.	78. Duffus.
69. Donaldus III.	79. Culenus.
70. Cratbilintbus.	80. Kennethus III.
71. Fincormachus.	81. Constantinus IV. Cog.
72. Romachus.	Calvus.
73. Angufianus.	82. Grinnus.
74. Fethelmachus.	83. Milcolumbus II.
75. Eugenius I.	84. Duncanus I.
76. Fergusus II.	85. Macbethus.
77. Eugenius II.	86. Milcolumbus III.
78. Dongardus.	87. Donaldus Benus.
79. Constantinus I.	88. Duncanus II.
80. Congallus I.	89. Edgarus.
81. Goyanus.	90. Alexander I. Cog. Act.
82. Eugenius III.	91. David I.
83. Congallus II.	92. Milcolumbus IV.
84. Kinnatellus.	93. Gulielmus.
85. Aidanus.	94. Alexander II.
86. Kennethus.	95. Alexander III.
87. Eugenius IV.	96. Joannes Balliolus.
88. Ferchardus I.	97. Robertus Brusius.
89. Donaldus IV.	98. David II.
90. Ferchardus II.	99. Edwardus Balliolus.
91. Malduinus.	100. Robertus II.
92. Eugenius V.	101. Robertus III.
93. Eugenius VI.	102. Jacobus I.
94. Amberkelethus.	103. Jacobus II.
95. Eugenius VII.	104. Jacobus III.
96. Mordacus.	105. Jacobus IV.
97. Etfinus.	106. Jacobus V.
98. Eugenius VIII.	107. Henricus Stuartus, cum Maria Stuarto.
99. Fergusus III.	108. Jacobus VI.
100. Solvathius.	109. Carolus I.
101. Acajus.	110. Carolus II.
102. Congallus.	111. Jacobus VII.
103. Dongallus.	112. Gulielmus & Maria.
104. Alpinus.	113. Anna.
105. Kennethus II.	

If there be other Nations who pretend to as numerous and
as ancient a Catalogue, there is none who can pretend to such a
Cat.

Catalogue all of one Race, and who possess'd the Sovereignty of a Nation so many Years without being conquer'd. The Original of the *Scots* Monarchy is by *Buchanan, Lefley*, and other Historians, ascrib'd to the Choice of the Chieftains, or Heads of Tribes, who govern'd the People in an Aristocratical manner, after their first Arrival in *Albion*, till being attack'd by the *Picts* and *Britains*; and none of those Chieftains being willing to submit to any of their own Number, they sent to *Ireland* *Fergus*, Son to King *Perquhard*, to come to their Assistance with Troops, upon which they made him King, and the Crown continu'd in his Posterity ever since. It appears however by History, that those Heads of Tribes, and afterwards the Estates of Parliament, did always retain a very great Power in their own Hands, and that the King was not allow'd to do any thing at any Moment without their Consent, tho' all pass'd in his Name, being at the Head of the Administration in Peace and War. From *Fergus* I. till *Kenneth* III. they dispos'd of the Succession at the fittest of the Line, without regard to a direct Descent, from Father to Son; but since that Time it has been for most part Hereditary, till *Balliol's* Time, that he and his Posterity were forfeited for betraying the Sovereignty of the Nation to the *English*; upon which the Sovereignty was conferr'd on *Robert Bruce*, the next of the Line, and from him Her present Majesty is lineally descended. The Prerogative before the Union of the Crowns was much more limited than it has been since, as appears by History, and by the old Acts of Parliament, from which 'tis evident that their Consent was necessary for Peace and War, for Guards and Garisons, for Embassies to Foreign Princes about the Marriage of our Princes, Trade, War, &c. for appointing Judges, Officers of State, and Privy-Councillors; for annexing and alienating the Revenues of the Crown, and for settling the Succession in case of its being controverted. The Curious may find Vouchers for this in a Book entituled, *An Historical Account of the ancient Rights and Power of the Parliament of Scotland* printed in 1703. where the Histories and Acts of Parliament which prove it, are quoted at large.

The Parliament of *Scotland* consists of 3 Estates, viz. Lords, Barons, and Boroughs; but this Distinction is modern, for anciently all Free-holders that held of the Crown in *Copie* had a Right to come to Parliament in Person, and in the old Acts are all call'd Lords of Parliament, but that Denomination came afterwards to be appropriated to the Peers; however, they never sat in a distinct House from those other Members, whom later Ages call'd Commons. The Curious may find the Original of those now call'd Lords of Parliament in *Craig. de feudis, Lib. 1. digesti XI.* by which it appears that they appropriated this Name to themselves by Custom and the Courtesy of the Nation, not but that there was a Distinction before betwixt Peers and Commons in Title and Honour; but originally they deriv'd their Right

Right to sit in Parliament from their Free-holds, and not from their Titles.

The lesser Nobility, call'd Barons, being very numerous, and Parliaments being annual by the Constitution, which put them to great Charge, in the Reign of King James I. an Act was made, empowering them to chuse 2 or more Wise Men, according to the Largeness of each Shire, to represent them in Parliament; and since that time the Name of Barons has been appropriated to that State, as that of Lords has been to the State of Peers. By the ancient Constitution the Scots Peers were nam'd in Parliament, the Causes of their being advanc'd to that Dignity, was submitted to their Cognizance, and the Patent ratify'd by Parliament did generally express the Causes of their Advancement to be great, evident, and reasonable; and when any Borough was erected with the Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, it always was with Consent of the States. It appears also by the old Acts, that the Parliaments were adjourn'd by their own Consent, and the Time and Place of their next Meeting appointed by an Act before they broke up; and during the intervals they appointed a Committee of their own Number to superintend the Administration, to assist the King with their Advice, and to be accountable to them at next Meeting; but since the Union of the Crowns, the Prerogative of the Prince has been enlarg'd, and the Power of the Parliaments abridg'd: This laid the Foundation of that unhappy Discord betwixt the King and the Country, which broke out into a Civil War in the Reign of King Charles I. but upon an Accommodation the Parliament was restor'd to this Power by his Consent; yet in the Reign of King Charles II. those Privileges were surrender'd by a Pack'd Parliament, which rais'd the Grievances of the Country so high, as brought on the Revolution, when the Convention of States resum'd a part of it, and the Country has since suffer'd severely by their not resuming the whole. The Parliament of Scotland had formerly a Committee to prepare Matters that came before them, call'd the Articles, they consisted of an equal Number of each State, chosen by the Advice and Consent of the whole Parliament, till the Year 1617, that King James VI. in order to advance his Prerogative, alter'd the Method, by getting the Bishops to withdraw out of the House, and chuse so many Noblemen, after which the Noblemen chose so many of the Bishops in like manner, and they Two chose such of the Shires and Boroughs as were to be upon the Articles; by this Method nothing could be propos'd in Parliament without Consent of the Court, contrary to the old Constitution, by which the Members of Parliament had Power by themselves, or their Speaker, to propose what was thought meet and necessary for the Common-wealth, and therefore those Lords of the Articles were abolish'd since the Revolution, as an intolerable Grievance.

When

When the old Practice of making an Act in one Parliament appointing the Time for the meeting of the next was lost, as the Parliament was summon'd by Proclamation at the Head of every Shire, 40 Days before they met; and when Freeholders, instead of coming in Person, chose Representatives every one that held Lands of the Crown valu'd at 40 Shillings Scots, according to the old Taxation, which is now equal to Pounds Sterling *per Annum*, might elect, or be elected, except they were under some legal Incapacity. The Representatives of Boroughs were elected by the Common Council of the said Boroughs, and controverted Elections were determin'd by the Parliament.

Of late, especially since the Reign of King James VI. the Officers of State, even such of them as were Commons, were brought into Parliament without being elected, but this was contrary to the old Constitution, as appears by the Statutes of David II. and Robert II.

When the Day came on which the first Session of each Parliament was to be held, the Members went to the House with great State and Solempnity; this Cavalcade was call'd the Ride of the Parliament, and the Order of it was thus: The Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, were brought from the Castle of Edinburgh to the Palace in a Coach, carry'd by three of the ancientest Earls bare-headed, and attended by a Guard till they brought them to the King, or his Commissioners, and as the *Regalia* pass'd thro' the Streets the people were oblig'd to uncover. When the King or Commissioner was ready, the Procession began thus: All the Members mounted their Horses, with rich Footcloaths and Trappings, in the great Court before the Palace, the Burgesses first two and two, being each allow'd a Lackey a piece, two Trumpeters and two Pursevants all in their Coats bare-headed ushering the Way, and they were follow'd by the Door-keepers of the Session, or Courts of Justice, on Horseback; next come the Commissioners of Shires, two by two, each having two Lackeys, and the said Commissioners and the Burgesses were allow'd to wear Cloaks; next to them come such of the Officers of State as are not Noblemen, and two of the Door-keepers of the Council bring up their Rear; next to them ride the Lords by two and two in their Robes, according to their several Degrees; next to them come four Trumpeters bare-headed two and two, four Pursevants in their Coats, two and two, four Herald's in that same manner, then the Gentleman-Usher bare-headed; next Lyon King at Arms bare-headed, with his Coat and Robes, and Foot-Mantle, and his Battoon in his Hand; then comes the Sword of State, the Scepter, and the Crown, carried by three of the ancientest Nobility, who are present bare-headed. On each side the *Regalia* there are three Mace-bearers with their Maces, bare-headed; after them comes a Nobleman bare-headed with a Purse, containing the Lord High Comm

Commissioner's Commission; last of all comes the Lord High Commissioner, with the Dukes on his Right Hand, and the Marquises on his Left; when the King is present the Master of the Horse rides near, but a little aside; every Duke has 8 Lackeys, every Marquis 6, every Earl 4, every Viscount 3, and every Baron 2, and every Nobleman has a Gentleman to hold up his Hat beside his Pages. In the Time of Episcopacy, the two Archbishops were allowed the Equipage of Dukes, and the other Bishops that of Lords. When the King is present, the Marquises ride after the Earls, and the Dukes after the Marquises, the Lord Chancellor immediately before the King, carrying the Great Seal. The Noblemen's Lackeys have over their Liveries short Velvet Coats, with their Barges, Crests and Motto's, in Plate or Embroidery on their Backs and Caps. The Great Officers of State ride up from the Palace about half an hour before the Cavalcade in their Robes, attended by their Friends on Horseback, and wait in the Parliament-House. When the Commissioner enters, the Lord Chancellor takes his own Purse, and ushers him from the Bar to the Throne. When the King is present, the Lord Chancellor receives his Majesty at the Door of the Parliament-House, and ushers him to the Throne, the whole Members of Parliament wait on the High Commissioner, or the King, in the Great Hall, the Noblemen in their Scarlet Robes fac'd with Ermin according to their Degree, the Guards follow the King or Commissioner, and the Footmen are lin'd on both sides with the Train'd-Bands; the Throne is rais'd 6 Steps high, with a Canopy of State over it; on the first Step sits the Lord Chancellor, with other Officers of State on both sides of him, on the next Step sit the Judges; on the Right Hand of the Throne there are two Rows of Benches; upon each the Archbishops and Bishops formerly sat, but now the Chief of the Nobility; on the Left Hand there are 3 Rows of Benches for the rest of the Nobility; in the middle of the Floor there are two Tables; one for the *Regalia*, and in two great Chairs there sit the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal; at another Table sits the Lord Clerk-Register, with his Deputy the Clerks of Parliament; on the Right side the Commissioners for Shires sit upon Forms, and on the Left the Commissioners for Boroughs; if the King be present, he speaks to them in his Robes, with the Crown on his Head, and all the Members stand up uncover'd; but the Commissioner appears only in an ordinary Suit, and stands and speaks uncover'd. The Members return in the same Order back to the Palace, only the Constable and Marshal ride on the Commissioners Right and Left with Caps of Permission; the Lord Chancellor and Lord High Seal stay behind until all march away, and then return in the same State to the Palace, as they came from it to the Parliament-House; and the same Order of Riding was observ'd the first Day of the Parliament. Freedom of Speech and Debate was

very well secur'd to the Members of Parliament by the Constitution, for by the old Acts of Parliament it appears the States had a commanding Power in all Matters of Government, but this Liberty was several times invaded by Arbitrary Princes, which generally ended in the Ruin of themselves their Favourites; it was very much abridg'd in most Reigns the Union of the Crowns, and Protestation or Dissents, Publick Acts, were accounted Treasonable; but at the Revolution the States claim'd freedom of Speech and Debate as Right, and Protests and Dissents have since that Time been frequent enough against Publick Acts. When Matters are put to the Vote, every Member answers distinctly to his Name, gives his Vote in these Words, *I approve*, or *I do not approve*, and those who are not satisfied, or have not a mind to give their Vote, say, *non liquet*, which was an Ease to conscientious Members, and a Subterfuge to Politicians. When the Decree of an Act was approv'd by the Majority, the way of passing was by the touch of the Scepter. It does not appear by the ancient Constitution that the Kings of Scotland were allow'd a negative Voice, and even since the Union of the Crowns, in late Years, care was generally taken that nothing should be offer'd to the Touch of the Scepter that might have a Nag put upon it from the Throne. When Acts were pass'd, they were promulgated in the Close of the Session by Proclamation.

We come next to the Members who constituted the Parliament of Scotland.

A LIST of the Nobility of SCOTLAND

Dukes 10.

James Hamilton, Duke of *Hamilton*.
Anne Scot, Dutches of *Buccleugh*.
Charles Lenox, Duke of *Lenox*.
George Gordon, Duke of *Gordon*.
James Douglass, Duke of *Queensberry*.
Archbald Campbel, Duke of *Argile*.
Archbald Douglass, Duke of *Douglass*.
John Murray, Duke of *Athol*.
James Graham, Duke of *Montrose*.
John Ker, Duke of *Roxburgh*.

Marquisses 3.

John Hay, Marquis of *Tweeddale*.
William Ker, Marquis of *Lorburn*.
William Johnston, Marquis of *Anandale*.

Earls.

John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford.
 John Hay, Earl of Errol.
 William Keith, Earl Marshal.
 George Gordon, Earl of Southerland.
 John Arskine, Earl of Marr.
 John Leslie, Earl of Rothes.
 James Douglass, Earl of Morton.
 David Erskine, Earl of Buchan.
 William Cunningham, Earl of Glencairn.
 Alexander Montgomery, Earl of Eglinton.
 John Kennedy, Earl of Cassils.
 John Sinclair, Earl of Caithness.
 Charles Stuart, Earl of Murray.
 William Maxwell, Earl of Nithsdale.
 George Seton, Earl of Winton.
 George Levingston, Earl of Linlithgow.
 James Home, Earl of Home.
 James Drummond, Earl of Perth.
 William Fleming, Earl of Wigton.
 John Lyon, Earl of Strathmore.
 Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn.
 Alexander Ereskine, Earl of Kellie.
 Thomas Hamilton, Earl of Haddington.
 James Stuart, Earl of Galloway.
 John Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale.
 William Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth.
 John Campbell, Earl of Lowdon.
 Creighton, Earl of Dumfries.
 Alexander, Earl of Stirling.
 Thomas Bruce, Earl of Elgin. Now Earl of Ayrbury.
 James Carnegie, Earl of Southesk.
 Charles Stuart, Earl of Traquair.
 David Weems, Earl of Weems.
 William Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie.
 James Ogilvy, Earl of Airlie.
 John Ogilvy, Earl of Finlathor.
 John Daziell, Earl of Carnwath.
 George Levingston, Earl of Callendar.
 David Lesly, Earl of Leven.
 General Dalmasb, Earl of Dysart.
 James Maul, Earl of Panmure.
 James Hamilton, Earl of Selkirk.
 David Carnegie, Earl of North Esk.
 Alexander Bruce, Earl of Kincardine.
 John Lindsay, Earl of Balcarras.

Archibald Douglass, Earl of Forfar.
Charles Gordon, Earl of Sutherland.
E Levingston, Earl of Newburgh.
William Boyd, Earl of Kilmarnock.
Cochran, Earl of Dundonald.
George Douglass, Earl of Dunbarton.
John Keith, Earl of Kintore.
George Campbell, Earl of Broadalbin.
George Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen.
Charles Murray, Earl of Dunmore.
..... Melvil, Earl of Melvil.
George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.
John Hamilton, Earl of Ruthglen.
Douglass, Earl of March.
Patrick Hume, Earl of Marchmont.
James Ogilvy, Earl of Seafield.
John Carmichael, Earl of Hindsford.
George Mackenzie, Earl of Cromarty.
John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.
Archibald Primrose, Earl of Roseberry.
James Stuart, Earl of Bute.
Charles Hop, Earl of Hoptoun.
David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow.
Lord Henry Scott, Earl of Delarain.
Archibald Campbell, Earl of In.
Charles Douglass, Earl of Solway.
Thomas Levingston, Earl of Teviot.
Thomas Hay, Viscount of Duplin.
Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoull.

Viscounts 79.

E Robert Carey, Viscount of Falkland.
E Edward Constable, Viscount of Dunbar.
Edward Murray, Viscount of Stormont.
William Gordon, Viscount of Kenmure.
Arbuthnot, Viscount of Arbuthnot.
P Creichson, Viscount of Frendraught.
Archibald Seton, Viscount of Kingston.
Robert Mackgil, Viscount of Oxenford.
E Arthur Ingham, Viscount of Irving.
James Levingston, Viscount of Kilsyth.
E Thomas Osburn, Viscount of Dunblane, now Duke of Leck.
William Cheney, Viscount of New-haven.
James Drummond, Viscount of Stratballan.
Crawford, Viscount of Kilbirny.

Lords.

James Forbes, Lord Forbes.	4	James Forbes
Frazer, Lord Saltoun.	4	Frazer
Gray, Lord Gray.	4	Gray
Stuart, Lord Ochiltree.	4	Stuart
Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.	4	Cathcart
Sinclair, Lord Sinclair.	4	Sinclair
Douglas, Lord Mordington.	4	Douglas
Sample, Lord Sample.	4	Sample
Elphinstone, Lord Elphinstone.	4	Elphinstone
Oliphaunt, Lord Oliphaunt.	4	Oliphaunt
Frazer, Lord Lovat.	4	Frazer
Ross, Lord Ross.	4	Ross
Sandilands, Lord Torphichen.	4	Sandilands
Lesly, Lord Lindores.	4	Lesly
Elphinstone, Lord Balmorinoch.	4	Elphinstone
Stuart, Lord Blantyre.	4	Stuart
Cranston, Lord Cranston.	4	Cranston
Balfour, Lord Bursleigh.	4	Balfour
Napier, Lord Napier.	4	Napier
Thomas Fairfax, Lord Cameron.	4	Thomas Fairfax
Richardson, Lord Cramond.	4	Richardson
Mackay, Lord Rae.	4	Mackay
Forrester, Lord Forrester.	4	Forrester
Forbes, Lord Fisslie.	4	Forbes
Frazer, Lord Frazer.	4	Frazer
Hamilton, Lord Bargany.	4	Hamilton
Ogilvy, Lord Ramsay.	4	Ogilvy
Murray, Lord Elibank.	4	Murray
Falconer, Lord Halkerton.	4	Falconer
Hamilton, Lord Belhaven.	4	Hamilton
Sandilands, Lord Abercromby.	4	Sandilands
Sutherland, Lord Duffus.	4	Sutherland
Rollo, Lord Rollo.	4	Rollo
Colvil, Lord Colvil.	4	Colvil
Rutherford, Lord Rutherford.	4	Rutherford
Bellenden, Lord Bellenden.	4	Bellenden
Lesly, Lord Newark.	4	Lesly
Nairn, Lord Nairn.	4	Nairn
John Churchill, Lord Eyemouth, now Duke of Marlborough.	4	John Churchill
David Collier, Lord Portmore.	4	David Collier

Note, Those who have P before them are Popish, and those who have E before them are English.

Commissioners for Shires 85.

Edinburgh	4.	Bute	2.	Elgin	1.
Haddington	4.	Renfrew	2.	Forfar	1.
Berwick	4.	Sterling	3.	Banff	2.
Roxburgh	4.	Linlithgow	2.	Kircudbright	2.
Selkirk	2.	Perth	4.	Sutherland	2.
Peebles	2.	Kincardin	2.	Caithness	1.
Lanark	4.	Aberdeen	4.	Elgin	2.
Dumfries	4.	Inverness	2.	Steartry of	1.
Wigton	2.	Nairn	2.	Orkney	1.
Air	2.	Cromarty	2.	Refs	2.
Dumbarton	2.	Argyle	3.	Knapdale	1.

Commissioners for the Burghs 87.

Edinburgh	2.	Elgin	1.
Perth	1.	Peebles	1.
Dundee	1.	Craighall	1.
Aberdeen	1.	Tayside	1.
Sterling	1.	Cullrafs	1.
Linlithgow	1.	Banff	1.
St. Andrews	1.	Whithorn	1.
Glasgow	1.	Forfar	1.
Air	1.	Rosbeary	1.
Haddington	1.	Nairn	1.
Dysert	1.	Forres	1.
Kirkaldy	1.	Rutherglen	1.
Montross	1.	North Berwick	1.
Couper	1.	Anstruther Wester	1.
Anstruther Easter	1.	Cullen	1.
Dumfries	1.	Lawder	1.
Inverness	1.	Kintore	1.
Bruntisland	1.	Annand	1.
Inverkeithing	1.	Lachmaban	1.
Kinghorn	1.	Sanghuat	1.
Breecchen	1.	New Galloway	1.
Irving	1.	Kilreny	1.
Fedburg	1.	Portrose	1.
Kircudbright	1.	Dingwall	1.
Wigton	1.	Dornoch	1.
Dumfermling	1.	Queensferry	1.
Pettenweem	1.	Inverary	1.
Selkirk	1.	Inverury	1.
Dumbrison	1.	Wick	1.
Renfrew	1.	Kirkwall	1.
Dumbar	2.	Inverberie	1.
Lanark	1.	Stranraer	1.
Aberbrothick	1.	Camplaton	1.

This

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This was the Constitution of the Parliament of Scotland before the Union of the Nations, but by the late Act of Union is now as follows: The Peers of Scotland are to name 16 out of their own Number by open Election and Plurality of Voices of the Peers present, and of the Proxies for such as shall be absent, the said Proxies being Peers; and both the Constituent and Proxy being qualified according to Law. The absent Peers may also send to all such Meetings for Election Lists of the Peers whom they judge fittest, duly signed before Witnesses, which shall be reckon'd as good as if the Parties had been present and given in the said List; and in case of the Death or Legal Incapacity of any of the said 16 Peers, the Peers shall nominate another of their own Number.

The Election of the Commons, according to the Act of Union, is as follows.

The Shire of Edinburgh	Kincardin
Haddington	Aberdeen
Berwick	Inverness
Roathburgh	Nairn & Cromarty
Selkirk	by turns, Nairn to have
Peebles	the first Election.
Lanark	Argyle
Dumfriesshire	Fife
Wigton	Forfar
Air	Banff
Dumfries	Kirkcudbright
Bute & Caithness	Sutherland
by turns	Glackmannan & Kinross
Bute to have the	by turns, Glackmannan to
1st Election.	have the first Election.
Renfrew	Ross
Stirling	Elyin
Linlithgow	Orkney
Perth	In all for the Shires 30

The Election for the Boroughs.

Edinburgh
 Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain,
 Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn and Forres,
 Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Inverury and Kintore,
 Aberdeen, Beroy, Montrose, Aberbrothock and Brechin,
 Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Couper, and St. Andrews,
 Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, and
 Pottenweem,
 Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Brunt-Island,
 Innerkeithing, Dumfries, Queensferry, Culross, and Stirling,
 Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarston,
 Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Lawder, and Jedburgh,
 Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanark,

*Dumfries, Sanguhar, Annan, Lockmaban, and Kirkcubright,
Wigton, New Galloway, Stranraer, and Whitehorn,
Ayr, Irwing, Rothsey, Campbelton, and Inveraray,*

The way how they are to be elected is thus: Each of the Boroughs are to Elect a Commissioner in the same manner as they did formerly, (*Edinburgh* excepted, which is allow'd on for it self) and the Commissioners so elected are to meet at such Time and Borough within their Respective Districts as her Majesty, her Heirs or Successors shall appoint, and elect one for each of the 14 Districts above mention'd; and where the Votes of the Commissioners for the said Boroughs met to chuse Representative from the several Districts to the Parliament of Great Britain shall be equal, the President of the Meeting is to have a casting Vote besides his Vote for the Borough from which he is sent; the Commissioner from the eldest Burgh is to preside in the first Meeting, and the Commissioners from the other Boroughs in their respective Districts to preside afterwards by Turns, in the same Order as the said Burghs are now call'd in the Rolls of the Parliament of Scotland; and in case any of the said 15 Commissioners die, or become legally incapable to sit, then the Town of *Edinburgh*, or the District which chose the said Member, shall elect a Member in his or their Place. None are capable to elect or to be elected for any of the Three Estates, but such as are 21 Years of Age compleat, and are Protestants. Those who are suspected of Popery, and refuse, when requir'd, to swear and subscribe the Formula, contain'd in the Third Act made in the 8th and 9th Sessions of King William's Parliament, intituled, *An Act for preventing the Growth of Popery*, are made incapable of electing or being elected, as are all those who are at present incapable by the Laws of the Kingdom.

And for the effectual and orderly Election of the Scots Lords and Commons, it is enacted, That when Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall declare their Pleasure for holding the first or any subsequent Parliament of Great Britain, and when for that Effect a Writ shall be issued out under the Great Seal of the United Crowns directed to the Privy-Council of Scotland, that until the Parliament of Great Britain make further Provision in the Matter, the said Writ shall contain a Warrant and Command to the Privy-Council to issue out a Proclamation in Her Majesty's Name, requiring the Peers of Scotland to meet and assemble in such Time and Place within Scotland as Her Majesty and Royal Successors shall think fit to elect the said 16 Peers, and requiring the Lord Clerk-Register, or Two of the Clerks of Session, to attend all such Meetings, and to administer the Oaths that are or shall be by Law requir'd, and to ask the Votes; and having made up the Lists in Presence of the Meeting, to return the Names of the 16 Peers chosen (certify'd under the Subscription of the said Lord Clerk-Register, Clerk or Clerks

Clerks of Session attending) to the Clerk of the Privy-Council of Scotland; and in like manner requiring and ordaining the Freeholders in the respective Shires or Stewartries, to meet and convene at the head Boroughs of their several Shires and Stewartries to elect their Commissioners, according to the Order above mention'd, and ordaining the Clerks of the said Meetings, immediately after the said Elections are over, to return the Names of the Persons elected to the Clerks of the Privy-council; and lastly ordains *Edinburgh* to elect their Commissioner, and the other Royal Boroughs to elect each of them a Commissioner, and to send the said Commissioners at such Times to such Burghs within their respective Districts, as Her Majesty and Successors by such Proclamation shall appoint; the Common Clerk of the respective Burghs, where the Election is appointed, is to attend the said Meeting, and immediately after Election to return the Name of the Person so elected, certify'd under his Hand, to the Clerk of the Privy-Council, that the Names of the 16 Peers, 30 Commissioners for Shires, and 19 Commissioners for Burghs, being so return'd to the Privy-Council, may be return'd to the Court from whence the Writ did issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

The present Representatives.

The Duke of *Hamilton*, Duke *Atbol*, Marquess of *Annandale*, Earl *Marshall*, Earl of *Eglinton*, Earl of *Marr*, Earl of *Louden*, Earl of *Orkney*, Earl of *Northesk*, Earl of *Kinnoul*, Earl of *Hume*, Earl of *Kilsyth*, Earl of *Rosebery*, Earl of *Isley*, Lord *Balmareno*, Lord *Blantire*.

<i>Shire of Aberdeen.</i>	<i>Shire of Dumbarton.</i>
Sir Alexander Cummin, of Culter, Kt.	John Campbell, of Mamore, Esq;
<i>Burgh of Aberdeen.</i>	<i>Shire of Dumfreis.</i>
William Levingston, Esq;	Hon. Murrah of Stormond.
<i>Shire of Air.</i>	<i>Burgh of Dumfreis.</i>
Hon. John Montgomery, Esq;	Dr. John Hutton.
<i>Burgh of Air.</i>	<i>Shire of Edinburgh.</i>
Charles Olyphant, Esq;	George Lockhart, of Carnwath, Esq;
<i>Shire of Argyle.</i>	<i>City of Edinburgh.</i>
Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglafs, Kt.	Sir Pat. Johnston, Kt. } <i>double</i>
<i>Shire of Bamff.</i>	Hen. Hamilton, Esq. } <i>return.</i>
Alex. Abercrombie of Glasgow, Esq;	<i>Shire of Murray.</i>
<i>Shire of Berwick.</i>	Coll. Grant, of Grant.
Geo. Bailie, of Jerviswood, Esq.	<i>Burgh of Elgin.</i>
<i>Shires of Bute and Cathness.</i>	Alexander Reid, Esq; of Bara.
Sir James Dunbar, Kt.	<i>Shire of Fife.</i>
<i>Shires of Clacmannan and Kinross.</i>	Sir Alex. Areskine, L. Lyon,
Sir John Malcolm, Bar.	<i>King at Arms.</i>
	<i>Burgh of Dysert.</i>
	James Oswald, Esq;
	*
	<i>Burgh</i>

<i>Burgh of Anstruther-Easter.</i>	<i>Shires of Orkney and Zetland.</i>
Sir John Anstruther, of Anstruther, Kt.	Sir Alexander Douglass, of Eglshay, Kt.
<i>Shire of Forfar.</i>	<i>Shire of Pebles.</i>
John Carnegie, of Boylick, Esq;	Alexander Murray, of Stanhope, Esq.
<i>Shire of Haddington.</i>	<i>Shire of Perth.</i>
John Cockburn, of Ormiston, Esq;	Lord James Murray.
<i>Burgh of Haddington.</i>	<i>Burgh of Perth.</i>
Sir David Dalrymple, of Hales, Bar.	George Yeaman, Esq.
<i>Shire of Inverness.</i>	<i>Shire of Renfrew.</i>
Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Frazerd.	Sir Robert Pollock, Bar.
<i>Burgh of Inverness.</i>	<i>Shire of Ross.</i>
Geo. Mackenzie, Esq;	Charles Ross, Esq;
<i>Shire of Kincardin.</i>	Sir Ken. Mackenzie, Bar. } double return
Sir Alex. Ramsay, of Balmain, Bar.	<i>Burgh of Tain.</i>
<i>Stewartry of Kirkubright.</i>	Rich. Monro, Esq.
Lieut. Col. John Stewart, of Levingston.	<i>Shire of Roxburgh.</i>
<i>Shire of Lanerk.</i>	Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Stobs, Bar.
Sir J. Hamilton, of Ross, Bar.	<i>Shire of Selkirk.</i>
<i>Burgh of Glasgou.</i>	John Pringle, of Haining, Esq.
Thomas Smith, Esq;	<i>Shire of Sterling.</i>
<i>Shire of Linlithgow.</i>	Sir Hugh Paterson, Bar.
John Houston, of Houston, Jun. Esq;	<i>Burgh of Sterling.</i>
<i>Burgh of Linlithgow.</i>	Henry Cunningham, Esq.
Hon. Col. Geo. Douglas.	<i>Shire of Sutherland.</i>
<i>Shires of Nairn and Cromarty.</i>	Sir Will. Gordon, of Dalphol-ly, Kt. & Bar.
Hugh Ross, Jun. of Kilravock, Esq;	<i>Shire of Wigtoun.</i>
	Hon. Col. John Steward.
	<i>Burgh of Wigtoun.</i>
	William Cockran, of Kilmarnock, Esq.

Having mention'd the *Regalia* on occasion of the Riding of the Parliament, it is proper here to give a Description of them, since by the Union Act they are no more to be made use of, but to be reserv'd and deposited in *Scotland* for ever.

The Description of the Regalia of the Kingdom of Scotland, viz. Crown, Scepter, and Sword.

The Crown.

The Imperial Crown of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enrich'd with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamellings; the Form of it is thus: It's compos'd of a large broad Circle, (which goes round the Head) adorned with Twenty Two large Precious Stones, viz: Topazes, Amethysts, Garnets, Emeralds, Rubies, Hyacinths in Collers of Gold of various Forms, with curious Enamellings; and betwixt each of these

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Clerks of Session attending) to the Clerk of the Privy Council of Scotland; and in like manner requiring and ordaining the Freeholders in the respective Shires or Stewartries to meet and convene at the head Boroughs of their several Shires and Stewartries to elect their Commissioners, according to the Order above mention'd, and ordaining the Clerks of the said Meetings, immediately after the said Elections are over, to return the Names of the Persons elected to the Clerk of the Privy-Council; and lastly ordains *Edinburgh* to elect their Commissioner, and the other Royal Boroughs to elect each of them a Commissioner, and to send the said Commissioners at such Times to such Burghs within their respective Districts, as Her Majesty and Successors by such Proclamation shall appoint; the Common Clerk of the respective Burghs, where the Election is appointed, is to attend the said Meeting, and immediately after Election to return the Name of the Person so elected, certify under his Hand, to the Clerk of the Privy-Council, that the Names of the 16 Peers, 30 Commissioners for Shires, and 14 Commissioners for Burghs, being so return'd to the Privy-Council, may be return'd to the Court from whence the Writ did issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

The present Representatives out of the Nobility.

The Duke of *Hamilton*, Duke of *Monmouth*, Duke of *Rom-burgh*, Marquis of *Annandale*, Earl of *Seafeld*, Earl of *Gran-ford*, Earl of *Orkney*, Earl of *Marr*, Earl of *Louden*, Earl of *Wems*, Earl of *Rosabery*, Earl of *Glasgow*, Earl of *Leven*, Earl of *Isle*, Earl of *Northesk*, Earl of *Rother*.

Of the Barons and Boroughs.

Shire of <i>Aberdeen</i> .	Shire of <i>Dumharton</i> .
Sir Alex. Cumming of Cults Kt.	John Campbell of Manore Esq;
Burgh of <i>Aberdeen</i> .	Shire of <i>Dumfreis</i> .
Honourable John Gordon Esq;	William Greer Esq;
Shire of <i>Air</i> .	Burgh of <i>Dunfreit</i> .
Hon. Francis Montgomery Esq;	William Johnston Esq;
Burgh of <i>Air</i> .	Shire of <i>Edinburgh</i> .
Honourable James Campbell Esq;	G. Lockhart of Carnwath Esq;
Shire of <i>Argyle</i> .	City of <i>Edinburgh</i> .
Sir James Campbell of Ardkintlar.	Sir Patrick Johnston, Ld. Provost.
Shire of <i>Bamff</i> .	Shire of <i>Elgin</i> .
Alex. Abercromby of Glassau Esq;	Robert Urquhart jun. of Burs-
Shire of <i>Berwick</i> .	yards Esq;
George Bailie of Jarviswa Esq;	Burgh of <i>Elgin</i> .
Shires of <i>Bute</i> and <i>Caithness</i> .	Hon. Col. Patrick Ogilvie of Lo-
John Montgomery Esq;	anmay.
Shires of <i>Clackmannan</i> and	Shire of <i>Fife</i> .
<i>Kinross</i> .	Sir James Abercrombie Bar.
Honourable William Dalrymple of	Burgh
<i>Glennmuir</i> Esq;	

Burgh of Dysart	Shire of Perth
Hon. John Sinclair Esq.	William Morrison Esq.
Burgh of Anstruther Easter	Grange Esq.
Sir John Anstruther Junior, of	Shire of Perth
Anstruther.	Dugald Stewart of Blairhall Esq.
Shire of Forfar	Burgh of Perth
John Carnegie of Bayfield Esq.	Joseph Aspin Esq.
Shire of Haddington	Shire of Renfrew
John Cockburn of Ormiston Esq.	Sir John Shaw of Greenock Kt.
Shire of Inverness	and Bar.
Alex. Grant of Grant Esq.	Shire of Ross
Burgh of Inverness	Hon. Lieut. General Ross
Alen Duff of Drummuir Esq.	Burgh of Tain
Shire of Kindairn	Robert Douglas Esq.
Sir D. Ramsay of Balmain Bar.	Shire of Roxburgh
Stewartry of Mercauldry	Sir Gilbert Elliot of Stob Bar.
Lieut. Col. John Stewart of Le-	Shire of Selkirk
arnish	John Pringle of Haining Esq.
Shire of Inverurie	Shire of Sterling
Right Hon. Lord Archibald Ha-	Henry Cunningham Jun. of Bowden
milton of Motherwell	Esq.
Burgh of Glasgow	Burgh of Sterling
Mr. Robert Rodger, Merchant	Colonel John Eriskin
Shire of Linlithgow	Shire of Switzerland
Jonathan Houston of Houston Ju-	Sir William Gordon of Duffell
nior Esq.	Kt. and Bar.
Burgh of Linlithgow	Shire of Wigton
Hon. Colonel George Douglas	Hon. John Stewart of Sub
Shires of Nairn and Cromarty	Esq.
Hugh Ross Jun. of Kilravock Esq.	Burgh of Wigton
Shire of Orkney & Zeland	William Cochran of Kilmanrow
Sir Alex. Douglas of Egillsbay	Esq.

Having mention'd the Regalia on occasion of the Riding of the Parliament, it is proper here to give a Description of them since by the Union Act they are no more to be made use of, but to be reserv'd and deposited in Scotland for ever.

The Description of the Regalia of the Kingdom of Scotland, viz. Crown, Scepter, and Sword.

The Crown.

The Imperial Crown of Scotland is of pure Gold, enrich'd with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamellings; the Form of it is this: It's compos'd of a large broad Circle, (which goes round the Head) adorn'd with Twenty Two large precious Stones, viz. Topazes, Amethysts, Garnets, Emerals, Rubies, Hyacinths in Collets of Gold of various Forms, with curious Enamellings; and betwixt each of these

Op. XII. Scotland, now North Britain.

These Collets and Stones are plac'd great Oriental Pearls, one of which is wanting.

Secondly, Above the great Circle there is another small one form'd with Twenty Points, adorn'd with the like Number of Diamonds and Saphirs alternately, and on each Point there's a great Pearl.

Thirdly, The upper Circle is heightn'd with Ten Crosses floree, each being adorn'd in the Center with a great Diamond betwixt four large Pearls put cross wise, but some of the Pearls are wanting; those Crosses-floree are interchanged with Ten high Flower-de-luces alternately betwixt the great Pearls below, on the Points of the second Circle.

This is said to have been the Form of the Crown of Scotland since the League made betwixt Achaim King of Scots, and Charles the Great of France, it differs from other Imperial Crowns, in that it is heightn'd with Crosses floree alternately with Flower-de-luces, whereas the Crown of France is heightn'd only with Flower-de-luces, and that of England with Crosses-patee alternative with Flower-de-luces. The Scots Crown since King James VI. went to England has been ignorantly represented by Herald-Painters, Engravers, and others, after the Form of the Crown of England, with Crosses-patee; whereas there is not one Cross-patee (save that on the top of the Mond) or Globe, for all the rest are Crosses-floree, such as we see on our old Coins and Churches. The Crowns of Spain, Swedenland and Denmark are heightn'd with great Flowers or Leaves, resembling those of great Smallage; those Crowns were not anciently arch'd or close. Charles VIII. of France is said to be the first in France who took a close Crown, as appears by his Medals coin'd in the Year 1495, wherein he is call'd *Imperator Orientis*. Edward V. of England in the Year 1483, is observ'd to have carry'd a close Crown by *Selden*. Our Crown is closed thus: From the upper Circle proceeds four Arches, (adorn'd with enamell'd Figures) which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a Celestial Globe, enamell'd Blue Semea, or ponder'd with Stars, with a large Cross patee on the top, adorn'd in the Extremities with a great Pearl, and canton'd with other four in the Angles; in the Center of the Cross-patee, on the fore part of the Crown, there is a square Amethyst, and on the other side of the Cross thers is a great Pearl, and below it, on the foot of the Polar part of the Cross, are these Letters, *J. R. V.* by which it appears King James V. was the first that closed the Crown with Arches, and topp'd it with a Globe and Cross-patee.

The *Tiara*, or Bonnet of the Crown, was of Purple Velvet, but in the Year 1685 there was put in a Cap of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd, as before, with four Plates of Gold, richly wrought and enamell'd, and on each of them a great Pearl, half an Inch in Diameter, which appears between the four Arches, and this Cap is fac'd with Ermin.

Upon

Upon the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermin, there are eight small Holes, two and two together in the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle space betwixt the Arches, to which there is ty'd Two Diamonds and precious Stones: The Crown is Nine Inches Diameter, being so laced about, and in Height, from the under Circle to the top of the Cross-patee, six Inches and an half; it always stands on a square Cushion of Crimson Velvet, adorned with Fringes, and four Tassels of Gold hanging down at each Corner.

The Scepter.

The Stem of the Scepter is Two Foot long, of a Hexagon Form, with Three Buttons or Knobs of the same; betwixt the first Button and the second is the Handle, of a Hexagon Form, ending in the middle and plain; betwixt the second Button and the third there are Three sides engraven, under the Virgin Mary, (one of the Statues on the top of the Stem) there's the Letter J; upon the second side, under St. Peter, the Letter R; and on the third, under St. Andrew, the Figure 5; on the side betwixt the J and R there's engraven 14 Flower-de-luces, and on the side betwixt the Figure 5 and Letter J there are 10 Thistles continued from one Stem, from the third Button to the Capital; the three sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three there are Antick Engravings, viz. Sacramental Cups, Antick Medusa's Heads, and Rullion Foliage; upon the top of the Stem there is an Antick Capital of Leaves imboss'd, upon the Abbacus of which there arises round the Stem three Statues, first that of the Blessed Virgin, crowned with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm our Blessed Saviour, and in her Left Hand a Globe, with a Cross; next to her, on her Right Hand, stands the Statue of St. Andrew, in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a Scotts Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Cross, or Saltire, (part of which is broke off) and in his Left Hand rais'd up, there's an open Book; on the Blessed Virgin's Left Hand, and St. Andrew's Right, there's another Statue, which seems to represent St. Peter, with the like Apostolical Garment, with a hanging Neck superadded; and upon his Head a little Hat, like the Roman Pileum, in his Right Hand half elevate a Book open, and in his Left a Pastoral Staff, (the Head is broke off) and above each Statute being Two Inches and a half, (except the Virgin Mary's, which is a little less) the finishing of a Gothick Niche; betwixt each Statue arises a Rullion in form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in Length Four Inches, with Foliage along the Body, their Heads upwards, and affronted inward, and the turn of their Tails ending in a Rose or Cinquefoil outward; above these Rullions and Statues stands another Hexagon Button or Knob, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Chrytal Globe, of Two Inches and a fourth part of an

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an Inch Diameter, within three Bars, jointed above, where its
 surmounted with six Rollions; and here again with an Oval
 Globe, topp'd with an Oriental Pearl of half an Inch Diam-
 eter. The whole Scepter in Length is 34 Inches.

The Sword.

The Sword is Four Foot long, the Handle and Pommel are of
 Silver gilt, in Length fifteen Inches; the Pommel is round, and
 somewhat flat, on the middle of each side there is a Garland of
 emboss'd Work, and in the Center there have been two enamell'd
 Plates which are broke off; the Traverse, or Cross of the Sword,
 is Silver gilt, 17 Inches long and half Inch thick; the Form of
 it is like Two Dolphins, their Heads joyning, and their Tails
 ending in Acorns; the Shell hangs down towards the Point of
 the Sword, form'd like an Escallop flower'd, (or rather like a
 great Oak Leaf) on the Blade of the Sword there's indentell
 with Gold *Julius* & *Pope*. The Scabbard is of Crimson Velvet,
 cover'd with Silver gilt, and wrought in Filagram Work into
 Branches of Oak with Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabbard
 there are four round Plates of Silver gilt, two of them near
 the Chape are enamell'd Blue, and these Words, *Julius XI. Pon-
 Max. N.* upon it; at the Mouth of the Scabbard, opposite to
 the Hook, there's a large square Plate of Silver enamell'd Por-
 ple in a Cartouch Azure, an Oak Tree eradicate and fructuate, Or,
 and above the Cartouch the Papal Ensign, viz. Two Keys in Sa-
 tyr Address, (these Bowls form'd like Roses or Cinquefoils)
 ty'd with Trappings and Tassels, hanging down at each side of
 the Cartouch; above the Keys is the Papal Tiara, environ'd
 with Three Crowns, and the Labels turned up adorn'd with
 Crosses.

Pope *Julius II.* who gave this Sword to King *James IV.*
 had for his Paternal Coat an Oak Tree fructuate, a Hill and a
 Star, the latter are suppos'd to have been on the two enamell'd
 Plates, which are lost from the Pommel: 'Tis certain this Pope
 had such Arms, as appears by those Verses made by *Voltaire*,
 a famous Italian Poet, as the same are mention'd by *Hermann
 Hermes*, a German Writer, who gives us these Lines found in a
 Monastery.

*Quercus, Mons, Stella, formant sua stemmata, Princeps
 Hisque tribus, trivium Bar diadema tuum.*

*Tuta Navis Petri, mediis non fuit iter undis,
 Mons tegis a ventis, Stellaque monstras iter.*

Of the Armorial Bearings of Scotland, Symbols and Armes
of St. Andrew

Next to the *Regalia* 'tis proper to give a Description of the Atchievement of the Sovereigns of Scotland, and of the Reasons of that Bearing, which we shall do from Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry, thus: Or, a Lion Rampant Gules, arm'd and langu'd Azure, within a double Tressure flower'd and counter-flower'd with Flower-de-lis of the 2^d, incircled with the Order of Scotland, compos'd of Rue and Thistles, having the Image of St. Andrew with his Cross on his Breast appendant to it, and this Motto round the Image, *Nemo me impune lacesset*; above the Shield, an Helmet answerable to the Sovereign's high Quality and Jurisdiction, with a Mantle Or, fac'd with Ermine, adorn'd with an Imperial Crown, beautify'd with (*Crosses Pates*, according to Sir George, but according to the Description above) *Grosses-flores*, and *Flower-de-lis* surmounted on the top for a Crest, with a Lion sejant, full fac'd Gules, crown'd Or, holding in his dexter Paw a naked Sword proper; and in the sinister a Scepter, both erected pale-wise, supported by two Unicorns Argent, crown'd with Imperial, and gorg'd with open Crowns, to the last, Chains affix'd, passing betwixt their fore Legs, and reflexed over their Backs Or, he on the Dexter embracing, and bearing up a Banner of Cloath of Gold, charg'd with the Royal Arms of Scotland, and he on the Sinister another Banner Azure, charg'd with a St. Andrews Cross Argent, both standing on a Compartment plac'd underneath, from which issues two Thistles, one towards each side of the Escutcheon, and for the Sovereign's Royal Motto's in a Scroll above all, *In defence*, and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune lacesset*.

The Scots and Foreign Historians say, that Fergus took this Lion for his Arms when he beat the Picts. Thus Hopingius, cap. 6. pag. 3. §. 3. tells us, *Cum Picti in agros Scotorum copias primum ducerent, quibus haud minus cupide quam strenuus obviam iit Fergusius sublati signis, Et rumpendo ipsorum claustra, assumptisque Leonem rubrum erectum, aurea facia descriptum, cauda tergum, ut fere mos est, dum se ad pugnam incitat, verberans, eoque generosam iracundiam significans. Vid. etiam Bayerlink. Tom. 4. Theatr. Vit. Tit. signa pag. 324. Pet. Gregor. de Republ. lib. 6. c. 16. Linneus de jur. publ. lib. 6. numb. 86. Memen. Ord. Equit. Card. pag. 146. It is observ'd by Boetius, Lib. 1. Hist. Cap. 7. and Lib. 10. That the Crown with which the Lion, born as a Crest, is Crown'd, *Corona Vallaris*, tho' our Painters Crown him with an Imperial Crown; and certainly a *Corona Vallaris* agrees better with the breaking of the Picts Barriers, for which this Crest was first assum'd. The double Tressure flower'd counter-flower'd was added by Charlemain, when he enter'd into a League with Achais King of Scots, to signify that the French Lillies should defend and guard the*

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the *Scottish Lion*. *Hodgins* in the place above quoted, says, that *Charlemagne* adorn'd the Crown of *Scotland*, being then Emperor, as well as King of *France*, with Four Lillies and Four Crosses, as a Symbol of the Christian Religion, and of the inviolable Fidelity of the *Scots*.

The Royal Badges, and ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of *Scotland* are, a Thistle of Gold Crown'd, the White Cross of *St. Andrew* in a Blue Field, the Standard bearing *St. Andrew's* Cross, which is a Badge deriv'd from the *Picts* after the *Scots* conquer'd their Kingdom, but the Order of the Thistle was erected by *Acadius*. The Collar of the Order is compos'd of Thistles, interwoven with Sprigs or Leaves of Rue, all of Gold, having thereunto appendant on a Blue Rundle the Image of *St. Andrew*, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with a White Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle invironing the Figure, beautify'd with Pearls, this Epigraph, *Nemo me impune lacesset*. The ordinary Ensign worn by the Knights of the Order was a green Ribbon, to which was appended a Thistle of Gold, Crown'd with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle of Gold, and the above-said Motto. Upon the Anniversary Festival of *St. Andrew*, being the 30th of *November*, the Knights of the Order met solemnly in the Cathedral Church of *St. Andrew's*, during which Solemnity they were richly apparell'd, wore their Parliament-Robe, and had on their Left Shoulders an Azure Rundle, on which was embroider'd *St. Andrew's* Cross Argent, inviron'd in the Center with a Crown, beautify'd with *Flowers de-lis Or*.

We have not room to consider the Objections made by some *English* Authors, and others mislead by them, against the Antiquity of the Achievement and Symbols of *Scotland*, but design'd to take an Opportunity in a larger Description of the Kingdom, to shew that their Objections carry more of Prejudice than Reason.

Of the Privy-Council of Scotland.

It appears by the ancient Acts of Parliament that the Members of the Privy-Council were nam'd and chosen in Parliament, being an equal Number of each Estate; they continu'd from Parliament to Parliament, were answerable to the King and Parliament for their Advice, and the King was to do nothing in Publick Matters without it, and except Six of them were present, and their Orders sign'd by the King, their said Orders were not to be obey'd: They were sworn in Presence of the King and Estates to give him true and plain Council in all Matters that concern'd his Majesty and the Realm; but after the Union of the Crowns King *James VI.* alter'd this Method, limited their Number, and nam'd them all himself, tho' before that time any Lord of Parliament who was present had a Right

to come to Council without being sent for. In King Charles I. Time the Parliament of Scotland had their ancient Power of naming the Privy-Councillors, in Conjunction with his Majesty, reffer'd to them, but since the Restauration of King Charles II. the naming of 'em has been in the Crown; they consult about the Publick Affairs of the Kingdom, as Peace, War, &c. and are Judges as to Riots, Tumults, and secret Combinations, Murders, Witchcrafts, &c. and give Commissions to other Judges. For most part People plead their own Causes before the Council, but in case of Riots Advocates are allow'd, and in their Sentences the major Vote carries it. Causes of great weight were commonly reffer'd by them to the Parliament; if the Lord Chancellor be present he presides in this as in all other Courts, and at other times their own President takes the Chair. The Privy-Council has been abolish'd since the Union.

The Officers of State and their Salary.

James Graham, Duke of Montrose, Privy-Seal,	500
David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow Lord Register,	400
Sir D. Dalrymple Lord Advocate,	500
Lord Treasurer Deputy,	700
Adam Cockburn of Ormiston Lord Justice Clerk,	400
Sir James Stewart,	} Queens Soliciters, each 400
Mr. Thomas Kennedy,	

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Book of Precedency, takes notice of a Distinction betwixt the Officers of the Crown and Officers of State. The Officers of the Crown had their Designation from the Kingdom, as *Constabularius Scotia*, &c. and in King Malcom II. Parliament were Rank'd thus, the Chancellor, the Justice General, the Chamberlain, the Steward, the Constable, and Mareschal. In King James VI. Time, the Officers of the Crown were declar'd in Parliament to be the Treasurer, Secretary, the Collector, which Office is now joyn'd with the Treasurer; the Justice-General, Justice-Clerk, Advocate, Master of Requests, Clerk of Register; but the High-Chamberlain, Constable, Admiral and Mareschal, are Officers of the Crown, but not Officers of State, the specifical Difference being, that in all Acts or Meetings which concern the State they sit as Members, by virtue of their Office, as in Parliaments, Conventions, &c. were the Chamberlain, Admiral, Constable and Mareschal sit not as such, but as they are Noblemen. In 1617, the Officers of State that should have place in Parliament were limited to Eight, and thus rank'd, Treasurer, Privy-Seal, Secretary, Register, Advocate, Justice-Clerk, Treasurer-Deputy, and Master of Requests; and the Lord Chancellor, if a Nobleman, had his Place as such, but not as an Officer of State.

The Rules of Precedency among the Subjects are the same in Scotland as in England. At the Coronation of King Charles I. His Majesty, for preventing Differences betwixt the Nobility of both Kingdoms, order'd, That all those of the same Degree in England should in England take place from all those of the same Degree in Scotland; and *vice versa*, That all those of the same Degree in Scotland, should in Scotland take place of all those of the same Degree in England; but by the Articles of the Union, all the *English* of the same Degree, at the time of the Union, are to have the Rank and Precedency before all the *Scots* of the like Order and Degree at the time of the Union; but the present Peers of Scotland are to have the Precedency before all Peers of Great Britain of the like Orders and Degrees who may be created, after the Union.

The College of Justice, commonly call'd the Session.

This Court was instituted in the Reign of King James V. by the Authority of Parliament, wherein the Lords were nam'd, the Time and Place of their Meeting appointed, and the manner of their Proceeding was regulated, the King being oblig'd by his Promise in the Act not to desire the Lords to do otherwise by Private Writing, Charge or Command, at the Instance of any Person, but as Justice should require. Before this, Justice was administer'd to the Subjects by a Committee of the Three Estates chosen in Parliament from time to time, without being allow'd any thing but the Fines arising to the King in their Courts, the Parliament being of Opinion that they ought to bear their own Charges, since they were not to sit above 40 Days, and that it might not come to their Turn again once in 7 Years, so that there was a Rotation of the Juridical Power among the Nobility and Gentry, without putting the Country to any Charge; this oblig'd them to study the Laws and Constitution, that they might be capable of administering Justice with Knowledge and Applause, when it came to their Turn.

The Pretences for altering this Constitution were, That by the annual Change of Judges, Causes which required long Debates could not well be determin'd by them, which was vexatious to those who had Suits depending, because they were oblig'd to bring them before new Judges, who knew nothing of the former Debates; and it was also alledg'd, That many of them had not Knowledge enough of the Law, and that those frequent Changes made them liable to Bribery, and to give different Opinions and Sentences in one and the same Cause; therefore it was thought fit to appoint this College, in Imitation of the Parliament of *Paris*, to consist of a President and 14 fix'd Senators or Judges, to whom were added afterwards 4 extraordinary Lords of the Secret Council; and they have 3 Clerks, commonly call'd the Clerks of the Session, to write down all their Proceedings; but as nothing Human is perfect, it soon

appear'd that the same Inconveniencies of ignorant and mercenary Judges, and by Consequence of unjust Sentences, attended this Constitution, and particularly that of Bribery, and the Influence of Courts upon their Determinations was more remarkable; this occasioned several posterior Acts of Parliament especially in the Reign of King *James VI.* for regulating the Jurisdiction, Presentation, Qualification and Age of the Judges, and for annulling such Presentations as his Majesty had made of any Person under the Age appointed; and to prevent such Abuses in Time to come, in the sixth Parliament of King *James VI. Cap. 92.* it was enacted, That whereas several private Writings and Charges had been directed to the Lords of the Session by the King and his Privy-Council, sometimes to proceed in Civil Causes, sometimes to stay the Process, and sometimes to stop the Execution after Decrets given, the said Lords should proceed in all Causes depending before them notwithstanding any private Writing, Charge or Command, by any Person or Persons to the contrary. And *Cap. 93.* it is enacted, because of a heavy Murmur among the Subjects, that the King chuses Young Men without Gravity, Knowledge and Experience, and who have not sufficient Estates to be Lords of the Session; that the King shall present Men that fear God, of good Learning, Practice, Judgment and Understanding of the Laws, of good Fame and sufficient Estate, who shall first be sufficiently try'd and examin'd by a Number of the said Lords and if they find him not duly qualified, they are at liberty to reject him, and the King is to present another until he be found qualified; but notwithstanding those good Laws, the Parliament in the Reign of King *Charles I.* was so sensible of the Corruption of the Judges, that they insisted upon and obtained their ancient Privilege of having them chosen in Parliament, but this Privilege being again surrender'd in the Reign of King *Charles II.* which brought on the old Corruption, the Convention of States at the Revolution insisted upon some new Regulations, and particularly that the Judges should not be *durante bene placito*, but *ad vitam, aut ad culpam*.

Before this Court all Civil Causes are try'd, at stated Times viz. from the first of *November* to the last of *February*; and from the first of *June* to the last of *July*.

They proceed in determining Causes by Acts of Parliament and the Custom of the Nation, and where those are defective they determine according to the Imperial and Civil Law, not according to the Rigor of the Letter, but according to Equity and Justice; they sit every Day in the Week during the appointed Terms, except Lords Days, and Mondays and Fridays are appointed wholly for the Causes of the Crown, and no other, of which the Lord Advocate gives a Catalogue to the Lord Chancellor. There lies no Appeal from this Court but to the Parliament.

liament, and their Sentences or Decrets are not valid except 9 Judges concur in it. When Causes come before them the Advocates are first heard on both sides, and the Debates are writ down by the Clerks; after which the Advocates are order'd to withdraw, and the Doors being shut, the Judges debate the Matter among themselves. And when the Debates are over, the Lord Chancellor collects their Suffrages, beginning at those on his Right Hand, or in his Absence the President does it. For the more ready dispatch of Business they divide themselves into 4 Classes, 4 in each Class. There are two Houses, the inner and outer; in the outer House the Judges sit by Turns, but one of them continues a Week; in this House all Causes are originally heard: if the Matter be clear, the Lord who presides for the Week gives Sentence; but if it be difficult, or desired by either of the Parties, he reports it to the rest of the Judges, who afterwards either send out their Answer by him, or if the Case be intricate, or if any of both Parties desire it, it is heard again before themselves. All the Advocates plead uncover'd and standing, except they be Lords of the Parliament, Privy-Counsellors, or the King or Queen's Advocate, but the latter goes out when Interlocutory Causes are argued. There is also a 4th Clerk, who is call'd Clerk of the Bills, he exhibits Petitions to the Lord that is to sit the Week following in the outer House, whose Business 'tis to sign those Petitions when he receives them; he consults the rest of the Lords about those which have any Difficulty in them, and he decides lesser Causes alone in the outer House, but in greater Causes he consults the rest of the Lords by Interrogatories, and repeats to them the Substance of what has been argu'd by the Advocates on both sides, and then he goes out and pronounces their Sentence in the outer House, except the Case be difficult; and then it is heard before themselves, at the Desire of either Party, as above mention'd. The Lord Chancellor only introduces Causes into the inner House; 4 of the Judges sit in the Afternoons to examine Witnesses and take Oaths of the Defendants, if the Cause be referr'd to their Oath; the Judges sit in a Semicircle in their Robes, and their Clerks sit under them.

The Names of the present Lords of Session are,

SIR Hugh Dalrymple, of North Berwick, Lord President
Salary 800 l. per Annum.

Robert Dundas of Arniston,

Sir John Lawder of Fountain Hall,

Sir John Maxwell of Pollock,

— Erskine of Dun,

Lord Polwart,

Adam Cockburn of Ormiston,

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,

Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Fortherglen,

Sir James Erskine of Grange,

Mr. James Murray of Bowhill,

Sir Francis Grant of Collin,

Mr. Dowgall Stewart of Blare-Hall,

Mr. James Mackenzie of Royleton,

— Calderwood,

} Salary 500 l. per Annum

The Extraordinary Lords are,

James Duke of Queensberry.

William Marquis of Annandale.

Hugh Earl of Lowdon.

— Earl of Iffa.

They have no Salaries as Extraordinary Lords; but only the Privilege of Sitting and Judging.

The Clerks of Session are,

Sir James Dalrymple of Kilhock

Mr. John Mackenzie of Dalbon.

Mr. Alexander Gibson of Dury.

Sir James Justice of Crichton.

Mr. Robert Alexander.

Mr. Ja. Hamilton of Pencaitland

They have only the Emoluments arising from their Place which are casual, equally divided among them, and amount Annum to about 400 l. Sterling each.

There are 6 under Clerks, viz.

Gavin Hamilton.

James Nasmyth.

Thomas Hay,

William Wilson.

William Robertson.

Alexander Finlason.

They depend upon the Principal Clerks, and their Profits also casual, but may amount to 150 l. each per Annum.

The Lords of the Session have also the Power vested in them by the last Parliament, of being a Committee for planting Ch

and valuing Tithes, for which there us'd formerly to be a Committee appointed on purpose.

Their Clerk as they make up this Committee is Mr. George Ender, whose Perquisites may be worth 100 l. Sterling per Annum.

The Clerks of the Bills are,

Mr. Alexander Anstruther of Newark Advocate.

Mr. Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness.

Their Perquisites are about 400 l. per Annum each.

Lords of the Justiciary are

EARL of Iffa, Lord-Justice-General, Salary 600 l. per Annum.

Mr. James Erskine of Grange, Lord-Justice-Clerk, Sal. 400 l. per Annum.

Mr. William Anstruther of that Ilk.

Mr. Gilbert Elliot of Minto.

Mr. James Erskine of Grange.

Mr. John Murray of Bowhill.

Mr. Dougal Stuart of Blairhall.

Mr. John Montgomery of Langshaw, Clerk of the Justice Court, Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Mr. Alexander Ross, Clerk Depute, 40 l.

— Scot of Ednam, heretable Coroner of Scotland.

William Alues Queen's Writer, Sal. 50 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Michaelson, Keeper of the Register of Hornings, Sal. 20 l. per Ann.

James Guthrie.

Mr. Montgomery. } Macers of the Court, Sal. each 10 l. per Ann.

James Henderson.

Mr. Park, Dempster, Sal. 5 l. per Ann.

Mr. Johnson

William Smith

} Doorkeepers.

In this Court are try'd all Crimes which reach the Life of the Criminals, be they Peers or Commoners, and the Matter is committed to the Cognizance of a Jury, which is not allow'd in other Courts in Cases of *Meum* and *Tuum*. The Jury consists of 12 Persons, and the Foreman is call'd the Chancellor of the Court or Jury. In case of the Trial of a Peer, the greatest part of the Jury were to be Peers, but they are now to be try'd as Peers of Great Britain. The Votes are collected by the Chancellor or Foreman, and the major part determines the Matter. This Court sits every Friday in the Afternoon during the Time of the Session or Term. All Criminals, those accus'd of Treason not excepted, are allow'd the Benefit of Advocates or Counsel to plead for them in this Court.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

The Court of *Exchequer* in Scotland, is Established by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, Anno Sexto Anna Reginae Entituled, *An Act for settling and Establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North part of Great Britain called Scotland*: Pursuant to a Clause or Proviso for that purpose in the 19th Article of the Act for a Union of the Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland. This Court has the same Power, Authority, Privilege and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of Scotland, as the Court of *Exchequer* of England has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of *Exchequer* in England relating thereto, is likewise competent to the *Exchequer* of Scotland. The Judges are likewise invested with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, and to revise and compound them in the same manner as was done by the Lord High Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Court of *Exchequer* in Scotland before the Union, and to receive Resignations in her Majesty's Name in the *Exchequer* at the time of the Union, and to appoint Officers as was in use to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Barristers at Law of Five Years standing in any of the Four Inns of Court of England; or such Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of Justice in Scotland for Five years, are qualified to be made Barons of this Court. Their Commissions are, *quam diu se bene gesserint*.

The Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

John Smith Esq; Lord chief Baron. Sal. 1000 l. per Ann.
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For Her Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such Indigent Persons as shall be approv'd by the Barons of the Exchequer to be distributed Quarterly, 2000 l. per Annum.

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Lord High Treasurer of Great-Britain.

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Sir James Stuart, Late Queen's Advocate.

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Mr. William Dalrymple	

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 Sir Alexander Hamilton
 Robert Areskine
 Charles Bell

Cap. XIII. Scotland, now North Brittain.

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Robert Wallace
John Lumbdain
James Drummond
Mr. John Thomson
William Murray
Mr. James Cheyne
Ludovick Brodie
John Hamiltoun
Mr. Robert Dalrymple
Adam Smith
William Dalrymple
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Robert Alexander
James Hutchinson
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William Seatone
Walter Riddel
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David Earl of Glasgow, Lord Clerk Register, Salery 444 l. per Ann.

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Sir James Justice,
Mr. Alex. Gibson,

Mr. Robert Alexander,
Mr. Jd. Hamilton,
Mr. John Dalrymple.

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Sir Alexander Anstruther, and Sir James Waddernburn Deputies to the Register, as Clerks to the Bills before the Session.

Mr. James Nicholson,

Mr. James Sinclair,

Mr. Gilbert Mac Kay.

} Under Clerks of the Bills.

Mr. William Foulis, Clerk of the Registration of Seafins.

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THE Earl of Erroll, High Constable.

The Earl of Mareschal, High Mareschal.

The Earl of Kintore, Knight Mareschal, Sal. 400 l. per Ann.

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Duke of Argyll, Heretable Great Master of the Queen's Household.

Sir Alexander Dalmahoy of that Ilk, Depute.

Sir Archibald Cockburn of Langtown, the Queen's Heretable Usher.

Sir John Anstruther of that Ilk, Queen's Heretable Carver and Master of the Household.

The Baronets in Scotland, Alphabetically digested, with the Dates of their Creation.

A.

William Alexander of Menstrie, 28 May, 1625. *Scottish Earl, Extinct.*

Archibald Achefon of Glencairn, 1 Jan. 1628. *Ex.*

Michael Arnot of *that Ilk*, 27 July 1629.

Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, 28 July 1629.

Alexander Abercrombie of Birkenboig.

Robert Anstruther of Wrae, 28 Nov. 1694.

John Anstruther of *that Ilk*.

B.

Thomas Burnet of Leyes, 1 April 1626.

John Blaccader of Tulliallan, 28 July 1626. *Ex.*

William Bruce of Stenhouse, 29 September 1628.

James Balfour of Denmiln, 1631.

James Brown in Barbadoes, 17 February 1664. *Ex.*

William Bruce of Balcaskie, 21 October 1668.

Robert Barclay of Pearstoun, 22 October 1668.

William Benpet of Grubber, 18 November 1670.

George Bennet in the Prov. of Fife, 28 July 1671. *Ex.*

William Baird, Son to the Lord Newbyth, 4 February, 1680.

Alexander Bannerman of Ellick, 28 December 1682.

Patrick Brown of Colistoun, 16 February, 1686.

James Baird of Sauchtroun-hall, 28 February 1695.

C.

Duncan Campbel of Glenorchie, 29 May 1625. *E. of Braidalbin.*

John Catquhoun of Luls, 30 July 1625.

William Cunninghame of Cunninghame-head, 4 July 1627.

William Cockburn of Langtoun, 21 November 1627.

Colin Campbel of Lundie, 31 December 1627. *Ex.*

Dougal Campbel of Auchinbreck, 12 January 1628.

Donald Campbel of Ardnamurchan, 14 January 1628.

David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 November 1630.

William Carmichael of Westeraw, 17 July 1627.

James Carmichael of *that Ilk*, now Earl of Hindford.

David Carnegie of Pittarrow, 20 February 1663.

James Chalmers Son to Cults, 24 November 1664.

John Cunningham of Lamburghtoun, 21 September 1669.

Alexander Cunninghame of Corshil, 26 February 1672.

James Campbel of Ardkinlafs, 23 March 1679.

———— Cochran of Ochilttrie.

John

John Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March 1679.
 James Calder of Muirtoun, 5 November 1686.
 James Cockburn of that Ilk, 24 May 1671.
 Colin Campbel of Aberuchil.
 Robert Cuninghame of Auchinharvie, 3 Aug. 1673.
 Alexander Cumming of Culter, 28 February 1693.
 David Cunningham of Milncraig, 3 Feb. 1702.
 Hugh Cathcart of Carletoun, 30 November 1703.

D.

William Douglass of Glenbervie, 28 May 1625.
 William Dick of Braid, *Ex*.
 James Dalrymple of Stair, 2 June 1664. now *Earl of Stair*.
 David Dumbar of Baldoon, 13 October 1664.
 Robert Dalziel of Glenae, 11 April 1666.
 Alexander Don of Newtoun, 7 June 1667.
 James Douglass of Kilhead, 26 Feb. 1668.
 John Dalmahoy of that Ilk, 12 Decemb. 1679.
 Thomas Dalziel of Binns, 7 Novemb. 1685.
 James Dumbar of Mochrum, 29 March 1694.
 William Dunbar of Durn, 29 February 1698.
 James Dalrymple of Killock, 28 April 1698.
 Hew Dalrymple of North-Berwick, 29 April 1698.
 David Dalrymple of Hales, 8 May 1701.
 William Dumbar of Hemprigs, 10 April 1700.
 James Sutherland alias Dumbar of Hemprigs, 21 Dec. 1706.
 James Dick of Priestfield, 2 March 1707.
 Robert Dicklon of Sornbeg, 1 March 1695.

E.

Gilbert Eliot of Stobs, 3 December 1666.
 Gilbert Eliot of Headshaw, 19 April 1700.
 James Elphinstoun of Logie, 2 December 1701.
 Charles Erskin of Alva, 30 April 1666.
 Charles Erskin of Cambo, Lyon, 20 August 1666.

F.

George Forrester of Carstorphin, 17 November 1625, now *Lord*.
 William Forbes of Monimusk, 30 March 1626.
 Arthur Forbes of Castleforbes, 29 September 1628, an *Irish Earl*.
 William Forbes of Craigivar, 20 April 1630.
 Alexander Foulis of Collingtoun, 7 June 1634.
 Archibald Fleming of Ferm, 23 September 1661.
 John Foulis of Ravelstoun, 15 September 1661.
 Alexander Falconer younger of Glenfarquhar, 30 March 1670.
 Alexander Frazer of Doors, 2 August 1673.

John

John Ferguson of Kilkerran, 30 November 1703.
 Samuel Forbes of Foveron, 10 April 1700.

G.

Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, 28 May 1685.
 Alexander Gordon of Clunie, 3 July 1625, *Ex.*
 Ja. Gordon of Lefmoir, 2 September 1625.
 William Grahame of Bracco, 28 September 1625, *Ex.*
 John Gordon of Haddo, 18 June 1631, *S. E.*
 Robert Gordon of Lochivar, 1 May 1626, *now Viscount Kenmure*
 Andrew Gilmoire, 16 August 1661.
 William Grahame of Grattmore, 28 June 1665.
 Alexander Gilmoir of Craigmiller, 1 February 1670.
 Robert Grierison of Lag, 28 March 1685.
 John Gordon of Park, 21 August 1686.
 James Graunt *Advocat*, 10 August 1688.
 Tho. Gibson, *son to Sir John Gibson of Pentland*, 31 Dec. 1700.
 William Gordon of Dalphoillie, 8 February 1704.
 Francis Grant of Cullen, 7 December 1705.
 William Gordoun of Ashtoun, 29 July 1706.
 James Gray *Esq*; 5 March 1707.

H.

Thomas Hope of Craighall, 19 February 1618.
 Francis Hamilton of Killoch, 29 September 1628, *Ex.*
 Patrick Hume of Polwarth, *now Earl of Marchmont*
 Tho. Hay of Park, 26 August, 1663.
 John Henderfon of Fordel, 15 July 1664.
 Sir William Hamilton of Prestoun.
 James Hay of Lenplum, 26 March 1667.
 Alexander Hamilton of Hags, 11 February 1670, *Ex.*
 Patrick Houstoun of *that ilk*, 28 February 1668.
 Charles Hacket of Pitferren, 25 January 1671.
 Alexander Hope of Keise, 30 May 1672.
 John Hall of Dunglafs, 8 October 1687.
 George Hamiltoun of Barntoun, 1 March 1692.
 Patrick Hume of Lumisdane, 31 December 1697.
 William Hope of Kirklistoun, 1 March 1698.
 John Hay of Alderstoun, 22 February 1703.
 Archibald Hamiltoun of Rolehall, 10 April 1703.
 John Hume of Blaccader, 25 January 1671.
 Ja. Holburn of Menstrie, 22 June 1706.
 Colonel Scipio Hill, 4 Feb. 1707.

I.

Robert Innes of that Ilk, 29 May 1625, whose Patent bears the Privilege to his eldest Son of the Title of Knight, while the Father is alive.

George Johnston of Caskiben, 31 March 1626.

Samuel Johnstoun of Elphinstoun, 18 February 1628, Ex.

Robert Innes of Balveny, 15 January 1628.

Alexander Jardin of Applegirth, 25 May 1672.

Alexander Innes of Coxtoun, 22 March 1686.

James Inglis of Cramond, 22 March 1687.

John Johnstoun of Westerhall, 25 April 1700.

K.

William Keith of Ludquhairn, 28 July 1629.

Ja. Keith of Powburn, 4 June 1663.

John Kirkaldie of Grange, 14 May 1664.

John Kennedy of Girvenmaines, 4 August 1673.

Archibald Kennedy of Cullean, 8 December 1682.

Tho. Kilpatrick of Closeburn, 26 March 1685.

David Kinloch of that Ilk, 5 September 1685.

Francis Kinlock of Gilmartoun, 16 September 1686.

Andrew Kennedy of Clouburn, 8 June 1698.

L.

David Livingstoun of Dunipace, 30 May 1625, Ex.

Jo. Lefly of Wardis, 1 September 1625, Ex.

John Livingstoun of Kinnaird, 29 June 1627.

Alexander Lindsay, of Evelick 15 April 1666.

William Lockart of Carstairs, 28 February 1672.

William Murray of Auchtertyre, 3 January 1673.

Robert Lawrie of Maxwelltoun, 27 March 1685.

Alixander Livingstoun of Glentirren, 20 July 1685.

John Lauder of Idingtoun, 17 July 1688.

James Livingstoun of Westquarter, 20 May 1699.

John Lauder of Fountainhall, 25 January 1690.

M.

Donald Mac Donald of Slate, 14 July 1625.

Richard Murray of Cockpool, 19 July 1625, Ex.

John Moncrief of that Ilk, 2 April 1626, Ex.

William Murray of Clermonth, 1 July 1626.

Donal Mac Kay of Stranaver, 18 March 1627, Lord Rea.

John Maxwell of Calderwood, 18 March 1627.

James Mac Gill of Cranstoun Riddle, 18 July, 1627.

Robert

- Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, 18 January 1628.
 Archibald Murray of Blackbarrony, 15 May 1628.
 Robert Murray of Elibank, 16 May 1628, *S. L.*
 John Mac Kenzie of Tarbat, 21 May 1628, *Earl of Cromarty.*
 William Murray of Dalrany, 2 October 1630.
 John Murray of Abermonth, 1631.
 Patrick Muir of Rowallan, 4 May 1662.
 Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, 30 June 1663.
 William Murray of Stenhope, 12 February 1664.
 George Mouat of Inglishtoun, 2 June 1664, *Ex.*
 Alexander Mac Culloch of Myristoun, 10 August 1664.
 John Malcolm of Balbedie, 25 July 1665.
 Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, 2 September 1665.
 Richard Maitland of Pittrichie, 12 March 1672.
 Thomas Murray of Glendoick, 2 July 1676.
 John Maitland of Ravelrig, 12 March 1672, *S. E.*
 William Maxwell of Monreith, 8 January 1681.
 John Maxwell of Netherpollock, 12 August 1682.
 Patrick Maxwell of Sprinkell, 7 February 1683.
 Thomas Moncrief of that Ilk, 30 November 1683.
 Robert Mill of Barntoun, 19 March 1686.
 Andrew Myreton of Gogar, 28 June 1701.
 James Mac Kenzie, Son to the Earl of Cromarty, 8 Feb. 1704.
 Kenneth Mac Kenzie, also Son to the said Earl with
 his Grandfather Sir John Mac Kenzie of Tarbets, } 8 Feb. 1704
 precedency in the Year 1628.
 Alexander Murray of Melgum, 29 January 1704.

N.

- Archibald Napier of Merchistoun, 2 March 1617, *now Lord.*
 John Nicolson of Lefwade, 27 July 1629.
 Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, 16 January 1637, *Ex.*
 Patrick Nisbet of Cragentinny, 2 December 1669.
 Thomas Nicolson of Balcaskie, 15 April 1700.
 John Nicolson of Tullicultry, *Ex.*
 Thomas Nairn of Dunfinnen, 31 March 1704.
 James Nasmyth of Davick, 31 July 1706.

O.

- John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, 29 September 1626.
 George Ogilvie of Carnouslie, 24 April 1626, *Ex.*
 George Ogilvie of Bamf, 30 July 1627, *S. L.*
 James Oliphant of Newtoun, 28 July 1629.
 George Ogilvie of Barras, 5 July 1662.
 Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, 25 July 1701.

P.

arty. Prestoun of Airdry, 22 February 1628.
 Archibald Primrose of Chester, 5 Aug. 1651.
 William Purves of Purveshall, 5 July 1665.
 Robert Pringle of Stichel, 5 January 1683.
 Hugh Paterlon of Bannockburn, 6 March 1686.
 William Patterlon of Grantoun, 28 July 1687.
 Robert Pollock of that Ilk, 30 November 1703.

R.

Robert Ramsay of Balmain, 3 September 1625.
 John Riddel of that Ilk, 14 May 1628.
 John Richardson of Pancairland, 13 November 1630.
 John Ramsay of Whitehill, 2 June 1665.
 Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, 11 July 1666.
 Robert Ramsay of Bamf, 3 December 1666.
 Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, 23 June 1669.
 James Rothead of Innerlieth, 4 June 1704.
 John Reid of Barra, 30 November 1703.

S.

Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, 28 May 1625.
 James Stuart of Bute, 28 March 1627. now E. of Mount Stuart
 — Sinclair of Kincaird.
 James Sibbald of Rankeiller, 24 April 1630, Ex.
 John Sinclair of Dumbeath, and } 2 January 1631.
 — Sinclair of Canisbay, }
 John Skeen of Currihill.
 John Sinclair of Stevinson, 18 June 1636.
 Walter Seatoun of Abercorn, 3 June 1663.
 John Seatoun of Garletoun, 9 December 1664.
 Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, 10 December 1664.
 George Stirling of Glorat, 30 April 1668.
 Alexander Stirling of Ardoch, 2 May 1668.
 Francis Scot of Thiristane, 22 August 1666.
 Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, 27 March 1667.
 Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, 28 February 1668.
 Robert Seatoun, Son to the Lord Wintoun, 24 January 1671.
 John Scot of Ancrum, 27 October 1671.
 Charles Stuart, second Son to the } 23 September 1681, S. E.
 Earl of Murray. }
 William Sharp of Scotsraig, 21 April 1683.
 Thomas Stuart of Blair, 2 January 1683.
 Alexander Seatoun of Pitmedden, 11 December 1683.
 Thomas Strachan of Inchuthel, 8 May 1685.

M

John

John Schaw of Greenock, 28 June 1687.
 Robert Stuart of Allenback, 15 August 1687.
 Archibald Stuart of Burrow, 4 November 1687.
 Thomas Stuart of Culnells, 29 January 1698.
 George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May 1702.
 James Stuart of Goodtrees, 22 December 1705.
 Robert Stuart of Tillicutry, 24 April 1707.

T.

Patrick Threapland of Fingask, 10 November 1687.

W.

John Weems of *that* Ilk, 28 May 1625, now E. of *Weems*.
 Henry Wardlaw of Pittreivie, 5 March 1631.
 John Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May 1666.
 Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March 1670.
 George Weir of Blackwood, 28 November 1694.
 Peter Wedderburn of Gosfoord, 30 December 1697.
 Adam Whitefoord of Blairquhan, 30 December 1707.
 John Widderburn of Blacknells, 9 August 1704.
 James Weems of Bogie, 22 October 1704.
 George Wishart, 17 June 1706.

Total 238.

The General Post-Office at Edinburgh.

WAS establish'd by the 20th Act of the Parliament of Scotland, in the Reign of King William, Anno. Dom. 1694, and a Post-Master-General appointed by Letters Patent under the Privy-Seal: But now that Office is managed by Commission from the General Post-master of Great Britain, by,

George Maine, Manager in Scotland, Sal. 200 l. Sterling per An.
 His Accomprant's Salary, 50 l. per Annum.
 A Clerk 50 l. per Annum.
 The Clerks Assistant, 25 l. per Annum.
 Three Letter-Carriers, each 5 s. per Week.

Commissioners and other Officers of her Majesty's Customs, &c.

SIR Alexander Rigby,
 Lionel Norman, Esq;
 William Boyl, Esq;
 Tho. Fullertoun, Esq;
 John Kent, Esq;

Commissioners, each 400 l. per Ann.

Joseph Beughton, Esq; Secretary Salary, 300 l.
 John Cruckshanks Comptroller General, 300 l.

Charles

Cap XIII. *Scotland, now North Britain.*

Charles Graydon, Receiver General, 530 l.

Bry. Levens,
Edw. Lewis, } *His Clerks.*
Dan. Hunt.

John Short Accomptant General, 300 l.

Charles Eyre, Agent and Solicitor, 200 l.

The Commissioners of the Excise in North-Britain.

Alexander Wedderburn, Esq;

John Whetham, Esq;

David Rofs, Esq;

Alexander Forbes, Esq;

James Boyle, Esq;

} *Commissioners, Salary 400 l.*

The Revenues of the Crown of *Scotland*, which fall under the Management of the Courts of Exchequer and Treasury as they are stated in the Treaty of Union, are as follows.

The *Excise* on Ale and Beer is 2 s. *Scots*, and now } *l.*
 farm'd for 33500 l. Sterling, and if exacted in the } 50000
 same manner as in *England* may amount to _____

The Customs have been lett at 34000 l. and are now } *l.*
 in Time of War lett for 28500 l. with a Condition in the } 50000
 Lease, That upon a Peace the Lords of the Treasury }
 may let a new Lease and may amount to _____

The Crown Rents about _____ 5500

The Casualty and Superiorities and Compositions at the } *l.*
 Exchequer *communibus Annis* about _____ } 3000

The Post-Office farm'd at 1194 l. but if collected may } *l.*
 amount to _____ } 2000

The Imposition for Coinage _____ 1500

Land-Tax is now 36000 l. and to make it equal with } *l.*
 the 4 shill. per Pound in *England* 'tis propos'd to be _____ } 48000

160000

Of the Commissariat Courts.

The chief of these Courts is held at *Edinburgh*, and consists of 4 Judges, who determine Controversies about Wills, Ecclesiastical Benefices, Tithes, Divorces, &c. and to this Court there lies an Appeal from the other Commissaries in the several parts of the Kingdom. The Commissaries of *Edinburgh* are, Sir James Elphinston of Logie, Sir James Smollet of Bonil, Sir Andrew Home Advocate, Mr. William Brody Advocate, each 70 l. per Annum.

Of the Sheriffs Courts.

In these Courts the Sheriff or his Deputy is Judge in Matters which concern Ejection, Intrusion, Damage, and lesser Debts,

not exceeding the Value of 100 *l. Scots*. There lies an Appeal from these Courts to the Sovereign Courts of Judicature. They Judge also in Thefts, Murders, and other capital Crimes if the Criminal be brought before them in 24 Hours after the Crime committed; but if that Time elapse, the Cause is brought before the Justice General or Delegates appointed on purpose. Most of the Sheriffs were anciently Hereditary, that Office being conferr'd upon Families for Eminent Service to the Publick and being always profitable; it gavethose Families a great Interest and Power in the several Shires, upon which Account King *James VI.* and King *Charles I.* purchas'd most of 'em from the Proprietors, after which they were nam'd annually by the Sovereign.

Of the Courts of Regality.

There are many Regalities in the Kingdom, wherein the Lord of the Regality is Judge in Crimes that deserve Death, and may proceed upon Theft, Murder, or any other Crimes upon Citation; he generally appoints a Deputy, who is call'd Bailiff of the Regality.

Of Baron Courts.

Every one that holds a Barony of the Crown has the Power of holding a Court within his Barony, and anciently they judg'd and condemn'd Criminals to Death within their own Jurisdictions, being infeest with a Power of Pit and Gallows.

Of the Burroughs of Scotland.

The Burroughs are of 3 sorts, *viz.* Royal Boroughs, Boroughs of Regality, or Boroughs of Barony. The Royal Boroughs have the Privilege of sending Commissioners to Parliament, and of having yearly Conventions, wherein they make Laws to regulate Trade and other Things relating to their Corporations. *Edinburg* sends 2 Commissioners to the Convention, and each of the rest sends one. These Conventions are held in the chief Boroughs by Turns, and at the end of one Convention they appoint the Time and Place for the next. The Government of those Boroughs is, by a Provost or Mayor, 4 Bailiffs or Aldermen, Dean of *Gild*, who is Chief Judge among the Merchants, a Treasurer, and a Common-Council, one half of them Merchants, the other half Tradesmen, all chosen annually; the Tradesmen have a Court of their own, consisting of the Deacons of every Trade annually chosen; these Deacons chuse a President among themselves, whom they call Deacon-Convener, and he has Power of calling them together as Occasion requires.

The Boroughs of Regality are Market-Towns, where the Lords of the Regality hold their Courts, and name the chief Magistrates, leaving the Burghers to chuse the rest themselves. They are not much inferiour to Royal Boroughs in other Privileges, but send no Commissioners to Parliament.

The Boroughs of Barony are Market-Towns, where the Lord of the Barony in which they are situated chuses their chief Magistrate, and leaves the rest to their own Choice.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Military Government of Scotland.

It appears by History that the *Scots* chang'd their Aristocratical Government into a Monarchy, chiefly for the same Reason that the *Israelites* and others of the Ancients did, which was, that they might have a King to go in and out before them, and fight their Battels; for this Reason the Chiefs of their Tribes sent for *Fergus* to be their General against the *Britains* and *Picts*, and in regard of his Success they settled their Crown upon him and his Posterity. It would seem by the *Roman* History, that till the Time they invaded the Island, the *Scots* Kings were scarce known by any other Title but that of General. Thus *Tacitus* says of *Galgacus*, the King of the *Caledonians* or ancient *Scots*, who fought the *Romans* on the *Grampian* Hills, that he was *inter plures Duces genere praestans*, i. e. the noblest and highest born of all their Captains, who, as is evident from History, were then the *Phylarchi*, as *Buchanan* calls them, or which is the same, the *Capitanei* or Heads of Tribes, according to *Bishop Lefly*; and indeed it is no Wonder that *Tacitus* should speak of *Galgacus* under that which was the chief and distinguishing Character of the *Scots* Kings for several Ages, viz. *Duces belli*, their chief Business being to defend or enlarge their Dominions; yet it appears plain by the *Scots* Histories and Acts of Parliament, that our Kings were so far from having Peace and War at their own Disposal, that according to the Constitution they cou'd do nothing in either without the Consent of the Estates; but since the Union of the Crowns, their Prerogative has been advanc'd in this as well as in other Respects; so that Peace and War, and the naming of Military Officers, has been in the Crown, as it is in *England*, but with this Difference, that the Militia of *Scotland* is not subject to Lord-Lieutenants or their Deputies, but all the Officers are nam'd by the Sovereign, as in the standing-Army, a thing unknown in *Scotland* till within this last Hundred Years; for before that Time, all the Subjects

were arm'd and disciplin'd, and commanded in War by the greater and lesser Barons, and the Commissioners of Boroughs, upon whom they immediately depended; and by the Constitution, the Nobility, Gentry and Boroughs, were oblig'd to appear with their Men in Arms, and to continue in the Field six Weeks, for the Defence of their Country, at their own Charge, which made a Standing-Army needless; for in case of a Defensive War, the several Parts of the Kingdom sent their Men to the Army by Turns, and in case of an Offensive War, every County and Borough sent such a Number, and they were maintain'd by such Methods as the King and Parliament thought fit. Our Kings for the most part commanded in Person, and upon Occasion held Parliaments in their Camps, where the greater and lesser Barons and Commissioners of Boroughs being present, they had that Great Council at hand to give them Advice upon all urgent Occasions, and to dispence immediate Rewards or Punishments to those who deserv'd it; which being many times done in the Camp or Field, some of our Prerogative Authors have thence taken Occasion to assert the absolute Power of our Princes not considering that those very Persons who were the Members of Parliament were also the Commanders in the Army, and by consequence at hand to consult with.

In the Reign of King *Charles II.* a Militia was establish'd of 20000 Foot and 2000 Horse, to be in readiness, with 40 Days Provisions, as they should be call'd for by his Majesty, to march to any part of his Dominions against Foreign Invasion or Intestine Rebellion, and by this Act the King was impower'd to name the Officers, to a Captain of Horse inclusive, and the naming of other inferior Officers was left to the Privy-council. By posterior Acts the King and Council were allow'd to appoint the Days of Rendezvouz, and other Things relating to the Militia. The Pay of a Footman was 6 pence a Day, and of a Horse man 18 pence, and each Horse was to be of 10 Pound Sterling Value. This was the first Militia of the sort that ever was settled in *Scotland*; for by the Old Constitution, as has been mention'd already, all Men betwixt 60 and 16 were to be arm'd and disciplin'd, and to appear under their respective Leaders as Occasion should require; but when the Court came to pursue Measures and Designs that were ungrateful to the Country, they durst not trust the People either to be arm'd, to rendezvouz, or to allow them that Power of chusing their Commanders, which they had by the antient Acts.

After the Revolution this Militia was laid aside by Act of Parliament, except in case of an Invasion, in consideration of a present Levy of 2797 Foot then granted to King *William* for the Defence of the Kingdom, with 1000 Men yearly for Recruits.

The standing Forces of Scotland are as follows.

David Earl of Leven, Lieutenant General and Commander in chief of her Majesty's Forces.

Lieutenant Generals, { *William Marquis of Lothian,*
James Maitland,
George Hamilton,
John Earl of Craford,
Sir William Douglas.

Muster Master, *Mr. Robert Ruther,*
 Quarter-Master-General, *Colonel Straton,*
 Adjutant-General, *Colonel George Somervail,*
 Intendant of Invalids, *Lochoy,*
 Chief Engineer, *Captain Drury,*
 Physician-General, *Doctor Stuart,*
 Surgeon Major, *George Preston,*
 Clerk to the Court-Martial, *William Stuart,*
 Secretary of War, *Captain John Aitkin.*

Troop of Horse-Guards,

John Duke of Argyle, Colonel and Captain-General of her Majesty's Forces in Spain.

Lieutenant Col. { *Lord John Kerr,*
James Bruce Esq;

Majors, { *Sir James Campbell,*
Peter Campbell Esq;

Four Brigadiers, 4 Sub-Brigadiers, 4 Trumpets, Solicitor, Kettle Drum, 106 Gentlemen.

Troop of Grenadier-Guards.

John Earl of Craford Colonel, — Turner Lieut. Colonel, Hubbard Major; Captains 2, Lieutenants 2, Cornet. 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 Drums, 50 Grenadiers.

A Regiment of Dragoons.

Honourable *William Kerr*, Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel, *Sir John Johnston of Westerraw.* Major, *Douglas,* Brother to the Earl of *Morton.* Quarter-Master, The Regiment consists of 6 Troops, of a Captain, Lieutenant, Cornet, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, a Drum, and 24 Dragoons each.

Another Regiment of Dragoons of the same Number.

James E. of Hindford Colonel. *Sir Robert Pollock* Lieutenant-Colonel. *Major Hamilton of Raploch*. . . . Quarter-Master.

A Regiment of Foot Guards.

William, Marquis of Lothian Col. Honourable Brigadier *John Stewart* Lieut. Col. And *Corbet* Major. 2 Adjutants. . . . Surgeon-Major. *Jo. Merry*. Drum-Major. It consists of 11 Companies, of a Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drums, and 70 Centinels each; and 2 Companies of Grenadiers, consisting of a Captain, Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drums, and 70 Centinels each. The Colonel's Company has 2 Lieutenants.

An Independant Company, *Alex. Campbell* of *Finab* Captain, consisting of 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Piper, and 100 Centinels.

A Regiment of Foot, *Alex. Grant* of *Grant*, Jun. Colonel. *James Campbell*, Lieutenant-Colonel. *William Clepen*, Major. Aid-Major. It consists of 12 Companies, of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 59 Centinels each. And a Company of Grenadiers, of a Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 24 Grenadiers.

Two Companies more for preserving the Peace in the *Highlands*, consisting of 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 100 Men each. The Captains are Lieutenant-Colonel *William Grant*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Duncan Mackenzie*.

Another Regiment of Foot, for preserving the Peace, *John Lord Strathnaver* Colonel. It consists of the same number of Officers and Soldiers with the former.

Another Regiment of Foot, in Garrison at *Fort William*, whereof Lieut. General *James Maitland*, the Governor is Col. *Robert Keerb* Lieut. Colonel. *Sir William Gordon*, and *Sir James Campbell*, Majors. This Regiment consists of 12 Companies, of a Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Drum, and 59 Centinels each. A Company of Grenadiers, of a Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Drum, 59 Grenadiers, with a Chaplain, Surgeon, Marshal, Store-keeper, Gunner, 2 Montrosses, Smith and Servant, Carpenter and Servant.

The Artillery Company. *Jo. Slezer* Capt. 1 Lieutenant, 1 Bombardeer, Clerk, Commissary, Corporal, 10 Gunners, and 6 Practitioners.

Edinburgh

Edinburgh Castle.

David Earl of Leven, Constable, Governor, and Captain of it.

Colonel James Stuart, Deputy Governor.

Major James Colt, First Lieutenant and Major.

Francis Lindsay, Second Lieutenant.

Mary Macbenzie, Third Lieutenant.

James Smith,	} Ensigns.	6 Under-Gunners,
James Pringle,		A Gun-Smith.
Thomas Arthur,		6 Serjants.
John Ross, Store-keeper.		8 Corporals.
Ja. Rob, Dep. Store-keeper.		4 Drummers.
Mr. John Fleming, Chaplain.		A Porter.
John Knox, Surgeon.		200 Centinels.
Charles Hay, Master Gunner.		

Sterlin Castle. John Earl of Mar, Hereditary Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel John Areskin, Deputy Governor. 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, Store-keeper, 3 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Drums, 3 Gunners, and 200 Centinels.

Dumbarton Castle. Archbald Earl of Isla Governor, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Gunner, 1 Drum, 100 Centinels.

Blackness Castle. Earl of Dunmote Governor, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum, Gunner, Porter, 50 Centinels.

The Guard on the same Foot with England.

Of the Admiralty of Scotland

The Scots never abounded in Naval Force, nor seem to have affected it; otherways a Nation of so long standing, having such Materials for building of Ships, and such Harbours for laying them up safe, could scarcely have been without a competency of Ships of War. This must be in part ascrib'd to that same Humour which made them neglect walled Towns, according to that of our Historian and Poet.

Illa pharetratis est propria gloria Scotis, &c

And a little lower,

Non fossa Et muris patriam, sed Marte tueri.

Another reason may be, That their Wars being for most part Defensive, and by Land, against the several People who inhabited the South parts of the Island, they did not much apprehend the necessity of the Naval Force. But that they did not altogether

ther neglect it, is plain from their Acts of Parliament, and particularly the 140 Act of King *James I.* By which 'tis ordain'd That all Barons and Lords, having Lands and Lordships near the Sea, on the West and North Parts, and especially again the Isles, should have Gallies, and maintain them according to their ancient Tenor; and all the Lands which lay within five Miles of the Coast, should contribute to their Maintainance.

With these Gallies they defended their Coasts, and sometime invaded their Enemies. But that they had other Ships of War with which they were able formerly to look the *English* and Others in the Face, is evident from History: For, in the Reign of King *James III.* a Squadron of the *English* Navy, which invaded our Coasts, was defeated and taken by *Andrew Wood* *Largo*, a noted Sea-Captain, in the *Frith*, near *Dumbar*; and afterwards he defeated Sir *Stephen Bull*, with another *English* Squadron near the Mouth of the *Tay*, where he took him and his Ships. And in that same Reign, *Andrew Barton* a *Scott* Merchant, having obtain'd Letters of Mark from his own Prince to make War with the *Portuguese*, who had kill'd his Father and taken his Ship, and refus'd to make Satisfaction, tho' condemn'd by the Admiralty of *Flanders*, in whose Dominions this Piracy happen'd: The said *Barton* did in a few Months make sufficient Reprisals upon them with his own Ships; but was treacherously, in the time of Peace, surpriz'd, at the instigation of the *Portuguese*, by an *English* Squadron, under the Conduct of Admiral *Howard*, against whom, with a much less Force, he maintain'd a gallant Fight; but at last was kill'd, and his Ship taken.

The Main Reason why the *Scots* neglected improving their Naval Force, while their Neighbours encreased and augmented theirs, seems to have been, That their Princes, when neighbouring Nations encreased their Naval Force, were either Minors or engag'd in War with *England*, or Intestine Broils at Home as happen'd in the Reigns of *James III.* *IV.* and *V.* Queen *Mary* and King *James VI.* During whose Reign, before and after his Succession to the Crown of *England*, the reasons not only for the neglect, but for the decay of the Naval Force of *Scotland* are so obvious, that 'tis needless to touch them.

The chief Court of Admiralty in *Scotland* sits in *Leith*, the principal Port of the Kingdom, where they determine such Causes of Piracy, Prizes, &c. as are proper to their Cognizance. The Office of Lord High Admiral of *Scotland* has for most part since the Union of the Crowns, been in such Persons as had not their Residence in the Kingdom, particularly in the Family of *Lennox*, and in the late King *James* when Duke of *York*. There are peculiar Jurisdictions of Admiralty Hereditary in some great Families, as the Duke of *Argyle*, who is Admiral of the Western Isles, &c. and the Earl of *Sutherland*, of the County of *Sutherland*, and some neighbouring Provinces; and the Earl of *Mortlach*

pp. XIII. Scotland, now North Brittain.

Steward Justiciary and Admiral of Orkney, and his Deputies
his Brother Mr. Robert Douglass and Mr. Stuart.

Officers of the Admiralty.

Earl of Weems Lord Vice Admiral of Scotland, and Agent for
the Trade of Scotland, Sal. 200 l. per Annum.

Alexander Bayn of Logie, Secretary.

Mr. Robert Forbes.

Mr. James Craham

Mr. John Elphinston is Procurator Fiscal.

Daniel Hamilton, Clerk.

Alexander Gordon, Clerk Depute.

} Advocates, are Judges of the Admiralty.

Of the Herald's Office.

This Office is of an old standing, and was constituted by
King and Parliament, to give Coats of Arms to such Persons
who merited this Distinction by their Service to the Country
in the Army or elsewhere, and likewise to prevent the assum-
ing of Arms by such who had no Title to them by Birth or
Merit; they are also to take care of Distinctions betwixt the
Arms of the Chiefs of Families and their Cadets, and to give
additional Arms to such as acquire them by Merit. The Chief
of those Herald's is call'd *Lyon King of Arms*, because the
Lyon is the Royal Arms of Scotland; it is an Office of great
Dignity, and he is solemnly crown'd at his Investiture; his
Person is in a manner reckon'd sacred, of which Bishop *Lefsey*
gives a particular Instance in his History, viz. That the Lord
Drummond was forfeited in 1515 for striking the *Lyon*, and nar-
rowly escaped the Loss of his Life and Dignity. *Limneus*, *Spei-*
del, and some other Learned Men, say, That the *Scots* and *Picts*
were the first who wore colour'd Shields. Some ascribe the
Origin of Arms to *Jacob's* giving Marks and Distinction to his
Sons when he Bless'd them, as to *Judah* a *Lyon*, &c. Others
ascribe the Invention to the *Germans*, and some give it to the
Romans, as others do to the *Goths* and *Vandals*; but the digesting
of it into an Art is ascrib'd to the Emperors *Charlemain* and
Frederick Barbarossa. Before the Union of the Crowns, the
Scots, in Testimony of their Friendship to the *French*, did
much imitate them in their Heraldry, but since that time
they have imitated the *English*. The *Lyon* and his Brethren
the Herald's did formerly assist at the Creation of Noblemen
and Knights, which us'd to be done in Scotland with great
Solemnity the Order of Knighthood being then much more
esteem'd than at present, and seldom conferr'd but on Per-
sons of extraordinary Merit; their ancient Orders of Knight-
hood were those of the Thistle, or St. Andrew, and Banrents
or Bannerets created under the Royal Standard for gallant
Actions

Actions in the Field, and they were allow'd to bring a Company of Men to the Army under their own Banner; Knights Baronets were first instituted by King James VI. to encourage the Plantation of Nova Scotia in America. This Honour is Hereditary, and they are allow'd to wear about their Necks an Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon, to which is appended in a Scutcheon Argent, a Saltir Azur, with an Inscutcheon of the Arms of Scotland, an Imperial Crown above the Scutcheon, incircled with this Motto, *Fax mentis honesta Gloria*. Their Knights Bachelors are the same with those of England.

The Knights Companions of the Noble Order of the Thistle, Revived in the Reigns of James VII. and of Her present Majesty.

In the Reign of King James VII.

James Earl of Perth, then L. Chancellor of Scotland.
 George Duke of Gordon.
 James Earl of Arran, now Duke Hamilton.
 Alexander Earl of Murray.
 John Earl of Melford, then Principal Secretary of State.
 Kenneth Earl of Seaforth.
 George Earl of Dumbarton.
 Sir David Nairn Bar. Secretary to the Order.
 ——— Usher of the Thistle.

In the Reign of Queen Anne

John Duke of Athol.
 William Marquis of Annandale.
 George Earl of Orkney.
 James Earl of Seafield.
 William Marquis of Lothian.
 Charles Earl of Orrery.
 John Earl of Marr.
 Hugh Earl of Boudonn.
 Earl of Stairs.

The Lord Lyon and the rest of the Heralds, and Pursuivants at Arms

Sir Alexander Areskin Lord Lyon, King at Arms.

Heralds

- 1 Henry Frazer, Ross.
- 2 James Barr, Albany.
- 3 Walter Melvill, Roshsay.
- 4 James Steel, Ilay.
- 5 James Freebairn, Snadown.
- 6 Alex. Drummond, Marchmont.

Pursuivants.

- 1 James Guthrie, Dingwall.
- 2 William Hume, Unicorn.
- 3 Robert Brown, Carrick.
- 4 Charles Areskin, Bute.
- 5 John Areskin, Ormond.
- 6 John Turner, Kintyre.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church in this Kingdom is that which latter Ages call Presbyterian, because they allow of no Officer higher than a Preaching Presbyter, who, with the Elders, or *Seniores Populi*, in lesser and larger Associations, administer the Government of the Church. The best of the Scots Historians have asserted this to have been their Primitive Form of Government when the Nation first turn'd Christian, which was about the latter end of the first, or the beginning of the second Century; and tho' what they said of their ancient Ministers call'd *Culdees*, who were no other but Presbyters that liv'd either in seperate Cures, or in Colleges, has been ridicul'd by some Learned Men out of their Zeal for Episcopacy, it is now made evident, beyond Contradiction, by Sir James Dalrymple in his Collections concerning the *Scotish* History, that there were such in Scotland very early, and that they continu'd, without being totally subdu'd by the Popish Prelates, till the beginning of the 14th Century. And that the Church of Scotland was reform'd from Popery by Presbyters, without settling any Protestant Episcopacy instead of the Popish Bishops that were abolish'd, is evident from the Acts of Parliament and General Assemblies.

According to this Form of Government the Kingdom is divided into 13 Provincial Synods, viz.

Provincial Synods.	Presbyteries.	Parishes.
I. Lothian and Tweeddale, containing,	1 Edinburgh	31
	2 Linlithgow	19
	3 Biggar	12
	4 Peebles	13
	5 Dalkeith	16
	6 Haddington	16
	7 Dumbar	10 117
II. Merse and Tiviotdale,	1 Dunfermline	11
	2 Chirnside	14
	3 Kilsno	10
	4 Jedburgh	15
	5 Selkirk	11
	6 Erskine	10 72

III. Drum-

III. Drumfrees,	1	Middlebee	12
	2	Lochmaben	15
	3	Penpont	9
	4	Drumfrees	18
IV. Galloway,	1	Kircubright	16
	2	Wigton	10
	3	Stranraer	11
V. Glasgow and Aire,	1	Aire	28
	2	Irwin	19
	3	Paisley	16
	4	Hamilton	15
	5	Lanerk	13
	6	Glasgow	19
	7	Dumbarton	17
VI. Angile,	1	Denoon	8
	2	Campbelton	10
	3	Inverary	8
	4	Kilmoir	12
	5	Skie	11
VII. Perth,	1	Dunkeld	20
	2	Perth	21
	3	Dumblane	13
	4	Stirling	12
	5	Auchterarder	15
VIII. Fife,	1	Dumfermline	20
	2	Kirkaldy	17
	3	Couper	20
	4	St. Andrews	23
IX. Angus and Mearns,	1	Meegle	14
	2	Dundee	17
	3	Forfar	10
	4	Brechen	18
	5	Aberbrothock	11
	6	Merns or Fordoun	16
X. Aberdeen.	1	Kincardine	15
	2	Aberdeen	21
	3	Alford	16
	4	Garioch	15
	5	Deer	13
	6	Turreff	10
	7	Fordice	8
	8	Ellen	8

XI.
Murray,

1	<i>Strathbogie</i>	11
2	<i>Elgin</i>	13
3	<i>Forreſs</i>	10
4	<i>Inverneſs</i>	13
5	<i>Abernetbie</i>	5
6	<i>Aberlour</i>	7 59

XII.
Rofs,

1	<i>Chanry</i>	7
2	<i>Tain</i>	9
3	<i>Dingwal</i>	13
4	<i>Dornoch</i>	9 38

XIII.
Orkney,

1	<i>Caithneſs</i>	12
2	<i>Orkney</i>	18
3	<i>Zetland</i>	12 42

Provincial Synods 13.

Presbytries 68.

Parishes 938.

The lowest Ecclesiastical Court is the Kirk-Session, or Parochial Consistory, which consists of the Minister or Ministers, when more than one in a Parish, Elders and Deacons, with a Clerk and Beadle. The Elders Business is to assist the Minister in visiting the Congregation upon occasion, to watch over the Morals of the People in his District, and to give them private Reproof in case of any Disorder; but if the Scandal be gross, or the Person obstinate, he is to lay the Matter before the Consistory or Session, who by their Beadle cite the Person accus'd to appear before them, they hear what he has to say in his own Defence, and either acquit or censure him, according as the Matter appears to them by Confession or Evidence; and if a Censure ensue 'tis proportion'd to the Nature of the Offence or Scandal given by it; if it has given publick Offence, publick Acknowledgment of it is requir'd. The Elders are chosen from among the most substantial, knowing and regular People. The Deacons are chosen in the same manner, their Office is to take care of the Poor, and to see that the Charity of the Congregation be rightly manag'd and duly apply'd; they are also consulted, but have no decisive Voice in Matters of Censure, &c. except they be also Elders, which sometimes happens in Country Parishes, where there is not a sufficient Number of qualify'd Persons to have Elders and Deacons distinct. This Court is Judges of admitting to the Lord's Table or debarring from it in their respective Parishes; the Communicants are examin'd before them as to their Knowledge and Conversation, and their Resolution to renew and perform their Baptismal Covenant by

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coming to the Lord's Supper. From this Court there lies an Appeal to the Presbytry, if any person think themselves injur'd by their Censures, and sometimes the Minister and Elders do of themselves bring the Case of Obstinate Offenders, or of such as by reason of their Quality either will not submit, or are improper to be censured by this Court before the Presbytry. In Country Parishes the Session generally sits the Lord's Day after Sermons, but in Towns on other Days, as it suits best with their Conveniency.

The Presbyteries, as may be seen by the Scheme above, consist of such a Number of Ministers and Elders of neighbouring Parishes as can most conveniently meet together; in ordinary Cases one ruling Elder from each Congregation is enough. The Ministers and Elders when met, chuse one of the Ministers to be *Preses*, or Chair-man, for such time as they think fit; the Person so chosen is call'd Moderator, and his Business is to regulate their Proceedings according to the general Rules of the Scripture, and the particular Constitutions of the Church, to take care that they proceed orderly in their Debates, and to collect their Suffrages when any thing comes to a Vote, and all their Proceedings are carefully writ down and register'd by their Clerk. Before this Court are try'd Appeals from Parochial Consistories or Kirk-Sessions, and they inspect into the Behaviour of the Ministers and Elders of their respective Bounds, whom they visit by Turns, and hear Complaints of either Ministers or People. They take care to supply the vacant Churches in their respective Districts, for whom they ordain Pastors, upon sufficient Tryal of their Learning and of their other Qualifications, or admit them, if they have been Ordain'd, elsewhere, upon their producing Certificates from other Presbyteries, &c. They also try and license Young Men who offer themselves to Tryal, and are by the Presbytry requir'd so to do, in order to their Entrance upon the Work of the Ministry, or becoming Probationers for it: They examine them as to their Knowledge in *Latin, Greek, Hebrew*, Divinity, Philosophy, Church History, Chronology and as to their Lives and Conversations, &c. and after having prescrib'd them suitable Exercises for the Tryal on all those Heads, they approve or reject them as they see Cause, the Person always withdrawing while they pass their Censure upon his Performance, and is call'd afterwards to receive it from the Moderator. This Court does likewise judge of Causes, for the greater Excommunication, before it be inflict'd upon any Person within their Bounds, in order to bring them to a Sense of their Sin and Repentance; this Sentence is seldom pronounc'd, and never but for weighty Causes, but with great Solemnity and Awe, according to the general Rules of the Scripture, which makes it very much dreaded and respected. The Ministers preach by Turns at the meeting of each Presbytry, which is once *per Month* at least, and this is found to be of very good use

XIII. Scotland, now North Britain.

to oblige the Ministers to keep to a constant Exercise of their Learning and other Ministerial Abilities, wherein any Decay or Neglect wou'd soon be observ'd and censur'd by such an Auditory. When they Ordain a Minister, they generally make him undergo the same Trials that he underwent when admitted a Probationer; and if there be no valid Objection by the Presbytery or the People who gave him the Call, they proceed to Ordination, with Prayer and Imposition of Hands, after having ask'd him proper Questions concerning his Belief of the Scriptures, his having had recourse unto Jesus Christ for Salvation, out of a deep Sense of his own Sin; of his adhering to the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government of the Church, and of his entering upon the Ministry out of a sincere Design to serve God in the Gospel of his Son, and not for filthy Lucre.

The Provincial Synod consists of all the Ministers of the Province, with a ruling Elder from each Parish, they meet twice a Year, chuse their own Moderator, the Business is to determine Appeals from the Presbyteries of their District, to enquire into the Behaviour of the several Presbyteries, and for that End inspect their Books; they likewise censure such Scandals as particular Presbyteries may not think proper for them to meddle with, because of the Quality of the Offender, &c. and they determine about the Transportation of Ministers from one Place to another within their own District, for the greater Good of the Church. From this Court, which generally lasts about a Week, there lyes an Appeal to the General Assembly.

This General Assembly is constituted of Ministers and Elders deputed from every Presbytery of the Nation, the ruling Elders to this Assembly are many times Members of Parliament, and others of the greatest Quality. This Court gives a final Determination to all Appeals from inferiour Church judicatories, and make Acts and Constitutions for the whole Church. Their Moderator or *Preses* is chosen by themselves, and the Sovereign generally sends a Commissioner, who proposes what is thought proper on the part of the Crown, and takes care to prevent any thing that may displease the Government, but he has no Vote in the Assembly, nor is his presence there necessary by the Constitution; they are impower'd by Act of Parliament to meet at least once *per Ann.* and there lyes no appeal from them. In all those Ecclesiastical Courts they begin and end with Prayer: They can inflict no Temporal Punishment, but confine themselves altogether to Ecclesiastical Censures: They are a great Barrier to the establish'd Religion, and all the Members being elective, and the People represented as well as the Clergy, it is not easy, if those Courts be left to chuse their Members and act with Freedom, according to the Constitution, to bring in any Innovation into the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline or Government of the Church of Scotland; and therefore such Princes as thought fit to attempt any thing of that nature, found it always necessary to invade or lay aside this Constitution, but whenever the people recover'd their Liberty they return'd to it.

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FINIS

THE PRESENT STATE OF IRELAND.

PART III.

CHAP. I.

*Of Ireland in General, as to its Name,
Bounds, &c.*

I R E L A N D is called by the *Latins*, *Hibernia*; Name, by *Orpheus*, *Aristotle*, *Strabo*, and others, *Ierna*; by *Mela*, *Juvenal* and *Solinus*, *Iuverna*; by *Ptolomy*, *Juerna*, and sometimes *Britannia Minor*; *Marinus* names it, *Joyopnia*, and *Vernia*; by others called *ma*, and *Plutarch* gives it the Name of *Ogygia*. The Bards or Poets have mentioned the Names of *Tordanan*, and *Bann*, as the most Ancient. It is now called it went by the Name of *Scotia* and *Scotia Minor*, distinguish it from the other *Scotland*. It is now cal-

led by the Inhabitant *Eryn*, and sometimes *Gwydhill*; by the *Welch*, *Twerdon* and *Twerdhon*: and the People they call *Gwydhelon*; by the *Germans*, *Irlandt*; by the *Italians*, *Irlanda*; and by the *French*, *Irlande*. The Name probably came from *Erinlandt*, which in *Irish* signifies a Western Land; yet I must not omit the Etymology given by *Bochart*, who will have it called *Hibernia* from *Ibernae*, a *Phenician* Word, signifying the farthest Habitation, there being no Country known among the Ancients which lay West of *Ireland*.

It is an *Island* subject to the Crown of *Britain*, being environed on all Sides with the Ocean; its bounded on the East with a violent and boisterous Sea, called the *Irish Sea*, or *St. George's Channel*, which separates it from *England* and *Wales*, and on the North East from *Scotland* or *North Britain*; on the West with that vast Ocean called the *Atlantick*, which parts it from the main Continent of *America*; on the North with the Northern Ocean, called the *Deucalionian Sea*; and on the South and South-West with that which is called the *Virgivan Ocean*.

Tho' *Ireland* is a distinct *Island* of itself, encompassed on every side with the Sea, yet it is not very far from some Parts of *Great Britain* in particular: It's but a short Cut from *Holly-Head* in the Isle of *Anglesea* in *Wales* to *Dublin*, and even much shorter than from the East Part of *Wexford* to *St. David's*, which is computed to be 45 Miles: It's nigher still to *North-Britain*, for from *Cape Red-Boy* in *Antrim*, to *Cantine* in the South Part of that Country, it is but 15 Miles Distance. But from the East Part of the Country of *Down*, to *St. Bee's-Head* in *Cumberland*, it's 84 Miles. It's distant from *France*, lying North-West and South East, 220 Miles, from *Spain* North and South 440, and from *New France*, the nearest part of *America*, from which it lyes exactly West, about 144 Miles.

If we consider it in respect of Heavenly Bodies, it is situated between the 5th Degree and 58th Minute, and the 10th Degree and 45th Minute of Longitude, that is from *London*; but reckoning from *Teneriffe*, it lyes between the 8th and the 12th Degree, and 55 Minutes of Longitude, equal with the greatest part of *Gallicia* and *Austuria* in *Spain*. And between the 31st Degree and 5th Minutes of North Latitude, equal with *Wales*, and the greatest part of *England*; by which we may see that it lye

Chap. V. IRELAND.

lies wholly under the Ninth and Tenth Climes, with a little of the Eighth; so that the longest Day in the most Southern Parts is 16 Hours, and about 25 Minutes, and the longest Day in the most Northern is 17 Hours, and about 12 Minutes. It lies in one of the temperate Zones toward the Northern parts of it, about Five Degrees from the middle; so that for its Situation it cannot be very intemperate either in Summer or Winter; neither is it indeed so.

It's of an oblong Form, (nigh as long again as broad,) somewhat resembling an Egg, to which Shape many have likened it; but if we consider all the variety of Windings and Turnings, scarce any thing can be imagined to have a more Irregular Make. It is an Island of the Third Rank for bigness, reckoned to be about half as large as *England*. In length from *Fairhead*, the Northern Point of *Antrim* to *Missen-Head*, the South Point of *Cork*, about 285 Miles: Its breadth in the widest Place, from the East Parts of *Down*, to the West Parts of *May*, 160 Miles: From the East of *Wexford* in *Leinster*, to the West of *Kerry* in *Munster*, 152 Miles: But in the middle, from the East of *Dublin*, to the West of *Galloway*, 146 Miles. The whole Circuit, (reckoning all the Windings and Turnings) about 1400 Miles.

CHAP. II.

Of the Antiquity, Inhabitants, Air, Soil, &c. of Ireland.

[*Ireland*, if we may believe their Writers, is of very great Antiquity, who say it was inhabited by one *Casaria*, Noah's Neice, before the Flood: That about 300 Years after the Deluge, *Bartholannus*, a *Scythian*, came thither, and fought many famous Battles with Giants. That many Years after, *Nemetius*, a *Scythian*, also arrived, and was soon expelled by the Giants, that after this *Dels*, with some *Grecians*, seized on this Isle; and soon after, *Gao:hel* and *Scota*, his Wife, (Daughter to *Pharoah* King of *Antiquity*.)

The Present STATE of Part III.

Old and
present In-
habitants.

of Egypt, landed here, and called this Island *Scythia*, after his Wife's Name; and that this was about the time of the *Israelites* Departure out of Egypt. That some few Ages after, *Hiberus* and *Hermion*, Sons of *Milesius*, King of Spain, by the Permission of *Gurguntius*, King of the *Britains*, planted Colonies in *Ireland*, after it had been dispeopled by Pestilence; but these are meer Fables of the *Irish*. 'Tis certain the Ancient Inhabitants were the *Irish*, being Originally *Britain*, according to the best Authors; for *Britain* being the highest Country to it, the People had a more speedy waftage hither; further, the most ancient Writers call this Island, a *British* Island, and *Tacitus* gives us this Verdict of it; *Solum, Celumque, Cultus & Ingenia hominum, haud multum a Britannia differunt*. The Soil and Air, the Habits and Disposition of the People, were not much unlike the *Britains*. They were a Rude and Barbarous People, of whose Actions we know but little; this Country not being so happy as ever to be Conquered by the *Romans*, those great Masters of Learning and Civility. Towards the Decline of the *Roman* Empire we find them called by the Name of *Scots*; (the reason thereof is uncertain) they subdued the *Hebrides* or Western Isles, and the Neighbouring *Picts* and *Caledonians*, and gave the Name of *Scotland* to the Northern Parts of the *British* Continent: But not long after they left the Name of *Scot*, and returned to their first and more common Name of *Irish*, then being under the Government of several petty Princes.

These People at several times have been intermixed with *Danes*, *Swedes* and *Normans* but at present they are only *English* and *Irish*. As for the *English*, there needs nothing to be said of them, nor the more Civiliz'd Sort of *Irish*, who are very conformable to the Customs and Laws of our Nation. But as for the *Kernes*, *Rapperies*, &c. (those Wild *Irish* who as yet have not been thoroughly Civiliz'd) they are of a middle Stature, strong of Body, of an hotter and moister Nature than many other Nations, of wonderful soft Skins, and by reason of the Tenderness of their Muscles, they excel in Nimbleness and Flexibility of all Parts of the Body; they are reckoned of a quick Wit, prodigal of their Lives, enduring Travel, Cold and Hunger, given to fleshly Lusts, light of Belief, kind and courteous to Strangers, constant in Love, impatient of Abuse and Injury, in Enmity implacable, and in all

Chap. I. IRELAND.

All Affections most vehement and passionate. They love the Harp and Bag-Pipe; at the first of which many of them are very Skilful.

The Language is Originally *British*, or at least a Dialect of it, but now very much degenerated from it, by reason of the Intermixture with Foreigners, from which it has received different Tinctures; but in the main it consists, according to a late Learned Author, of the *British* and old *Cantabrian* or *Spanish* Language, being that, I may say, of the *Aborigines* of *Spain*, before the *Romans* knew that Country, much more the *Goths* and *Vandals*, and *Sarmatians*, and perhaps was a Dialect of the old *Celtic*. But the Names of Waters, Isles, Mountains, and Places, are still mostly *British*. As to their Names, the greatest Men have often the Letter (O) put before them, as *O'Neal*, *O'Rorck*, &c. some of the better sort also carry the Name of *Mac*, (which signifies Son,) as *Mac Decan*, *Mac Cannon*, *Mac Carty*, &c. but when they are Baptized they commonly add some profane Name taken from some Event or other, and never give the Name of the Parent, or any of the Kindred then living, for they are persuaded that their Death is hastened thereby; but when the Father is dead the Son commonly assumes his Name.

They feed very much upon Herbs and Roots; delight in Butter tempered with Oatmeal; also in Milk, Whey, Beef-Broth, and Flesh oft-times, without any Bread at all. As for their Corn, they lay it up for their Horses, when they are Hunger-bitten in time of Dearth; they disdain not to eat raw Flesh, after they have pressed out the Blood thereof, and drink down very large quantities of *Usquebah* or *Aqua-Vita* after it; they commonly wear little woollen Jackers, Breeches close to their Thighs, and over them a Mantle or Shag Rugg deeply fringed. They go for the most part bare-headed, wear their Hair long, and count it the greatest Ornament. The Women also make a great Esteem of their Hair, especially if it be of a golden Colour and long.

Their Cows and Cattle are the chief Wealth they have; they count it no Infamy to commit Robberies, and when they go to rob they make Prayers to God that they may meet with a Booty. They also suppose that Violence and Murder are no ways displeasing to God; for if it were a Sin, he would not present them with that Opportunity; and they count it a Sin not to make use of a fair

Opportunity: Moreover, they say, that this Sort of Life was left to them, and that they only walk in their Fathers Steps; that it would be a Disgrace to their Nobility to forbear such Facts, and get their Living by Labour. They have great Whimfies and foolish Credulities, and at every Third Word rap out an Oath, as by the *Trinity*, by *Christ*, by *St. Patrick*, by *St. Brigid*, by their Baptism, by their Godfather's Hand, and such like, and have no great Regard in forswearing themselves.

Marriages Those that dwell in Towns seldom make any Contract of Marriage with them in the Country: they pass their Promise, not for the Present, but for the Future, or else give Assent without Deliberation, so that a very little Difference parts them asunder. They are very much given to Incelt, and nothing is so common as Divorces under Pretence of Conscience.

Burials. Their Burials are singular enough; for when any one lyes a dying, Women hired on purpose stand in Cross-ways, calling upon him with great Outcries, and abundance of ridiculous Expostulations, why he should depart from so many Advantages. After he is Dead they keep a Mourning with loud Howlings and clapping of Hands together. They follow the Corps with such a Peal of Outcries, that a Man would think the Quick, as well as the Dead, were past all Recovery. Neither do they Mourn less for those that are Slain in Battle, or by Robbing, tho' they affirm such to have an easier Death; they suppose that the Souls of the Deceased go into the Company of certain Men, Famous in those Places, of whom they still retain strange Fables and Songs, as of Giants of great Renown, which they say they oftentimes see by Illusion.

Religion. Their Religion is Popish, and attended with more Undecency and Superstition than usually in other Countries, for when they first see the Moon after the Change, they commonly bow the Kneee, and say the Lord's Prayer, and then speak to the Moon with a loud Voice, *Leave us as whole and as sound as thou hast found us.* They use to look through the Shoulder-Blade-Bone of a Sheep, when the Flesh is clean taken from it, and if they see any dark or dusky Spot in it when they look through, they say that some Coarse shall shortly be carried out of the House; somewhat like this is still retained by the *Cambro-Britains*, or *Welch-Nation*, who very probably were their Ancestors;

cestors; for at the Reduction of *Wales* by *K. Edward I* it was observed that many of their Laws and Customs were the same as the *Irish*. They pray for the Wolves, and wish them well, and then they are not afraid to be hurt by them. They count it unlawful to rub down or curry their Horses, or to gather Grass for their Fodder on *Saturdays*. They hang up the Feet and Legs of a dead Horse: yea, the very Hoofs are esteemed as a hallowed and sacred Relict. * They count her a wicked Woman, or a Witch, that cometh to fetch Fire from 'em on *May-Day*; neither will they give any Fire then, but unto a Sick Eddy, and that also with a Curse.

Having said thus much of their Inhabitants, it's for we should offer a few Words concerning the Air they live in, as well as the Soil and Product of their Country.

The Air is most mild and temperate, in respect of Heat *Air*, and Cold, so that it is cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter, than in *England*, but not so clear and pure as here, therefore not so good in Summer for ripening of Corn and Fruits, tho' by the Skill and Industry of the *English* Planters in draining and the like, it seems to be much mended. In the Winter it is more subject to Wind, Clouds and Rain, than Frost and Snow. It is so excessive moist, that many are sore troubled with Loosnesses and Rheums, more especially Strangers, who seldom escape those Distempers, for the staying of which they drink *Uisquebah*.

As for its Soil, it is of itself abundantly fruitful, but *s. n.* naturally rather fitter for Grass and Pasturage than Corn. In some Places the rankness of the Soil is so great, the Grass so long, and withal so sweet, that the cattle in those Places would soon Graze to Surfeit, if they were not sometimes hindred. Nay in some Places, as in the County of *Armagh*, the Ground is so rank and fertile, that the laying of any Soil or Compost upon it doth abate its fruitfulness, and proves the worst Husbandry that can be. Its in many Places incumbered with vast Bogs, and unwholesome Marshes, being full of great Lakes and Sands, and is also over-grown with many large Woods: But of late Years these Inconveniencies have been very much corrected by drying and draining up many of the Marshes, as aforesaid, and by cutting down several of the Woods.

But the Wonder of this Country is, that it breeds no venomous Creature, and that no such will live here brought from any other Places; nor does the Wood of its Forests breed either Worms or Spiders, for thus we find her speaking of herself in the Poet.

*Illa ego sum Graijs glacialis Hibernia dicta,
Cui Deus & melior rerum nascentium Origo,
Ius commune dedit cum Creta Altrice tonantis
Anguesne nostris diffundant sibila Mortis.*

I am that Island which in Times of old
The Greeks did call *Hibernia*. Icy cold;
Secured by God and Nature from this Fear,
Which Gift was given to *Creet*, *Jove's* Mother dear,
That poisonous Snakes should never be here bred,
Or dare to hiss, or hurtful Venom spread.

Wolfs.

But though *Ireland* is absolutely free from all venomous Creatures, as also from Worms and Spiders, and herein may be reckoned preferable to *Britain*, yet 'tis more subject to noxious and voracious Animals than the other, particularly Wolves, that still abound too much in this Country, whereas they have for many Ages past been quite destroy'd in all the Parts of the *British* Isles.

Flocks.

It produces a vast Number of goodly Flocks of Sheep, which they shear Twice a Year. Here are likewise excellent good Horses, call'd Hobbies, which have a particular soft and round Amble, setting one Leg before another very finely. As for Cattle here are infinite Numbers, being indeed the principal Wealth of the Inhabitants. I cannot think it is true, that they will give no Milk if the Calves be not by them, or their Skins stuffed with Straw or Hay: For Bees they have such Numbers, that they are found not only in Hives, but also in the Bodies of Trees, and Holes of the Earth. You meet here with Foxes, Hares, Coneys and the like Animals, in hunting of which our Gentry in *England* usually take more Delight than those of *Ireland*. It has Variety of all sorts of wild and tame Fowls; and vast quantities of Fish, especially Salmon and Herrings.

The Principal Riches and Commodities of *Ireland* are Cattle, Hides, Tallow, Suet, great Store of Butter and Cheese, Wood, Salt, Honey, Wax, Furrs, Hemp, Linen-Cloth, Pipe-staves, great quantities of Wooll, of which they make Cloth and Freezes, with those coarse Rugs, or Shag Mantles, which are vented into Foreign Countries: Variety of Fish and Fowl and also several Metals as Lead, Tin and Iron; and in a word, there is nothing wanting, either for Pleasure and Profit, every thing being extraordinary cheap and plentiful; and of late Times the Industry of the Inhabitants have not been so much wanting; and by reason of the great Converse with the *English* they are more Civiliz'd than formerly, and if there were some Pains taken, not by Compulsion, but Instruction and good Example, the gentle Methods of Christianity, to bring them over to the true Religion, nothing humanly speaking could hinder it in a short time from becoming as flourishing a Country as any in Christendom. Its observed their Animals are not so large as those of *England*, except Men, Women and Grey-hounds.

C H A P. III.

Of some Curiosities in Ireland.

Ireland is very full every where of Springs and Fountains; for they are to be met with not only in the Mountainous and Hilly Parts, but even in the Flat and Champaign Country, out of which the Water runs without any Noise or Bubbling, for those kind of Fountains which forcibly burst out of a Rock, or spout their Water on high, are very rarely to be found in this Kingdom.

There were some Fountains discovered in *Ireland* about Threescore Years ago, and that not far from *Dublin*, whose Veins running through certain Minerals, yielded Medicinal Waters, and may be call'd Spaw; but

which there are also a great number of other Fountains throughout the Land, call'd Holy-wells by the Inhabitants, whose Water not differing from that of other Wells, either in Smell, Taste, or any other sensible Quality, yet is believed to be effectual for the Curing of several Diseases; but in reality those Vertues are not to be found in the Springs themselves but in the superstitious Fancies of the People, the which having been dedicated to some particular Saint, they expect the imaginary Virtue rather from their Power, than any natural Efficacy in the Water it self.

St. Patrick's
Purgatory.

One of the *Irish* Islands called *Lough-Dirg*, has been very famous for some Ages upon the account of a superstitious Belief, that the Suburbs of Purgatory were here, into which those that had the Courage to enter, saw and suffered very strange and terrible Things: But about Fourscore Years ago the Fraud was detected, in the time that *Richard*, Earl of *Cork*, and *Adam Loftus*, Viscount *Ely*, and Lord-Chancellor of *Ireland*, were Lords Justices; who inquiring very narrowly into the Truth of the whole Matter, they found that Hell to be nothing but a little Cell hew'd out of a Rock, without Holes or Windows, quite Dark, and of so little depth that a tall Man might but just stand upright in it, and was capable of containing no more than five or six Persons. Now the Friars residing here, made any one that came, and was to go in Pilgrimage to this Purgatory, to Watch and Fast excessively, which together with their recounting to him before-hand the strange and horrible Apparitions and Fantoms he should meet with in that Purgatory, wrought so upon the poor Man's Imagination, that he came out of it much astonish'd, and would tell such unaccountable Stories as his delirious and weak Brain suggested to him. The Lords Justices removed the Friars, and demolished the Cell, and so put an end to this Delusion, and Fictitious Purgatory, believed by the Ignorant to have been obtain'd of God by *St. Patrick's* Prayers, to convince the Unbelievers of the Immortality of the Soul, and of the Torments of the Wicked in a future State.

Wood
turned
Stone.

There is a wonderful Property ascribed to a *Lough*, called *Lough Neagh*, of turning Wood into Stones, to which some have added, that it turns the Wood also into Iron, which upon enquiry was not found to be true, but the other generally believed; adding withal, that the Water,

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ter has only this Vertue on the sides, and not every where, but only in some few Places especially about that part where the River *Black-water* dischargeth herself into the *Lough*.

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Its very common in *Ireland*, as well as in many Parts of *Trees in Britain*, to find whole Bodies of other Trees as well as *Bogs*. of *Hasel* in *Bogs*, and sometimes the very Nuts themselves in great Quantities, retaining the Shape, but the Substance turned to Dirt; and such Trunks of Trees are not only found in wet *Bogs*, but even in the Heathy ones, or Red *Bogs*.

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There were no Mines discovered in *Ireland*, till the *Mines*. Settlement of the *English* there in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*: Some have affirmed, that there were Gold-Mines to be found in *Ireland*, but without any certain Demonstration of it. Iron-Mines are of three sorts there, First, the Bog-Mine, found in low Grounds and near the Surface of the Earth; a harsh Mettal, that ought to be mixed with some other Oar, of a yellowish Colour, and somewhat of a clayey Substance. The second is the Rock-Mine, of a hard and stony Substance, dark and rusty Colour, being the same as the very Rock out of which 'tis hewn, its raised with little Trouble, is not quire so rich as the Bog-Mine, and yields but very brittle Iron. There are also those they call the *Pin* or *White-Mine*, of a middle Substance between the other two; its dug in Lumps out of the Ground, and the Iron coming of this Oar is not so brittle as that of *Rock* Mine but tough, and in many Places as good as *Spanish* Iron.

There are some Silver and Leaden-Mines in *Ireland*, *Silver* that do not at present turn to any considerable *Lead* Account.

If the Free stone of *England* exceeds that of *Ireland*, in *Marble* goodness: *Ireland* has the Preheminence of the other upon the Account of its Marble, which is found in many Places of several sorts; the one is Red, streaked with White and other Colours, and which by a peculiar Name they call *Porphyry*; another is Black, very curiously streaked with White, and some all of one Colour: The first are found in small Quantities, especially the second, but there is plenty of the last in some Places, but most about *Kilkenny*, where whole Streets are Paved with it. When this Marble is dug out of the Ground, it looks Greyish,

Greyish, but being Polished, assumes a fine bluish Colour, inclining somewhat to Black.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Division of Ireland into Four Provinces, and first of the Province of Connaught

ENGLAND as to the Ecclesiastical State of it, is divided only into two Provinces, viz. *Canterbury* and *York*, of which there are two Archbishops, but *Ireland* being divided into four Provinces, and these again into so many Counties, we shall first treat of the Provinces in their Alphabetical Order. And first of *Connaught*.

The Province of *Connaught*, or *Conaught*, sometimes *Connah*, in *Latin*, *Conacia*, and sometimes *Conachina* by the *Irish* *Connaught*, and *Connaughly*; and sometimes the County of *Clare*, is bounded on the East with the Province of *Leinster*, from which it is separated by the *Shannon*, on the West with the main Western Ocean, on the North and North-East with some part of the Ocean and the Province of *Ulster*, and on the South and South East with *Munster*, from which its parted by the *Shannon*. Its Form is long, and towards the North and South ends narrow.

It is in length from the North Parts of *Letrim* to *Cape Leane*, the most South Point in *Thomond*, 130 Miles, in breadth, from the East Points of *Letrim*, to *Black Harbour* in the West Parts of *Mayo*, about 84 Miles; and the Circumference may be about 500 Miles. As for Rivers, here are few of considerable Note besides that great one of *Shannon*. The Chief are, *Moy*, in the County of *Mayo*, which for a little Way divides that County from *Slego*, and falls into the Ocean by *Mayo* and *Killala Suck*, it divides *Roscommon* from *Gallway*, and falls into the *Shannon*, not far off *Clonesfert*. *Droosol*, a little River in the County of *Thomond*, falls into the *Shannon* a little East of *Clare*. *Gyll*, a small River in the County

Chap. IV. I R E L A N D.

of *Gallway*, discharges itself into the Bay of *Gallway*.

This Province abounds with many convenient Bays and Creeks fit for Navigation: In some Places it is Fresh and Fruitful, in some Places Dangerous, by reason of the many Bogs, and thick set with Woods, (though of late much cleared of both,) the Air not so clear as in some Places by reason of the Vapourous and Foggy Mists. The Soil sufficiently Fruitful, were not the Inhabitants so lazy, producing abundance of Cattle, good store of Deer and Hawks, and plenty of Honey. It is the meanest of the Four Provinces in general, and contains One Archbishoprick, *viz.* *Tuam*, Five Bishopricks, and Seven Market Towns. Eight Places of Commerce and Trade, Twelve Places that Return Parliament-Men, or Boroughs, Twenty four Castles of old Erection, besides Fortresses raised in the later Troubles, and Three hundred sixty six Parishes. The Principal Town of the whole is *Gallway*.

This Province was before the *English* Conquest of it, a Kingdom of it self: First Conquered by several *English* Adventurers in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second; not long after so neglected by the *English*, that it was Canton'd again among the *Irish* and Degenerate *English* till *Tir Oen's* Rebellion, by whose Conquest the Province was also reduced to the *English* Government, but never so thoroughly Conquered as the rest till the last War; it's governed by a Principal Commissioner under the Lord Lieutenant.

It was anciently divided (that is, in *Ptolomy's* Time) among the *Gangani*, said to Dwell about the Counties of *Thomond* and *Gallway*; the *Auteri*, in and about the County of *Mayo*; and the *Nagnati* in *Roscommon*, and the North-Eastern Parts, after it became One Province; here is to be noted that *Thomond* was for a long time counted a Part of *Munster*. It is at present divided into Six Counties, *viz.* 1. *Letrim*. 2. *Slego*. 3. *Mayo*. 4. *Roscommon*. 5. *Gallway*, and 6. *Thomond*, or *Clare* County. Of these, Four border on the Sea, (besides *Letrim*) *viz.* *Slego*, *Mayo*, *Gallway*, and *Thomond*. *Roscommon* is a Midland County, so may also *Letrim* be counted, and these Counties are subdivided into 51 Baronies.

C H A P. V.

Of the Province of Leinster.

Bounds.

THE Province of *Leinster*, sometimes called *Lemster*, in *Latin Lagenia*, and in more Ancient Times *Lagen*, is called by the natural *Irish Leighnigh* and *Leighningh*, and by the *Welsh Lein*. Its bounded on the East with the *Irish Ocean*, or *St. George's Channel*, on the West with the Province of *Connanght*, from which it is separated by the *Shannon*, on the North with *Ulster*, on the South with the Ocean; and on the South-West with *Munster*, a little way parted by the *Shure*: In Form it may somewhat resemble a Triangle.

Extent.

Its length from the most North Parts of *East-Mead*, to *Hooke-Tower*, the Southern Point in the County of *Wexford*, about 112 Miles; breadth, from the Town of *Wicklow*, to the most West Part of *King's County*, about 70 Miles. The Circuit (reckoning the Windings and Turnings) may be about Three Hundred and Sixty Miles.

Rivers.

The chief Rivers are, The *Barrow*, which arises in *Queen's County*, running East, and then South, washes *Caterlagh* and *Lughlin*, then takes in the *Shure* nigh *Waterford*, and together with it falls into the Ocean. *Boyne*, which arises in *King's County*, and runs towards the North-East, washes *Trim*, *Navan*, *Slaine*, and *Drogheda*, and immediately after loses itself in the Ocean. Its Famous for the Battle in 1690. *Liffe*, or *Leffy*, arising in the County of *Wicklow*, about 15 Miles from its fall into the Sea, and takes a large Compass, and falls into the Sea at *Dublin* and *Nuer*, beginning in *Queen's County*, washes *Kilkenny* and *Thomas Town*, and falls into the River *Barrow*, a little above *Ross*. *Urrin*, or *Slane*, beginning in *Wicklow*, washes *Ballinglass* and *Inishcorthy*, and falls into the Sea at *Wexford*. *Inny* in *King's County*, falling into the *Shannon* at *Lough Ree*.

Fruitfulness.

This Province is very fertile and fruitful in Corn and Pasture Ground, and well watered with Rivers; the Air clear and gentle, mixt with a temperate Disposition, yielding

yielding neither Extremity of Heat nor Cold. It is plentiful both in Fish and Flesh, and in other Victuals, as Butter, Cheese and Milk. The Commodities chiefly consist in Cattle, Sea Fowl and Fish, and it breeds excellent good Horses. The Inhabitants come nearest the Civil Disposition of the *English*, from whom they are for the most part descended; so that this is look'd upon to be the most considerable Province in *Ireland*.

The late King *William III.* of Glorious Memory, having made *Maribai Schonburg* a Duke and Peer of *England*, Honours. by the Title of Duke of *Schonburg*, and the said Duke preferring his younger Son *Charles* before the elder at that time, he succeeded his Father in that Honour, which before it devolved upon the present Duke; the same King had made him Duke of *Leinster* in that Kingdom.

In this Province is One Archbishoprick, viz. *Dublin*, and Three Bishopricks, 16 Market-Towns, 47 Places of Commerce, and as many that return Parliament-Men, or Boroughs, 102 Castles, well Fortified by the *English*, and 926 Parishes. The chief Place is *Dublin*, also the Capital of the Kingdom.

This Province was, before the *English* Conquest of it, divided into Two Kingdoms. viz. *Leinster* and *Meath*, Conj. este both under their own Kings, till a falling out happened between the King of *Meath* and he of *Leinster*, which caused King *Henry* the Second of *England* to make a Conquest of it. *Leinster* has been inseparably annexed to *England* ever since, but *Meath* was granted in Fee Farm to *Hugh Lacy*, a Noble *Englishman*: Since which it came wholly under the Kings of *England*, and now the Province of *Meath* is united to *Leinster*. It was anciently divided among the *Brigantes* inhabiting *Kilkenny*, *Catherlagh*, *King's* and *Queen's Counties*; the *Menapij* in and about *Wexford*; the *Canci*, in and about *Wicklow*: and the *Blanij* or *Elbanij* in *Dublin*, *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*; afterwards divided into *Meath* and *Leinster*. *Meath* contains the Counties of *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, and *Longford*.

It is now divided into 11 Counties, viz. 1. *Longford* Division
2. *West-Meath*. 3. *East-Meath*. 4. *Dublin*. 5. *Wicklow*. 6. *Kildare*. 7. *King's County*. 8. *Queen's County*. 9. *Kilkenny*. 10. *Catherlagh*. And 11. *Wexford*. Of these Four border on the Sea, viz. *East-Meath*, *Dublin*, *Wicklow* and *Wexford*; the Seven others are Midland Counties,

16 The Present STATE of Part III
Counties, and these Counties are subdivided into Ninety
Baronies.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Province of Munster.

Name. THE Province of *Munster*, many times called *Momonia*, is called by the Latines *Momonia*, and the Natural Irish *Mown*, and in common construction of Speech *Wown*.

Bounds. It is bounded on the East and South-East with the Province of *Leinster* (from which 'tis partly separated by the River *Skure*;) and the Ocean; on the West with the *Atlantic* or Western Ocean; on the North with the Province of *Connaught*, from which 'tis separated by the River *Shannon*; and on the South and South-west with the *Virginian* Ocean: The Form of it is a kind of a long Square. The length from *Waterford* Haven to the Western point in *Kerry*, not far off *Dingle*, about 135 Miles; breadth from the North Parts of *Tipperary* to *Baltimore* in *Cork*, about 120 Miles; but from *Baltimore* to the North Parts of *Kerry*, (which is more Natural) but 68 Miles. The Circumference (by reason of the great Windings and Turnings) is above 600 Miles.

Rivers. The chief Rivers of this Province are, *Shure*, *Sewer*, or *Shower*, which begins at *Tipperary*, runs South, washes *Thurles*, passes by *Cashel*, then runs East and washes *Clonmel*, *Carrick* and *Waterford*, then it takes in the *Barron*, with which it falls into the Ocean. *Awdliffe* or *Avenmore*, which begins in *Kerry*, runs East, and washes *Mallo* and *Lismore*, then runs South, and falls into the Sea at *Toughall*. *Lee*, in the County of *Cork*, runs East, washes *Cork*, and soon after falls into the Sea, making several small Islands. *Bande*, likewise in *Cork*, runs East, washes *Bandon Bridge*, and falls into the Sea at *King'sale*. *Leane* in *Kerry*, runs West, and falls into *Dingle Bay*. *Cashen* in *Kerry*, which falls into the *Shannon's Mouth*.

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Chap. V.

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This Province abounds with many excellent Bays and Harbours, with many rich Towns; the Air mild and temperate, *neither too hot, nor too cold; the Soil in some Places hilly, looking aloft with woody, wild and solitary Mountains; yet the Vallies below garnished with Corn Fields, all both pleasant for the sight, and fertile for Soil. The most general Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wood, Wool, and Fish, of the last whereof it affords abundance of all sorts, especially Herrings. It contains one Archbishoprick, and that is Cashell, and five Bishopricks, seven Market Towns, Twenty-five Places that return Parliament-Men, called Boroughs, Sixty-six Castles of old Erection, and 80 Parishes in the whole. Chief City of the whole is commonly reckoned Waterford, but Limerick at present deserves the Preheminence.*

This Province, before the *English* Conquest of it, was a Kingdom of itself, and govern'd by its own King. It then contained some Part of *Connaught*, (that is, the County of *Thomond*,) since the *English* became Masters of it; it has been kept close to that Crown, only the *Spaniards* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth* became Masters of a little of it, but were soon driven out. It is Governed by a Lord President, who has one Assistant, two learned Lawyers and a Secretary to keep it in Obedience; though the Office of President is disused. It was anciently divided among the *Uthmani* in *Tipperary*; the *Coriandi*, in *Limerick*, *Waterford* and part of *Tipperary* and *Cork*; the *Luceni* in *Kerry*, the *Velibori* in *Desmond* in *Cork*; and the *Vodij* in some part of *Cork*; afterwards divided into *Deswown*, *Hierwown*, *Meanwown* and *Urwown*. Of later Times it was divided into two Parts, viz. *West-Munster* and *South-Mounster*, but now the Division of it stands thus, viz. 1. *Tipperary*: 2. *Waterford*. 3. *Cork*, to which is joined the County of *Desmond*. 4. *Limerick*: And 5. *Kerry*. Of these, three border on the Sea, viz. *Waterford*, *Cork* and *Kerry*; *Tipperary* and *Limerick* are Midland Counties. These Counties are again divided into 52 Baronies, of which in their proper Places.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Province of Ulster.

THe Province of *Ulster*, called in *Latin*, *Ultonia* and sometimes *Ulidia*, in *Irish*, *Cui Guilly*, or Province of *Guilly*, by the *Welsh*, *Ulw* and by the *English*, *Ulster*, is bounded on the East with *St. George's Channel*; on West with the main *Atlantic*, or *Western Ocean*; on the North with the *Deucalidonian* or *Northern Ocean*; on the South with the Province of *Leinster*; and on the the South-West with the Province of *Connaught*: So it is encompassed on three sides with the Sea being almost of a round Form. In length, from the most West Point in the County of *Dunnagal*, to the East Parts of the County of *Down*, is about 116 Miles. In breadth from *Fairhead* the most North Point in *Antrim*, to the Borders of *Longford*, in the Province of *Leinster*, nigh 100. The whole Circuit, (counting all the windings and Turnings) about four hundred and sixty Miles.

Rivers.

The chief Rivers of this Province are, the *Banne*, rising in the County of *Down*, in *Armagh*; which receives the River *Tanwagee*, and then passes through the great Lake *Neagh*, then divides the County of *Antrim* from that of *Londonderry*, and falls into the *Deucalidonian Ocean*, a little below *Colerain*. The *Lough-Foyle*, which washes *St. John's Town* and *Londonderry*, then falls into the *Deucalidonian Ocean*, making a great Bay of the same Name. The *Swilly*, in the County of *Dunnagal* falling into the *Deucalidonian Ocean*, with a kind of a Lake *Lagen-Water* in *Down*, washing *Dromore*, *Lisburn*, and *Belfast* falls into the Bay of *Carrickfergus*; *Newry Water* parting *Down* from *Armagh*, and falls into *Carlingford Bay*; *Main* in *Antrim*, &c.

Fruitfulness.

This Country abounds with large Lakes, shaded with many and thick Woods; the Soil is fruitful in Corn and Grass, but in some Places a little barren; howbeit, fresh and green to see in every Place, well furnished with Horses, Sheep and Oxen; and it affords great plenty of Timber and Fruit Trees. The Waters are deep, and fit for Vessels, very well replenished with Fish; and as for Salmon, here are more in some Rivers of this Country, than in any other River in *Europe*. In this Province is one Archbishoprick, and six Bishopricks, ten Market Towns, 14 Towns of Commerce

merce and Trade; 34 Places that return Parliament-Men, or Boroughs, 30 Castles for the Defence of the Country, and 214 Parishes in the whole. The chief City of all is *Londonderry*.

This Province, before the *English* Conquer'd it, was a Kingdom of itself, under its own Kings: First Conquer'd by *John Courcy*, a Valiant *English-man*, in the Reign of King *Henry Second*, (I do not know whether *Almerick Courcy*, Lord *Kinsale*, is descended from this Family. Soon after it was so neglected by the *English*, that it was canton'd into many Estates and Principalities by the Natural *Irish*. In this Estate it continued (the Kings of *England* having but little Profit of it) till *Tir-Owens* Rebellion; the Conquest of whom brought this Province in full Subjection to the King's of *England*, and has ever since continued so, but not without some considerable Disturbances. *Ulster* usually gives the Title of Earl to the second Son of the Crown of *England*, commonly created Duke of *Tork*.

History.

It was Anciently divided among the *Erdni*, in and about *Fermanagh*; the *Venienij*, in part of *Dunnagal*; the *Robognij*, in *Londonderry*, *Antrim*, and part of *Tyrone*; the *Volantij*, about *Armagh*; and the *Darni*, about *Down*, and the Western Parts. Afterwards by the *English* divided into three Counties, viz. *Down*, *Louth* and *Antrim*, but now into ten Counties, viz. 1. *Antrim*. 2. *Londonderry*. 3. *Dunnagal*. 4. *Tyrone*. 5. *Fermanagh*. 6. *Cavan*. 7. *Monaghan*. 8. *Armagh*. 9. *Down*, and 10. *Louth*. Of these, five border on the Sea, viz. *Louth*, *Down*, *Antrim*, *Londonderry* and *Dunnagal*. *Tyrone*, *Armagh*, *Fermanagh*, *Monaghan* and *Cavan*, are Midland Counties, of all which in due time and place.

Ancient Division.

C H A P. VIII.

A Particular Description of each County in the Province of Connaught, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

I. The County of GALLWAY:

GALLWAY has on the East, part of *King's-County* and *Tipperary*, (from which 'tis parted by the *Shannon*;) and some of *Roscommon*, on the West the main Ocean, on the North and North-East *Mayo* and *Roscommon*, and on the South *Thomond*: Its length 82 Miles, and breadth 48: A County very fruitful to the Husbandman, and no less profitable to the Shepherd. It's divided int 17 Baronies, viz. *Bal- linananen, Rosse, Moycullin, Clare, Donamore, Ballimore, Kellebane, Tiaquin, Killconnel, Clon-Mac-Owen, Loughbreagh, Kiltarran*, and the Isles of *Arran*. In which are two Market Towns and three Boroughs. The County Town is *Gallway*. Chief Places are, *Tuam* or *Tuam*, an Archbishop's See, seven Miles off the Borders of *Mayo*, once a famous City, but now reduced to a meer Village; however, 'tis dignified with a Title of Honour, the Right Honourable *Richard Wenman* being Viscount *Tuam*. *Gallway* or *Gallive*, a Bishop's See, Market and Borough, 17 Miles South of *Tuam*, a very strong, neat, and rich City, the third (by some counted the second) in all *Ireland*: It's built almost round, and in a manner Tower-like, of entire Stone: It is situated by the fall of the *Lake Corbes* into the Sea, and by a large, safe and delicate Harbour, call'd by the Bay of *Gallway*, capable of a vast Fleet of Ships; so well seated for Merchandize, that it has been look'd upon as the greatest Place of Trade in all *Ireland*; insomuch, that a Foreign Merchant meeting an *Irishman*, asked him in what Part of *Gallway Ireland* stood. The late King *William III.* was pleased to make *Henry de Massue*, otherwise better known by the Title of *Marquis of Rouvigny*, first Viscount, and

and afterwards Earl of *Gallway*. It stands 102 Miles West of *Dublin*. *Athenree*, or *Asterish*, a Borough Town, nine Miles East of *Gallway*, enclosed with a Wall of great Circuit, but rec. tenderly inhabited. *Edward Bermingham*, now I think become a Protestant, is Baron of *Athenree*. *Clonefart*, a decay-Clone- Town, 25 Miles East of *Athenree*, and two from the fart, *Shannon*. It still keepeth the Title of a Bishop's See. Por-Portum- *Shannon*, a small Place, eight miles almost South of *Clonefart* up-ny. on the *Shannon*, nigh *Lough-Derg*.

II. Of the County of L E T R I M.

L E T R I M, the most North-Eastern County of *Connaught*, has on the East and North-East *Cavan* and *Fermanagh* in *Ulster*, *Slego* and *Roscommon*, on the West and South-West (where it is very small) the Ocean, with a little of *Dunnagal* in *Ulster*, and on the East and South *Longford* in *Leinster*, in length 44 Miles, and breadth 18. A County mounted with Hills fulls of rank Grass, feeding an infinite number of Cattle. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Rosclogher*, *Drumhair*, *Carrigallen*, *Letrim* and *Mobil*. The chief Town is *Letrim*. Principal Places are *Letrim*, standing not far off the *Letrim*. River *Shannon*. It gives Name, and is reckon'd the chief of the County, but not else of Note at present, excepting that it gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Bennet*, Lord *Sherard* of *Letrim*. It stands 75 Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Carrick-drumrusb*, a small Borough Town, nigh three *Carrick*- Miles North-west of *Letrim*, standing on the River *Shannon*, *drumrusb* by the Borders of *Roscommon*. *James-Town*, another Borough *James*- nigh four Miles South East of *Carrickdrum*, on the same River Town, by the Borders of *Roscommon*.

III. Of the County of M A Y O.

M A Y O, or *Majo*, has on the East and North East *Roscommon* and *Slego*, on the West the main VWestern Ocean, bounded on the North by the same Ocean, and on the South with the County of *Gallway*; its length 58 Miles and breadth 44. A fertile County, abundantly rich in Cattle, Deer, Hawks, and plenty of Honey. It's divided into nine Baronies. *Tyrawly*, *Erris*, *Burishoole*, *Gallen*, *Costello*, *Clone-morris*, *Killmair*, *Corrab* and *Morrisk*; in which there is but one Borough and never a Market Town. The chief Town is reckoned *Mayo*. Principal Places are *Killala*, or *Killaloo*, a *Killala*. small Town, which is a Bishop's See, standing by the Sea-side, or rather by a large Bay. *Mayo*, or *Moy*, about three Miles *Mayo*. South

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South East of *Killala*, reckon'd the chief Town of the County, but now much decay'd; once a Bishoprick, now join'd to *Tuam*, and the Jurisdiction to *Killala*; it stands on the Mouth of the River *Moy*, on the Borders of *Slego*, about 115 Miles almost West of *Dublin*, *Mayo* gives the Honour of Viscount to the Right Honourable *Theobald Bourk*, of *Mayo*; now become a Protestant. *Castlebar*, a small Borough Town standing on a little River, which falls into the *Lough Conn*, *Shroule*, a little Town on the Borders of *Callway*, 23 Miles South of *Castlebar*.

IV. Of the County of ROSCOMMON.

Boyle,
Elphin;

Tulsk.
Roscom-
mon.

Athlone.

ROSCOMMON has *Longford*, and *East Meath*, on the East, and part of *King's-County* in *Leinster*, with part of *Letrim*, from which its parted by the *Shannon*; on the West *Mayo* and *Galway*, on the North and North East *Slego* and *Letrim*, and on the South and South East *Galway* and *King's-County*: Its length Five and fifty Miles, and breadth Twenty-eight: A County plain and fruitful, and with mean Husbandry yeildeth plenty of Corn. It's divided into six Baronies, viz. *Boyle*, *Ballintuber*, *Roscommon*, *Ballimore*, *Athlone* and *Moyearne*; in which are two Market Towns and four Boroughs; the Principal Town is *Athlone*, and the chief Places are *Boyle*, a little Place by the Lake *Key*, nigh the Borders of *Slego*, and remarkable for an Old Abbey, *Elphin*, a Bishop's See, 10 Mils South of *Boyle*, but of no great Note. *Tulsk*, a small Borough-Town, nigh three Miles South West of *Elphin*. *Roscommon*, 13 Miles North of *Tulsk*, a Borough and Market Town, which gives Name to this County, but is but a Poor Place, all the Houses being mean and thatch'd; however, it has many Years ago been rais'd to the Dignity of an Earldom in the Family of the *Dillons*, of which the Right Honourable *Robert Dillon* is the present Earl. *Athlone*, a Borough, a Market Town, and a Bishop's See, about 15 Miles South East of *Roscommon*: It is a Place of considerable Strength, the Key of *Connaught*, and the chief of these Parts standing on the *Shannon*, on the Confines of *West-Meath* in *Leinster*, nigh *Lough Ree*, and has a Castle, and a very beautiful Bridge of hewen Stone, *King William III.* made one of his Dutch Generals, *Godart Ginkle*, Earl of *Athlone*, which Honour is now enjoy'd by his Eldest Son: It stands 60 Miles West of *Dublin*, *Ballinasloe*, a little Town 12 Miles South West of *Athlone*, on the River *Suck* by *Galway*,

V. Of the County of S L E G O.

S L E G O has *Letrim* County on the East, on the West Part the County of *Mayo*, the Western Ocean lies to the North or North-West Part of it, and 'tis border'd on the South and South-West with *Roscommon* and *Mayo*. This County is Five and thirty Miles in length and Four and forty in breadth: A very plentiful County for feeding and raising of Cattle. It is divided into six Boroughs, and these are distinguish'd by Names of *Carbury*, *Tiraghbil*, *Corran*, *Corranwin*, *Leney*, and *Tyreragh*. There is a Place called *Castle-Connor* in this Barony, of which, as I take it, Her Majesty has been pleas'd to create Sir *Christopher Wandesworth* Bar. *Castle-conno*. There is but one Market Town, and but one Borough in the County, of which *Slego* is the Capital. The chief Places are *Slego*, five Miles off the Borders of *Letrim*, on a Bay of *Slego*. the same Name, having a very commodious Harbour and a strong Castle. It is the only Town of Note in the whole County, being a Borough and Market Town: The Right Honourable *John Scudamore* is Lord Viscount *Scudamore* of *Slego*. It stands Ninety five Miles almost North-East of *Dublin*. *Achonry*, seventeen Miles almost South of *Slego*, once a *Achonry*. City and Bishop's See, now quite ruined and the Bishoprick united to *Elphin* in *Roscommon*. *Castle-Connor* seventeen Miles high West of *Achonry*, on the River *Moy*, by the Borders of *Mayo*.

VI. Of the County of T H O M O N D.

T H O M O N D, or *Clare* County, sometimes *Twomond* and *Twowoun*, or *North-Munster*, (then part of *Munster*,) has on the East and South the River *Shannon*, which parts it from *Tipperary*, *Limerick* and *Kerry* in *Munster*, on the West the Ocean, and on the North *Galloway*; in length Fifty five Miles, and breadth Thirty eight. A County of a very fruitful Soil, and commodious for Navigation. The Right Honourable *Henry O-brien* is Earl of *Thomond*, the second Earl of *Ireland*, and a Family of great Antiquity, as being descended from the Kings of *Connaught*, and advanced to the Honour of *Thomond* by *Henry VIII*. He married the Lady *Elizabeth Seymour*, eldest Daughter to his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, in June 1710.

It is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Burrin*, *Inchiquin* (which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the *O-brien's*,

of which *William O-brien* is now Earl,) *Tullagh*, *Bunratty*, *Islands*, *Ibrichan*, *Clanderlay* and *Moyfaria*. In which are two Market Towns and but one Borough. The chief Town is *Killalow*. Principal Places are *Killalow* or *Labu*, a Market Town and Bishop's See, once a very considerable Place, but now decaying, though still counted the chief of the County: It stands on the *Shannon*, bordering on *Tipperary*, ten Miles almost North of *Limerick*, almost ninety Miles South-VVest of *Dublin*. *Enis Town*, a Borough about twenty Miles VVest of *Killalow*. *Clare*, nigh three Miles South of *Enis Town*, which gives Name to this County, therefore by some reckon'd the Head thereof: It stands nigh a Lake formed by the River *Shannon*. *Daniel O-brien* a Roman Catholick, and Out-law'd, was Viscount *Clare*. This Lord was an Officer in the *French* Service, and Mortally wounded at the Battel of *Ramellies* in 1706. He married the Eldest Daughter of *Henry Bulkely* Esq; sometime Master of the Household to King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* by whom he had Children, but whether Sons or Daughters I know not. *Bunratty* stands eleven Miles South-East of *Clare*, being a little Town situate by the River *Shannon*, and fortify'd with a Castle.

Enis-Town.
Clare.

Bunratty

CHAP. IX.

A Particular Description of each County in the Province of Leinster, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noble-men take their Titles.

I. Of the County of CATHERLAGH.

Catherlagh, *Caterlagh* or *Carlagh*, has *Wicklow* and *Wexford* on the East and *Kilkenny*, and some part of *Queen's County* on the VVest. *Kildare* lies to the North of it, and *Wexford* on the South and South-East. It's 28 Miles in length and eighteen broad. It's a County of a fertile Soil, and well shaded with VVoods, being divided into five Baronies known by

by the Name of *Ravilly*, *Catberlagb*, *Forb*, *Idrons* and *St. Mullin*. It contains one Market Town and two Boroughs. The chief is *Catberlagb*, *Caterlagb* or *Coterlogb*, standing on the *Cather-Barrow* in the Borders of *Queen's-County*. This Place at this time gives no Title of Honour to any Body, though lately it did that of a Viscountship to the Noble Family of the *Ogles*, of which *William Ogle* was the last Viscount of *Catberlagb*.

It's a Market Town and a Borough, the Capital of the County, and is fortify'd with a Castle. It stands almost Eight and thirty Miles South-west of *Dublin*. *Loughlen*, *Lagblin*, *Lagblin*, or *Old Loughblin*, eight Miles almost South-west of *Catberlagb*, a Borough Town of Note. *Loughlen*, or *Lagblin*, three Miles East of the other, on the River *Barrow*, once a considerable City and Bishop's See, now reduced to a Village, and the Bishoprick united to *Fearn* and *Wexford*.

II. Of the County of DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, or *Diveelin*, has on the East the Irish Ocean, or *St. George's Channel*; on the West and North-west, *Kildare* and *East-Meath*; and on the South *Wicklow*. It is a small County but Twenty-eight Miles long, and sixteen broad. A County very rich and fertile in Corn and Grass, but destitute of Woods, so that they have a kind of a fat Turf or Coal.

It is divided into six Baronies, viz. *Balrudery*, *Crofs*, *Coolack*, *Castleknock*, *Newcastle* and *Ratbdowne*, in which is one Market Town and three Boroughs, the chief is *Dublin*.

Chief Places are *Swords*, a little Borough-Town nigh the Sea, eight Miles North of *Dublin*, a Place that lately gave the Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Beaumont's* but is now extinct. *Dublin*, or *Balacleigh*, of which more at large in another Place. *Newcastle*, a Borough-Town eight Miles almost West of *Dublin*. Here also stood the City of *Glendelack*, a Bishop's See, now ruined; and the Bishoprick united to *Cublin*.

III. Of the County of East-Meath.

THE Ocean and *Dublin* are to the East of *East-Meath*, *Cavan* and *Louth* on the North and North East, on the West *West-Meath*, on the South *Kildare*. Its length 38 Miles, and breadth as many. A County very rich, pleasant and populous. The Right Honourable *Chambers Brabazon* is the present Earl of *Meath*.

- It is divided into 11 Baronies, viz. *Moyrgallon, Slane, Duleck, Skreene, Navan, Kells, Lunc, Moyseragh, Deece, Ratoib, and Dunboyne*. In which are Two Market Towns and Six Boroughs: The chief Town is *Trim*. The Principle Places are, *Kells*, a Borough on a small River called *Black-Water*, which falls into the *Boyne* nigh *Navan*. The Right Honourable *Hugh Cholmondeley*, Earl of *Cholmondeley* in *England*, is Viscount *Kells* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*. *Slane*, a little Town on the *Boyne*, 12 Miles East of *Kells*, and 7 West of *Drogheda*. I take his Name to be *Christopher Fleming*, and a Roman Catholick, that bears the Title of Lord *Slane*, but Outlawed. *Duleck*, a Borough, Seven Miles nigh East of *Slane*, and Four South of *Drogheda*, on the River *Nenny*. *Richard Bellem*, a Romanist, is Baron of this Place, by the Title of Lord *Bellem* of *Duleck* or *Duleck*. *Navan*, a small Borough on the River *Boyne*, 10 Miles West of *Duleck*, and Seven almost South-East of *Kells*. *Athboy*, or *Aboy*, Eight Miles South-West of *Navan*, a Borough and Market Town, well Inhabited, and of good Resort. *Trim*, Six Miles almost South-East of *Athboy*, on the *Boyne*, a Borough and Market-Town of good Trade, reckoned the Chief in the County. It stands Twenty three Miles almost North-West of *Dublin*. *Ratooth*. *Ratooth*, a little Borough-Town Twelve Miles East of *Trim* and as many North-West of *Dublin*.

IV: Of the County of Kildare.

- K**ildare has on the East *Dublin* and *Wicklow*, on the West *King's-County* and *Queen's-County*, on the North-East *Meath*, and on the South *Catherlagh*. Its length 38 Miles, and breadth 23. A County most rich and plentiful in all things, which is divided into Eight Baronies, *Carbury, Ikeathy, Salt, Naas, Connel, Ophally, Noragh and Reban, Kileah and Mon.* In which are Two Market Towns, and Three Boroughs; and the chief is *Kildare*. Principal Places are, *Carbury* or *Carbre*, towards the North-West Part, a Market Town, but much decayed. I know not whether it be this *Carbury*, or the Barony of *Carbury* in the Province of *Munster*, that gives the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *John Vaughan*, Baron of *Newcastle-Emlyn* in *Wales*. *Naas*, a Borough Town, 13 Miles South-East of *Carbury*, nigh the *Liffe*. *Kildare*, or *Kildar*, 11 Miles almost West of *Naas*; a considerable Place, the chief of the County, a Market Town, a Borough, and a Bishop's See, formerly much Celebrated for the Holy Virgin *Brigid*. It stands 27 Miles South-West of *Dublin*. This Place is dignified with giving Title to the first Earl of the

King-

Kingdom, who is *Fitz-Gerald*, of the Ancient *Giraldine Eng-*
ish Race that helped to Conquer Ireland, *Athy*, a Borough-
 Town, 12 Miles South of *Kildare*, on the *Barrow*, not far
 from off the Borders of *Queen's-County*.

V. Of the County of Kilkenny.

Kilkenny has on the East *Catherlagh* and *Wexford*, *Tippera-*
ry on the West, on the North *Queen's-County*, and on
 the South *Waterford*, from which it's parted by the *Shure*. Its
 length 40 Miles, and breadth 22 A County with Towns
 and Castles on every Side, makes a fine Shew, and in Plenty
 of all Things gives Place to none. If my Memory does not
 fail me overmuch, there is the following Saying of this Part of
 the Country, at least of that near its Capital, that it has Wa-
 ter without Mud, Air without Fog, and Fire without Smoke.
 It is divided into 11 Baronies, viz. *Fassadinig*, *Galmoy*, which
 gives the Title of a Viscount to *Pierce Butler*, a Roman Ca-
 tholick Lord, who is Outlawed. *Cranagh*, *Kilkenny lib. Sheln-*
ilogher, *Cowean*, *Kells*, *Knocktopher*, *Ida*, *Ibercon* and *Iverk*. In
 which is One Market-Town, and Eight Boroughs: The chief
Kilkenny, a Market, a Borough, and a Bishoprick, in the mid-
 dle of the County on the *Nuer*; a large and strong City, the
 most Populous, Rich, and Well-traded Inland Town in Ireland:
 It consists of Two Parts, the *Irish* Town, in which is the Ca-
 thedral; and the *English*, which was built since, and is now the
 Principal, the former being only a Suburb to it. It stands
 56 Miles South-West of *Dublin*. *Gowran*, a Borough, Eight
 Miles East of *Kilkenny*, nigh the Borders of *Catherlagh*, made
 Famous for being Erected into a Barony by King *William III.*
 in Favour of that Renowned Hero *John Lord Cuts*, who died
 in the Year 1707 at *Dublin*, (after the Performance of many
 Signal Actions,) full of Fame and Glory. *Callen*, a Borough,
 Fifteen Miles almost South-West of *Gowran*, on the *Callen*,
 the Third Town of the County. *Kells*, a Borough Town on
 the same River, Six Miles West of *Callen*. *Thomas-Town*,
 a Borough, Four Miles West of *Kells*, on the *Nuer*: A Wal-
 led Town, the Second in the County. *Inish-teige*, a Borough
 on the same River, Four Miles South-East of *Thomas-Town*,
 and the Fourth in the County. *Knocktopher*, another Borough,
 Seven Miles West of *Inish-teige*. Here is a little Borough cal-
 led *St. Canice*, Three Miles West of *Kilkenny*.

Kilkenny.

Gowran.

Callen.

Kells.

Thomas-

Town.

Inish-

teige.

Knockto-

pher.

VI. Of

VI. Of KING'S-COUNTY.

Philips-Town.

Bunalin.

Bir.

King's-County, formerly called *Offaly*, has *Kildare* on the East, on the West the *Shannon* (which parts it from *Galway*), and part of *Tipperary*, on the North *West-Meath*, and on the South and South-East *Tipperary* and *Queen's-County*. Its length 48 Miles, and in breadth 14, a County not so rich as some others, and divided into 11 Baronies, viz. *Warrenstown*, *Coolstown*, *Phillipstown*, *Geshill*, that gives the Title of a Baron of this Kingdom, to *William Lord Digby*, *Kilcourse*, *Billicomen*, *Balliboy*, *Carri-Castle*, *Eglisb*, *Ballibris* and *Clonlisk*. In which is One Market-Town and Three Boroughs; the Capital *Phillipstown* or *Kingstown*, towards the North Parts, Three Miles off the Borders of *West-Meath*, a Market Town and Borough, not remarkable for any thing but for being the Head of the County. It stands 38 Miles West of *Dublin*. *Bunalin* or *Bannabert*, a small Borough Town, 25 Miles almost South-West of *Phillipstown*, standing on the River *Shannon*, on the Borders of *Gallway*. *Bir*, another little Borough Town, Six Miles South of *Bunalin*, standing on the Borders of *Tipperary*, on a River that runs into the *Shannon*.

VII. The County of LONGFORD.

Longford

St. John's-Town.

Longford

Ardagh.

Lanes-burrough.

Longford, (by some placed in *Connaught*) and the most North Western County, has on the East and South *West-Meath*, on the North and North-East *Leitrim* in *Connaught*, and *Cavan* in *Ulster*, and on the West the *Shannon*, which separates it from *Roscommon* in *Connaught*. Its length 27 Miles, and breadth 16. A small, but a rich and pleasant County, divided into Six Baronies, *Longford*, *Granard*, (now an Earldom, in the Person of *Arthur Forbes*) *Ardagh*, *Moydoo*, *Rathlin* and *Shrowle*: In which are Two Market Towns, and Three Boroughs: The chief Town is *Longford*. The Principal Places are, *St. John's-Town*, or *Ballanie*, a Borough Town on the River *Camlin*, almost in the middle of the County. *Longford*, on the same River, Five Miles almost West of *St. John's-Town*, a Market-Town and a Borough, the chief of the County, but of no great Note, tho' dignified with the Title of an Earldom, now in the Person of the Right Honourable *Ambrose Aungier*, Earl of *Longford*. It stands about 58 Miles almost West of *Dublin*. *Ardagh*, Six Miles South-East of *Longford*, a little decayed Market-Town. *Lanesburrough*, almost Twelve Miles West of *Ardagh*, a Borough Town standing on the *Shannon*, which has a Bridge over

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over it into *Roscommon*. The Right Honourable *James Lane* is Viscount *Lanesborough*.

VIII. Of QUEEN'S-COUNTY.

Queen's-County, in *Irish Lease*, has on the East, *Kildare*; on the North and West, *King's-County* with *Tipperary* in *Munster*; and on the South, *Kilkenny*. It is in length 35 Miles, and in breadth 32. A County full of Woods and Bogs. It is divided into seven Baronies, viz. *Portneub inch*, *Stradbally*, *Balliadam*, *Slewmarginie*, *Cullinab*, *Mariburrow* and *Upper-Ossory*. In which is one Market-Town and three Boroughs; the chief Town is *Mariburrow*. Chief Places are, *Port-Arlinton*, a small Borough-Town in the North parts of *Port-Arlinton*. this County on the River *Barrow*, on the Borders of *King's-County*, *Mariburrow* or *Queenstown*, Ten Miles South of *Port-Arlinton*: It is a Borough and a Market-Town, but not otherwise remarkable than for being the Head of the County. It stands 72 Miles almost South-West of *Dublin*. *Ballinekill*, *Balline-* another Borough-Town eight Miles South of *Mariburrow*, and *kill*. about a Mile from the Borders of *Kilkenny*.

IX. Of the County of WEST-MEATH.

West-Meath, has on the East, *East Meath*; on the West the River *Shannon* (which parts it from *Roscommon* in *Connaught*) and *Longford*; on the North, *Cavan* in *Ulster*; and on the South, *King's-County*. It is in length 40 Miles, and in breadth 20. A County which gives place to none in Fertility and Populousness. It is divided into Eleven Baronies, viz. *Foore*, *Delyn*, *Moygoish*, *Corkery*, *Molingar*, *Fabill*, *Furtullagh*, *Moycashell*, *Rathconrath*, *Kilkenny* and *Clunlona*: In which is one Market-Town, and three Boroughs; the chief Town is *Molingar*. Principal Places are, *Foore*, a Borough-Town, two Miles of the Borders of *East-Meath*, of little Note. *Molingar* or *Mullenger*, 13 Miles South of *Foore*, a Market and a Borough-Town, of considerable Note and Strength, not only the chief of this County, but of the whole Province of *Meath*. It stands 40 Miles nigh West of *Dublin*. *Ballimore*, 13 Miles West of *Molingar*; a small Town nigh the South Parts of *Longford*. *Killbegan*, 10 Miles South-East of *Ballimore*; a little Borough-Town on the River *Brasmagh*, by the Borders of *King's-County*.

X. of

X. Of the County of WEXFORD.

Wexford or Weesford, in Irish *Loghbagarm*, has on the East the Ocean, on the West *Catherlagh* and *Kilkenny*, on the North *Wicklow*, and on the South and South-West the Ocean, and some of the County of *Waterford*, from which 'tis parted by *Waterford-Haven*: Its length 47 Miles, and breadth 27. A County fruitful in Corn and Grass, and divided into these Eight Baronies, *Gory*, *Scarawalsh*, *Bantry*, *Ballageen*, *Shelmaliere*, *Shelbourne*, (which last Place gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Henry Petty Lord Shelburne*), *Bargie* and *Fourth*. In which are Two Market-Towns and Eight Boroughs. The Principal Town is *Wexford*, and the chief Places are, *Fearnes*, *Ferns*, towards the Northern Parts, a Town of no Note, but for being a Bishop's See. *Inishcorthy*, a Borough Town, Eight Miles nigh South of *Fearnes*, on the *Urrin* or *Slany*. *Ross*, a Borough and Market Town on the *Barrow*, Fifteen Miles South-West of *Inishcorthy*, on the Borders of *Kilkenny*, once a famous City, now almost ruined. *Wexford* or *Weesford*, Seventeen Miles East of *Ross*, a Market Town and Borough. It was once reckon'd the chief City in all *Ireland*, and was the first Colony of the *English*, still a fair and large Town, which has a very commodious Haven at the Mouth of the River *Urrin* or *Slany*: It stands about 62 Miles South of *Dublin*, and gives the Title of an Earl to his Grace *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*. *Taghmon*, a little Borough Town, Seven Miles nigh West of *Wexford*. *Clamine*, a Borough, Five Miles South-West of *Taghmon*. *Banne*, another, Four Miles South of *Clamine*, by a convenient Bay of the same Name. *Duncannon*, nigh Five Miles West of *Banne*, a considerable Castle on *Waterford-Haven*, so that no Ships can go to *Waterford* or *Ross* without Leave. *Featherd*, a little Borough, Two Miles from *Duncannon*.

XI. Of the County of WICKLOW.

Wicklow was for some time a part of the County of *Dublin*: It has *St. George's Channel* at the East, *Kildare* and *Catherlagh* lies on the West of it; *Dublin* stands to the North, and *Wexford* is on the South of it: The length of the County is Thirty Six Miles, and the breadth Twenty Eight. Its a Country sufficiently fruitful, and divided into six Baronies, viz. *Rathdocen*, partly in *Dublin*, *New-Castle*, *Tallistone*, *Balinetur*, *Arcklow* and *Shelaly*: There are two Market-

Market-Towns and four Boroughs in this County; *Trillick* is the Principal: The chief Places are *Bleffinto*, a small Borough on the *Liffe*, bordering on *Kildare*: I take this to be the Place that gives the Title of Viscount *Bleffington* to the Right Honourable *Moragh Boyle*. *Baltinglass* another Borough here, about Thirteen Miles from *Bleffington*, on the *Ur-glass*. *Slane*, by the Borders of *Catherlagh*. *Wicklow*, a Market-Town or Borough Two and Twenty Miles East of *Baltinglass*, and the Capital of the County standing on the Sea-side, with a narrow Haven at the Mouth of the *Letrim*, over which stands a Rock instead of a Castle, surrounded with a strong Wall: It stands Twenty Four Miles almost South of *Dublin*. *Banaster Maynard*, Lord *Maynard* in *England*, is Baron *Maynard* of this Place in *Ireland*. *Arcklow* is another Market-Town and a Borough, situate Twelve miles South of *Wicklow*, by the Sea-side, and once gave Name to a County, and now a Title to the Lord Duke of *Ormond*, who is Baron of this Place.

CHAP. X.

A Particular Description of each County in the Province of Munster, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen have their Titles.

I. Of the County of CORK.

CORK, or *Coreach*, has on the East, *Waterford*, with a little of *Tipperary*; on the West, *Kerry*, with some of the Sea; on the North, *Limerick*; and on the South and South-East, the *Virgivan Ocean*. It is (taking in *Desmond* which is 30 Miles long and 8 broad) the largest County in *Ireland*, being in length 86 miles, and in breadth 50. A County said to be wild and woody, yet has many good Towns. It is divided into 15 Baronies, viz. *Dunhallo*, *Orrery* and *Kilmore*, *Armory*, or *Earmoy*, *Candon* or *Clongibbon*, *Kilnastalloon*, *Imokilly*, *Division*

Imokilly, Barrimore, Barrets, Corke, lib. Kinalea, Kineatmeal, Muskery, and Carbury: Desmond contains the other two, viz. Bantry and Bear. In these are two Market-Towns and 10 Boroughs; the chief Place is Cork.

- Charle-** Chief Places are, *Charleville*, the most North-Town, a Bo-
ville. rough on the Borders of *Limerick*. *Mallo*, a little Borough
Mallo. on the River *Blackwater*, 14 miles South of *Charleville*. *Tough-*
Youghill. *bill*, a Borough on the Mouth of the River *Blackwater*, by
the Borders of *Waterford*, 30 miles South-West of *Mallo*. It
is a rich and populous Town, well Walled round, in form
somewhat long, and has a very commodious Haven, and well
fenced Key. *Cloyne*, 8 miles nigh West of *Toughbill*, a little
Cloyne. Borough and Bishoprick, said to be united to *Cork*. *Ballicora*,
Ballicora. a small Borough four miles West of *Cloyne*. *Cork*, Thir-
Cork. teen Miles West of *Ballicora*, a Market, Borough, and
Bishop's See, the chief of this County. It is a neat,
wealthy and populous City, inhabited most by *English*,
standing on the River *Lee*, where it has a commodious
Haven. It is of good strength, enclosed within a Circuit of
Walls in form of an Egg, with the River flowing round
about it, and running between, not passable through but by
Bridges, lying out in length as it were in one direct broad
Street, and the same having a Bridge over it. It stands 124
miles South-West of *Dublin*. *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burling-*
Kingsale. *ton* in *England*, is Earl of *Cork*. *Kingsale*, 12 miles South of
Cork, a Borough and Market-Town, nigh the Mouth of the
River *Banne*. It is a populous and well traded Town, the se-
cond in the County. It has an excellent Haven for Ships,
and is fortified with old Walls. *Kingsale* gives the Title of
Baron to the ancient Family of the *Courcys*. *Bandon-bridge*, a
Bandon- Borough on the same River, 8 miles almost West of *Kingsale*.
bridge. *Rosse*, 16 miles South West of *Bandon-bridge*, on the Sea, and
a City and a Bishoprick, now united to *Cork*, and is a meer
Village. This Place gives the Title of Viscount to the No-
ble Family of *Parsons*. *Baltimore*, a Borough, and commodi-
ous Port 14 miles nigh South-West of *Rosse*. The Right Ho-
nourable *John Calvert* is Baron of *Baltimore*, and a Roman
Catholick.

II. Of the County of KERRY.

KERRY, reckoned a County Palatine, has *Limerick* and
Cork on the East, and on the West the *Atlantick Ocean*,
on the North the *Shannon*, which separates it from *Thomond*,
and on the South *Desmond*, with part of the Ocean. Its
length 60 miles, and breadth 47. A County full of Woody
Mountains, and in many Places good Corn Fields. *Thomas*
Fitz

Fitz-Maurice is Baron of *Kerry* and *Lixnaw*; its divided into Eight Baronies, viz. *Irishconner*, *Klanmorris*, *Corkaguine*, *Trugbenackmy*, *Magunibie*, *Glanaroghty*, *Dunkeron*, and *Iveragh*, in which is One Market-Town and Three Boroughs.

Principal Places are, *Ardfeart*, a Borough Town nigh the Sea, also a Bishop's See, but a very poor one. *Trally*, a little Borough Town, about Five Miles South-East of *Ardfeart*, and Four from the Sea, a Place of no Note. *Dingle*, a Borough and a Market-Town, 23 miles almost West of *Trally*, the chief Town of this County, and the most Western of Note in all *Ireland*. It stands very Commodious for Navigation, upon a very large Bay of the same Name, 164 miles almost South-West of *Dublin*.

Castlemain is a Harbour in this County of *Kerry*, not much frequented, but was by *Charles* the Second raised to the Honour of an Earldom, in the Person of *Roger Palmer*, Created Earl of *Castlemain*; but he dying a few Years ago without Inheritable Issue the Honour is now Extinct.

III. Of the County of LIMERICK.

Limerick, or *Limerick*, has *Tipperary* to the East, on the West *Kerry*, on the North the *Shannon*, (which parts it from *Thomond*;) with a little of *Tipperary*, and on the South *Cork*. Its length 48 Miles, and breadth 27. A fertile County, and well inhabited, but has few good Towns: The West Parts are mountainous, and the rest plain, being divided into Nine Baronies, viz. *Clonello*, *Kenry*, *Limerick*, *Owneybeg*, *Connaugh*, *Clanwilliam*, *Smale-County*, *Coshma*, and *Coshlea*: In which is *Limerick*.

Limerick, or *Lough-Meath*, a Market, a Borough, and a Bishop's See, now the Metropolis of *Munster*. An elegant, rich and populous City, and of singular Strength, Situated partly on an Island in the *Shannon*, counted Two Towns; the Upper, wherein stands the Castle and the Cathedral, has Two Gates opened to it, and each of them a fair Bridge of Stone into it, with Bulwarks and little Drawbridges, the one leading to the West, the other to the East, unto which the Lower Town joins, being strengthened with a Wall, a Castle, and a Fore-Gate at the Entrance into it. It stands 30 Miles off the Sea, yet Ships of Burthen can come up to the Walls. It's about 95 Miles almost West of *Dublin*. It endured Two sharp Sieges in 1690 and 91, and in the last was obliged to Surrender to King *William III.* *Thomas Dungan*, a Roman Catholick is Earl of this Place, but I believe not Outlaw'd. *Askeaton*, a little Borough nigh the *Shannon*, thirteen miles almost West of *Limerick*. *Athlora*, a small Town

Town eight miles South-east of *Askeaton*, and nine South-west of *Limerick*, of old time Fortify'd. *Killmalock*, sixteen miles South of *Limerick*, and a Borough-Town both rich and populous, and enclosed with a Wall: This Place gives the Title of Viscount to the Family of the *Sarsfields*, of which *Dominick Sarsfield*, a Roman Catholick Lord, now retains that Honour.

IV. Of the County of TIPPERARY.

Tipperary or *Holy-Cross*, by the Irish *Thobruidearum Cuntar* has on the East *Queen's-County* and *Kilkenny*, on the West *Limerick* and the *Shannon*, parting it from *Gallway* and *Thomond*, on the North or North-east *King's-County*, and on the South *Waterford*. Its length 58 Miles, and breadth 36. The South Parts exceeding fertile, and well furnished with good Buildings. It is divided into 14 Baronies, viz *Lower Ormond*, *Ormond*, *Arra*, *Owny*, *Ikerin*, which last Place gives the Title of a Viscount to *Pierce Butler*, Viscount *Iserin*, *Heagh*, *Eliogurty*, *Kilnalong*, *Kilnamana*, *Clonwilliam*, *Middlebira*; in this Barony lyes the Town of *Cashel*, which gives the Title of Viscount to *Richard Lord Bulkeley*, of the Isle of *Anglesea* in *Wales*. *Slewwardagh*, *Comsey*, *Iffa* and *Offa*; in which are Two Market-Towns, and Five Boroughs: The Capital *Clonmel*.

- Thurles.** Chief Places are, *Thurles*, a Borough Town on the *Shure*, Six miles from the Borders of *Kilkenny*. *Cashel* or *Cassel*, 12 miles from *Thurles*, nigh the *Shure*, a Borough and an Archbishoprick, but otherwise inconsiderable. *Fethard*, a little Borough Town, Eight Miles almost East of *Cashel*. *Tipperary* or *Holy-Cross*, a Borough Town, Seventeen miles West of *Fethard*, gives Name to this County, and was once a very Famous Place. *Emly* or *Awn*, above Seven miles West of *Tipperary*, near the Borders of *Limerick*, a Bishop's See, once a Famous City, now much decay'd, but gives the Title of a Viscount to the Roman Catholick Branch of the *Fairfax's*, of which *Charles Fairfax* is now Viscount *Emly*. *Clonmell*, a Market-Town and Borough, 26 Miles East of *Emly*, a rich Place, of good Strength, and stands upon the *Shure*, on the Borders of *Waterford*, about 82 miles South-west of *Dublin*. *Carick*, or *Carick-Mac-Griffen*, a Market Town on the same River, Ten miles East of *Clonmel*, situated on a Rock between the Limits of *Waterford* and *Kilkenny*.

V. Of the County of WATERFORD.

Waterford, has on the East, *Waterford-Haven*, which parts it from *Wexford* in *Leinster*; on the West, *Cork*; on the North, the River *Shure*, which parts it from *Tipperary*, and *Kilkenny* in *Leinster*; and on the South, the Ocean. It is in length Forty six miles, and in breadth Twenty Four. A fine County as well for Pleasure as Riches. It is divided into six Baronies, viz. *Glanebery*, *Uppertbird*, *Middlebird*, *Deesees*, *Coshmore*, and *Cosbrid*. In which is one Market-Town, and four Boroughs; the chief Town is *Waterford*.

Chief Places are, *Waterford*, by the Irish *Pburtargie*, a Water-Market, Borough, and Bishop's See, standing on the River *ford*. *Shure* on the Borders of *Kilkenny*. It is a very Wealthy, well-traded, and populous City, the second for bigness in this Kingdom, endowed with many ample Privileges. The Streets are narrow, thrust close, and pent together: It stands in an unhealthful Air, but for Trade as conveniently seated as any Port in the World, having a most excellent Haven, though a good distance from the Sea, yet Ships of the greatest Burden may easily ride at the Key. It stands Seventy five Miles nigh South of *Dublin*. The Duke of *Shrewsbury* is Earl of this Place. *Dungarvan*, twenty Miles almost South-west of *Waterford*: It is a Borough-Town seated on the Sea, well fortified with a Castle, and has a very commodious Road for Ships. *Lismore*, a Borough-Town thirteen Miles West of *Dungarvan*, on the River *Blackwater*, once a Bishop's Sea, but now united to *Waterford*, and is in a decaying Condition. *Tallagh*, a Borough-Town, above five Miles South of *Lismore*, *Tallagh*, by the Borders of *Cork*.

Dungarvan.

Lismore.

C H A P. XI.

A Particular Description of the Province of Ulster, in Alphabetical Order, wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen have their Titles.

I. Of the County of ARMAGH

ARMAGH, or *Ardmagh*, has on the East *Down*, partly separated by the River *Newry*, on the West *Tyrone* and *Monaghan*, on the North the *Lough-Neagh*, and on the South *Louth*: It is in length Thirty-two Miles, and in breadth seventeen; a County for rich and fertile Soil is said to surpass any in *Ireland*. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Onealan*, *Towrany*, *Armagh*, *Fewes* and *Orior*, in which is one Market Town and two Boroughs. The chief Town is now *Charle-*
mont.

Principal Places are, *Charlemont*, a Borough and strong Fortrefs, now the chief the County. It stands on a River called *Blackwater*, on the Borders of *Tyrone*, four Miles South-East of *Dungannon*. *Charlemoni* gives the Title of Viscount to the Right Honourable *William Caulfield*, and endured a Siege the last War. *Armagh*, or *Ardmagh*, about seven Miles South of *Charlemont*, once a very famous City, now a Poor Place, scarce any thing remaining but a few small wasted Cottages, with the ruinous Walls of the Monastery, Priors and Primate's Palace, yet it is still an Archbishop's See, and the Metropolitan of all *Ireland*, and keeps the Name of a Borough and Market Town. *Tyan*, a small Place, seven Miles almost West of *Armagh*, on the Borders of *Tyrone* and *Monaghan*. *Mayre-Castle*, nineteen miles South-East of *Armagh* on the Borders of *Lough*, nigh five Miles North of *Dundalk*.

Charle-
mont.

Armagh.

Tyan.
Mayre-
Castle.

II. Of the County of ANTRIM.

ANtrim is the most Northern County of all *Ireland*, having *St. George's Channel* on the East, *Londonderry* lies to the West of it, from which the River *Banne* parts it. The *Deucalidonian Ocean* lies to the North of it, and the County of *Down* on the South or rather South East.

The length of this County is Forty six Miles, and the breadth Twenty seven; a County of it self sufficiently fruitful: It gives the Title of Earl to the Ancient Family of the *Black donnels*, of which *Alexander Mack-donnel* is the present Earl, a Roman Catholick. It's divided into nine Baronies and those are *Ballie-Cary*, *Dunlace*, *Kilconway*, *Tome*, *Antrim*, *Glenarm*, *Carrickfergus*, *Belfast* and *Killsnagb*, in which is one Market Town and four Boroughs: The chief Town is *Carrickfergus*.

The Principal Places are *Dunlace Castle*, on the North *Dunlace*. Part of the Ocean, reputed a very strong Pile, situated on a Rock hanging over the Sea, and by a Ditch parted from the Land. Then *Connor*, standing Eight and twenty Miles *Connor*. South East of *Dunlace*, a small Bishoprick united to *Down* and not else of Note: *Antrim*, five miles South of *Connor*, nigh *Antrim*. the Lake *Neagh*. Its a Borough, but a very ordinary one; tho' the County is denominated from it. Another Place is *Carrickfergus*, or *Knockfergus*, East of *Antrim* twelve miles and *Carrickfergus*. lying on a Bay of the same Name: Its a Borough and Market-Town, a very rich and populous Place, the chief of the County: It has an excellent good Harbour, and is well strengthened with a Castle. It stands Fourscore and ten miles North of *Dublin*. Another Place is *Belfast*, eight miles almost South *Belfast*. of *Carrickfergus*, on the Mouth of *Lagen-water* by *Carrickfergus*. It's a Borough, a thriving Town, every Day improving. *Lisburn*, or *Lisnagaroy* lies seven miles South West of *Belfast* *Lisburn*. on the River *Lagen-water* by the borders of *Down*. This Place gave the Title of Viscount to the Lord *Lofius*, who was Mortally wounded before *Limerick* in 1691. and dying without Issue-Male, his Majesty King *William III.* was pleased to promote the Right Honourable *John Vaughan* of *Trawsf* sed in the County of *Cardigan*, to be Viscount of this Place.

III. Of the County of CAVAN.

CAvan, or Cavan, sometimes East *Braeny*, has on the North East *Monaghan*, on the West *Letrim* in *Connaught* on the South *Longford*, West *Meath*, and East *Meath* in *Leinster*. It is in length Forty seven miles, and in breadth Twenty two a County whose Inhabitants live in Piles and Forts rather than Towns. *Cavan* gives the Title of an Earl to the Family of the *Lambert's*, whereof *Richard Lambert* is the present Earl of *Cavan*. It is divided into several Baronies, viz. *Tullagha*, *Tullabonobo*, *Cavan*, *Tollagarvy*, *Clonchy*, *Castle Raghen* and *Clonmoghan*. In which are two Boroughs, but never a Market Town.

The chief Town is *Cavan*. Principal Places are *Belturbet*, a little Town on the end of *Lough Earne*, nigh the borders of *Fermanagh*, above sixteen Miles South East of *Eniskilling*. The Lord Viscount *Fermanagh* is Baron of *Belturbet*. *Cavan*, seven miles South of *Belturbet*, a Borough Town of no Note, but for being the Head of this County: It stands Fifty five miles North West of *Dublin*. *Kilmore*, a little Town about three miles South West of *Cavan*. It is a Bishop's See, but a very Poor one. *Castle Raghen*, a Castle which gives Name to a Barony, thirteen miles South East of *Kilmore* and *Cavan*, nigh the borders of East *Meath* in *Leinster*.

Belturbet,

Kilmore.

Castle-Raghen.

IV. Of the County of DOWN.

Down, has on the East *St. George's Chancel*; on the West *Armagh*, partly separated by the River *Newry*; on the North, or rather North West *Antrim*; and on the South *Carlingford Bay* (which parts it from *Louth*) and the Ocean. It is in length Forty four miles, and in breadth thirty. A County very fertile, though in some Places incumbered with Woods and Bogs. It is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Ards*, *Castlereagh*, *Dufferin*, *Lekeale*, *Kinaleary*, *Lower Evagh*, *Upper Evagh* and *Mourane*. In which is one Market Town and six Boroughs. The chief Town is *Down*.

Principal Places are *Bangor*, a Borough Town on *Carickfergus Bay*, seven miles South East of that Place. The Duke of *Schomberg* is Earl of *Bangor*. *Newtown*, four miles nigh South of *Bangor*, a Borough Town on the North of the Louth of *Strangford*. *Hillsborough*, a Borough Town, sixteen miles South-west of *Newtown*, and three from *Lisburn* in *Antrim*. *Dromore*, four miles nigh South of *Hillsborough*, a small Bishoprick. *Charles Fanshaw* is Lord *Fanshaw* of *Dromore*. *Kilileagh*, a little Borough seventeen miles East of *Dromore* on the

Bangor.

Newtown.

Hillsborough.

the Lough of *Strangford*. *Strangford*, six miles South East of *Kilileagh*, a little Town on the Mouth of a Lough of the same Name. — *Smyth* is Viscount *Strangford*. *Down* or *Down Patrick*, a Borough and head of this County, six miles West of *Strangford*: It is a Bishoprick united to *Connor* in *Antrim*, and is one of the most Ancient Towns in *Ireland*, famous for the Bones of *St. Patrick*, *St. Bridget* and *St. Columba*. It stands Sixty five miles almost North East of *Dublin*. *Down* gives the Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Down*. *Dawney's*. *Neury*, Twenty five miles South-west of *Down*, a Borough and Market Town, on the River *Neury*, by the borders of *Armagh*.

V. Of the County of DUNNAGAL.

Dunnagal or *Tir Connel*, and sometimes *Connallea*, has on the East *Londonderry* and *Tyrone*, on the West the main Western Ocean, on the North the *Deucalidonian* Ocean, and on the South *Fermanagh* and the Bay of *Dunnagal*. It is in length Sixty four miles, and in breadth Thirty five, a County in a manner Champion, and full of Havens. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Enish Owen*, *Killmakrena*, *Rapboe* or *Lagen*, *Boylagh* and *Bannogh* and *Tyreugh*. In which is one Market Town and five Boroughs; the chief Town is *Dunnagal*, which gives the Title of an Earl to the Family of *Chichester*, of which the last Earl, named *Arthur*, after many Glorious Services perform'd in *Spain*, in Prosecution of the Rights of the House of *Austria*, was slain in defence of *Barcelona* in 1706.

Principal Places are *St. John's-Town*, a little Borough *St. John's* Town on the River *Lough Foyle*, by the borders of *Tyrone*, Town. high six miles South-west of *Londonderry*. *Rapboe*, eight miles *Rapboe*. South of *St. John's* Town, a poor forsaken Place, once a City and a Bishoprick, since joined to *Londonderry*. *Lifford* a small Borough Town five miles South East of *Rapboe*, on the River *Lough Foyle*, by the borders of *Tyrone*. This is the Place, *Lifford*. as I take it, which gives the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *William Fitzwilliams*, commonly called Lord *Fitzwilliams*; tho' Count *Marion* had a Warrant for this Title in King *William's* Reign; but no Patent passed that I can learn, yet some for all that call him Earl of *Lifford*. *Dunnagal*, Thirty five miles South-west of *Lifford*, on a large bay of the same Name, high the Mouth of the River *Eask*. It is a Borough, *Dunnagal*. and a Market Town, the chief of the County, and stands an hundred miles North-west of *Dublin*. *Kilbeg* or *Calebeg*, *Kilbeg*. twelve miles West of *Dunnagal*, a Borough Town, affording a Haven, and a Commodious Harbour for Sailors. *Ballyshannon*

Ballishannon or Bellishannon, twelve miles South East of *Kilbeg* and eight South of *Dunnagal*, having a good Haven, and stands nigh the borders of *Fermanagh*, nigh the Sea. *Ballishannon* gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Henry Folliot*, Lord *Folliot* of *Ballishannon*.

VI. Of the County of FERMANAGH.

Fermanagh or Farmanagh, has on the East *Monaghan*, on the North-west *Dunnagal*, on the North and North-east *Tyrone*, on the South *Cavan*, and on the South-west *Leitrim* in *Connaught*. It is in length Thirty eight Miles, and in breadth Twenty four; a County full of Woods and Boggs, being a third part fill'd with the *Lough-Earne*. Soon after Her Majesty Queen *Anne's* Accession to the Throne, the Right Honourable Sir *John Verney* Bar. was created Baron *Verney* of *Belturbet*, and Viscount *Fermanagh*, he being the first Irish Peer of her making.

It is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Lurge*, *Magheraboy*, *Terokenedy*, *Canawly*, *Maghere*, *Kienekelly*, *Knocknie* and *Coole*; in which is never a Market Town, and but one Borough; the chief Town is *Eniskilling*. Principal Places are *Tarmon*, a Castle of considerable Note on the North Part of the great Lake, on the borders of *Dunnagal*. *Balleck*, a Town ten Miles almost West of *Tarmon*, by the Mouth of the Lake by the borders of *Dunnagal*, 3 Miles East of *Ballishannon*. *Tully Castle*, nine Miles almost East of *Balleck*, by the borders of the Lake. *Eniskilling* or *Iniskilling*, seven miles South-east of *Tully Castle*, and Forty two South of *Londonderry*. It is a Borough the only Place of Note in this Country, but small, yet of notable strength and fame in the last War, as you may find hereafter. It's situated on a little Island in the middle of the Lake, or rather between two Lakes, having two Forts, the one called the old Fort, the other the new Fort. It stands Seventy eight miles North-west of *Dublin*. *Crom-Castle* on the Lake, twelve miles South-east of *Eniskilling*.

Tarmon.
Balleck.

Tully-
Castle.
Eniskil-
ling,

Crom-
Castle.

VII. Of the County of LONDONDERRY.

THE County of *Londonderry*, or of *Colerain*, sometimes called *Krine*, has *Antrim* on the East, from which 'tis parted by the River *Banne*, on the West lies *Dunnagal*. The *Deucalidonian* Ocean on the North, with some part of *Dunnagal*, and *Tyrone* is on the South or South-west part of it. The length of the County is Six and thirty miles, and the

the breadth thirty. It's a County that is somewhat Champion, yet very fruitful. The Division is into five Baronies, and those are known by the Names of *Colerain*, *Loghinsholm*, *Kenought*, *Tyrekeri* and the Liberty of *Londonderry*; wherein there is one Market Town and three Boroughs. The Capital is *Derry*. The Principal Places are *Colerain* on the River *Banne* by the borders of *Antrim*, four miles distant from the Sea and six South of *Dunlacc Castle*. It's a Borough and a considerable Place, once giving Name to this County. *Henry Hare* is Lord *Colerain*. *Lamnevady*, a little Borough ten miles almost West of *Colerain*, situate on a River called *Roe-Water*, nigh *Lough Foyle*. *Londonderry* sometimes named *Derry* or *Dory*, fourteen miles almost South-west of *Lamnevady* upon the River *Lough-Foyle*, nigh the borders of *Dunmagal*. It's a Market Town, Borough and a Bishop's See, made a *London* Colony in 1612. a Place of no great bigness and of inconsiderable strength compared to modern Fortifications, yet of great Fame and Renown, as well for other Noble Resistances; as for the last most memorable Siege in 1689. Its now the most considerable City in *Ulster*, and has a very convenient Haven. It stands One hundred and eight miles almost North-west of *Dublin*, *Robert Ridgway* is the present Earl of *Londonderry*. *Cumber* a small Town about eight miles South-east of *Londonderry*, by the borders of *Tyrone*. *Tome Castle* a Fortress almost Six and twenty miles East of *Cumber* on *Lough Neagh*.

Colerain.

Lamnevady.
London-
derry.

Cumber.

VIII. Of the County of L O W T H.

Louth, anciently *Luvu* and *Luda*, in Irish *Iriel*, has on the East *St. George's Channel*, on the West *Monaghan* and *East-Meath* and *Leinster*, on the North *Armagh* and *Carlingford Bay*, which parts it from *Down*, and on the South-east *Meath*, from which 'tis parted by the River *Boyne*: It is but Twenty five miles long and thirteen broad. A County full of Forage, and sufficiently fruitful. *Louth* gives the Title of Baron to *Oliver Plunket*, a Roman Catholick and Outlaw'd. It is divided into four Baronies, viz. *Dundalk*, *Louth*, *Aiberdee* and *Ferrard*, in which little compass are five Market Towns and four Baronies.

The chief Town is *Drogheda*. Chief Places are *Carlingford* nigh the borders of *Down*, a Borough and Market Town, a considerable Place of good Resort, standing on a Commodious Bay of the same Name. The famous *Francis Count Tass*, a Roman Catholick, who in a manner all his Life was in the Imperial Service, upon the Decease of his Elder Brother, in King *William's* Reign came to be Earl of *Carlingford*, and by

Carling-
ford.

- by a particular Clause in the English Act of Parliament is exempted from Forfeiture; but I think he is since dead.
- Dundalk.** *Dundalk* eight miles South-west of *Carlingford*, a Borough, Market Town and Bishoprick: It was formerly walled, but now dismantled. It has a very commodious Haven, and is remarkable for the quartering our Forces in the last War; also for giving the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *Richard Gorges* Lord *Gorges* of *Dundalk*. *Louth* seven miles South-west of *Dundalk*, a small Market Town, not now remarkable for any thing but giving Name to the County, and Title of Baron to the *Plunkets* a Roman Catholick Family as afore-said.
- Lowth.** *Atherdee* or *Ardee*, a Borough and Market Town six miles South of *Louth*. *Drogheda*, or *Tredagh* stands twelve miles South-west of *Atherdee*, a Borough and Market Town the chief of this County; a Place very strong and well inhabited with an excellent Harbour, It's situated on the *Boyne* on the borders of *Leinster*, about seven miles West of *Dublin*. This Place is dignified with giving a Title of Honour to *Henry Moor*, Earl of *Drogheda*, who was three several times one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland* in King *William's* Reign, and one of the seven Commissioners appointed by the Parliament of *England* to enquire into the Forfeited Estates in *Ireland*.
- Atherdee** said.
- Drogheda.**

IX. Of the County of MONAGHAN.

Monaghan has on the East *Armagh*, on the West *Fermanagh*, on the North *Tyrone*, on the South *Cavan*, and on the South-east *Louth* with part of *East-Meath* in *Leinster*: It is in length Thirty four miles, and in breadth twenty. A Country mounting aloft with Hills, and well cover'd with Woods. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Trough*, *Monaghan*, *Dartree*, *Cremone* and *Fanny Donaghmaine*: It has but one Borough, and never a Market Town.

- The chief Town is *Monaghan*, the rest are scarce worth naming. Chief Places are *Glasbrog* a small Town not far off the borders of *Armagh* and *Tyrone*. *Monaghan* five miles South of *Glasbrog* and four from the borders of *Armagh*. It is a Borough Town and the Chief of the County, but not else worth the Observation; only it must be remembered that the Right Honourable *William Blaney* is Lord *Blaney* of *Monaghan*. It stands sixty miles almost North-west of *Dublin*. For method sake I shall mention *Clonish* a little Place twelve miles South-west of *Monaghan*, on the borders of *Fermanagh*. *Lislea* a Castle four miles South-East of *Clonish*, not far off the borders of *Cavan*.
- Glasbrog.**
- Monaghan.**
- Clonish.**
- Lislea.**

X. Of the County of TYRONE.

TTrone or Tir-Owen, sometimes called Tir-Eogain, has Lough-Neagh and Armagh on the East, Londonderry lies on the North and North-west of it; Monaghan and Fermanagh to the South and South-west. The length of the County is Forty seven miles, and breadth Three and thirty. This County though rough and rugged, yet is sufficiently fruitful: It gives the Title of Earl to the Ancient Family of the Pow-ers. The Division of it is into four Baronies, which are Straban, Omagh, Cloghan and Dungannon, in which are four Boroughs but never a Market Town: The Principal Town is Dungannon.

The Places of Note are Straban a Borough Town and Castle, with the River Lough-Foyle by the borders of Dunnagal, twelve miles South of Londonderry. Its remarkable for giving the Title of Lord to James Hamilton, Viscount Straban, and Earl of Abercorne in the Kingdom of Scotland. Omagh or Omagh. Drammoragh, a Borough Town on the River Roe-Water, about fifteen miles almost South of Straban. Montjoy a strong Fortrefs Four and twenty miles East of Omagh on the Lough Néagh, which gives Title of Honour to William Lord Viscount Montjoy, Lieutenant General in Her Majesties Armies. Dungannon, above six miles South-west of Montjoy, a Dungan-Borough Town and reputed the Capital of the County, a non. Place of some strength situate upon a Hill, four miles from Charlemont in Armagh. It stands seventy two miles almost North of Dublin. The Noble Mark Trevor Collonel of a Regiment in Her Majesty's Service in Spain, where he dyed about 3 Years since, was Viscount of this Place, and I presume he has left a Son to succeed him in that Honour. Brinburg Binburg: a little Town on the borders of Armagh, lying South of Dungannon about six miles. Agber a small Borough West of Brinburg about fifteen miles and nine almost South of Omagh. Clogher, nigh three miles South of Agber, a Bishop's Clogher, See, but a very slender one.

C H A P. XII.

A New Description of the City of Dublin, the Capital of Ireland.

Name. **D**UBLIN, the Capital City of *Ireland*, called *Dublinum* in Latin, in Irish *Balacloy*, but *Eblana* by *Ptolomy*, is situate in the Province of *Leinster*, in a County of the same Name, upon the River *Liffy*, which is a Noble River in this Kingdom, and makes a Capacious Haven here, at about Twenty Leagues distance from *Holy-Head* in *Wales*.

Situation. There are Hills to the South of it, Westward open Campaign Ground, and on the East the Sea at Hand in sight; it was first built on Piles of Wood.

Extent. It is the largest and best built City of the Three Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, (*Great-Britain*) and *Ireland*, next to *London*, and still very improving: The Boundaries or Liberties, and Franchises of it, as they are rode and perambulated every third Year by the Lord Mayor and Corporations, which are in all Four and twenty, stands thus. Beginning at the Custom-House, you go down *Essex-street*, *Temple-bar*, and to the end of *Lazars-Hill*, from thence across the *Strand* to *Rings-End*, so on to the *Water-Mark*, where the Dart is thrown; from this last Place they go to the *Black Rock*, and so Westward to a Red House on the East side of *Merrian*, where they pass through the Garden on the back of the House, and across the Fields to *Simon's Court*, and thence onwards across the Fields to the Road of *Bray*; from *Bray* Southward to two little Cabbins on the South of it.

They steer next cross the Fields into the Road of *Clahskeagh*, opposite to a Mill on the River *Donnibrook*, and along that Road to the Bridge of *Clinkeagh*, and through the Mill to *Causkeagh-lane*, and along the same to *Mill-Town Road*; then through *Roberts's House* and Garden across the Fields to *Donnibrook Road*, near a little Cabin on the Right Hand thereof: By the last mentioned Road they move to the Sign of the *Curran Tree* on the West side of the said Road, and thence by the South end of the said House through the Garden and across the Fields by the back of *Leeson's* to the corner House at *St. Cavan's-Port*, on the East side thereof, and through

the said House; Thence by the West side of *Cavan's Port* to *Big-Butter-lane*, and so to *Bridestreet*, along which they pass to *Ball-Alley*, thence to Counsellor *Swift's*, and through his House and Garden into *St. Patrick's street*, and onwards to the Sign of *King William* and *Queen Mary* on the West side the said Street: Then they pass through the back side along the *Comb* by the Water Course to *Crooked-staff*, over whose Wall on the Left side they pass between the Willow-Trees and along the Water-Course into the Road to *Dolphin's Barn*, and so by the Water Course to the Malt-house at the West end of *Dolphin's Barn*, including the said Malt-house and Garden Westward of it.

From thence they go Northwards cross the Fields, and through the Garden and Red House at the North end of *Cutbroat-lane*, moving forwards to and passing under the middlemost Arch under *Bow-Bridge*: From thence into the Hospital Fields, over the *Old Deer Park Wall*, near the *Old Slaughter-house*: Their next way is through the Hospital Fields and across the *Liffy Strand* to the Round Stone by the Deer Park Wall, and onwards over the Deer Park Wall, and through the Park to a corner of a Wall near the Dog-kennel on the North side of it, from thence over the Wall Northward by the said Wall to the first half Round, or rising on the said Wall, thence Eastward through *Brownlow's Field* to several Gardens to *Stony-Batter* by *Addison's House*, on the South end of it.

Having proceeded thus far, they pass through the Half Moon on the East side of *Stony-Batter* and Gardens and Colonel *Stanley's*, and through the said House to *Grange-Gorman-lane*, and so by the South end of the Half Moon, on the East side of *Grange Gorman-lane*, and through the Gardens into *Finglas Roads*; moving Northward to the broad Stone, their way next is through the Water Course under the Stone, and through the Gardens into *Drum-Condra Road*, passing Southward to the little Cabbin, at a Well in the Garden on the East side of the Road, and from thence through the Gardens to the Coach and Horses in *Bally-bough-lane*, along which Lane you go to *Bally-bough-bridge*, and cross the River on the West side of the Bridge, and along the Strand side to *Clutarf*, from thence to the Shades of *Clutarf*, so to the Hill of *Rahenny*; and farther Northward an Hundred and thirty Pearches, to a little Brook which is at the end of the Liberties of the City of Dublin.

Dublin has a Cathedral of great Antiquity, Dedicated to *St. Patrick* the Apostle of the Irish Nation, and built at several times, wherein there are a Dean, two Archdeacons, and Two and twenty Prebendaries; there is also another

Number
of Parish-
es.

nother fair Collegiate Church in this City called *Christ-Church*, to which the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Lords Justices of this Kingdom, usually go in State to their Devotion. The City was built in 1012. and has about thirteen Parochial Churches.

Fewel.

The Soil about *Dublin* is fruitful enough as to every thing but Wood, so that they use Sea Coal brought them from *Wales* and other Parts of *Great Britain*, and Turf dug up in the adjacent Country for Fewel, of which there is no Scarcity.

Castle,

Dublin has a very strong Wall of rough Stone towards the South, Fortify'd with Ramparts; it openeth at the six Gates, from whence there run out Suburbs of great length; it resembles *London* very much, not only in the form of Building, which is very high, but in the Names of the Streets and other Places: towards the East stands the King's Castle on high, the usual Residence of the chief Governour, or Governours of the Kingdom. It was built by *Henry de Loundres* a Bishop, in 1220. near which was a Palace Royal built by *Henry II.* King of *England*: The Castle is strongly fenced with Ditches and Towers, though but of little Strength in comparison of the Modern Fortification, and the way of attacking Places, and consequently not tenable.

Trinity College.

Here is a College for Students, which is an University of it self, Founded by Queen *Elizabeth* in the Year 1591. This was attempted before by *Alexander Dicknar*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, who in 1320. obtained a Bull from the Pope for it, but the troublesome times that ensued obstructed then the good Design. The College is Beautiful enough, and richly Endowed and Consecrated to the Name of the Holy Trinity. The first Stone of it was laid on the 13th of March the same Year, by *Thomas Smith*, then Mayor of *Dublin*; the Queen's Commission bears date the 30th of March, 1592. and Sir *William Cecil* Lord *Burleigh*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, was the first Chancellor of it, *Adam Loftus*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, the first Provost, *Lucas Challoner*, *William Daniel*, *James Fullerton* and *James Hamilton*, the first Fellows. *Abel Walsh*, *James Usher* and *James Lee*, the first Scholars of the same. Upon the Address of the Commons of *Ireland* to the late King *William III.* his Majesty was pleased to give Three Thousand Poundsto *Trinity College* in this City, to enlarge it by some new Additional Building, which are since erected, the present Provost is *Dr. Pratt*.

Royal Statue.

The City of *Dublin* in a grateful and perpetual Commemoration of their signal Deliverance from Popery, Arbitrary Power, and the worst Miseries they could sug-

gest

gest to themselves, in respect to their Religion, Lives and Estates, by the Conduct and Valour of *William III.* King of *England* of Glorious Memory, who went in Person into *Ireland* in 1690. for that purpose, on the first of *July* 1701. erected his Statue on Horseback in Brass, in the *College-Green*, with this Inscription on the Marble Work.

G U L I E L M O Tertio,
Magnæ Britanniaë, Franciaë & Hiberniaë, Regi.

Inscription

Ob Religionem Conservatam,
Restitutas Leges,
Libertatem Assertam,
Cives Dublinenses hanc statuam posuere.

It was begun *Anno MDCC.* Sir *Anthony Piercy* being Lord Mayor.

Charles Forrest, } Esqs; Sheriffs.
James Barlow,

It was finish'd *Anno MDCCCI.* Sir *Mark Ransford*, being Lord Mayor.

John Eccles, } Sheriffs.
Ralph Gore,

It was open'd *July 1st*, 1701. with very great Solemnity, being the Anniversary of the famous Victory at the *Boyne* in 1690.

The gentle Reader will pardon me, that I take Notice in this Place, that the above-mentioned Sir *Anthony Piercy* was the Son of that Mr. *Piercy* the Trunk-maker, who in the Reign of King *Charles II.* sued for, and laid Claim to the Earldom of *Northumberland.* Sir *Anthony* I am informed is since dead, and left a very considerable Estate to his Son, which is since vastly augmented by his Marriage to a great Fortune.

Dublin, at the North-Gate, had a Bridge of Hewn-Stone, Built by *John*, King of *England.* In the Year 1676. the Right Honourable *Arthur*, Earl of *Essex*, going over again Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Sir *Humphrey Ferris* began to Build *Essex-Bridge* in the City, so called in Honour of that Excellent Person, whose Grandson is now Earl and a Minor. In the Beginning of King *James II.*'s Reign the City of *Dublin*, *Bridge.*

lin built *Ormond* and *Arran* Bridges (the former having been Built of Timber Two Years before by Sir *Humphrey Jervis*) in Honour of those Two Great Person's Administration, the Duke of *Ormond* and his second Son the Earl of *Arran*, who had govern'd *Ireland* as Lord-Lieutenant and Lord-Deputy a great while.

Courts of
Justice.

Dublin much after the same manner as *London* being the Capital of the Kingdom, as it is the Residence of the Lord-Lieutenant, or other chief Magistrate, so is it likewise of their Courts of Justice, and of their Parliaments, wherethe Law is practis'd and pleaded in the same Form as with us, so that nothing need more to be said of this Particular.

Tholsel or
Exchange.

It was in the Year 1683. that what they call the *Tholsel*, or *Exchange* of *Dublin*, was Built at the Charge of the City. It's a fair and handsome Piece of Architecture, for the Publick Uses of the City, under which the Merchants keep their Exchange, and Transact Business as they do at *London*.

Civil Go-
vernment.

This City in more Ancient Times was Govern'd by a Provost, but in the Reign of *Henry IV. An. 1409*, the Citizens had Liberty granted them to chuse every Year a Mayor and Two Bailiffs, which last were in time changed to Sheriffs by *Edward IV. King Charles II. in 1660.* gave a Collar of SS. to the City of *Dublin*, but this Collar having been lost in King *James's* Time, that is, when he was in *Ireland*, and the Kingdom involved in a Civil War, and *Bartholomew Van Homrigh, Esq;* one of the Commissioners of the Revenue, being Lord Mayor of the City in 1697, and a Person very Serviceable to the Crown and City, he obtained another Collar of SS. a Royal Donative, for the chief Magistrate of it, to the value of near a Thousand Pounds: And that this City might not come Inferior in the Dignity of its Magistracy to any in the Three Kingdoms, the same King *Charles* in 1665. was pleased to Honour the Mayor thereof with the Title of Lord, Sir *Daniel Belingham* being the first that bore the Character, and there was 500 l. per Ann. allow'd by the Crown to support the Honour of the Lord-Mayor.

Common
Names of
Trades-
men.

The Tradesmen here, as in other Places, are divided into Companies, which are so many Corporations, and thus distinguished.

I. Mer-

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Merchants. | 14. Weavers. |
| 2. Taylors. | 15. Shearmen and Dyers. |
| 3. Smiths. | 16. Goldsmiths. |
| 4. Barber-Chirurgeons. | 17. Coopers. |
| 5. Bakers. | 18. Felt-makers. |
| 6. Butchers. | 19. Stationers, Cutlers and |
| 7. Carpenters. | Paint-Stainers. |
| 8. Shoemakers. | 20. Bricklayers and Plaiste- |
| 9. Sadlers. | rers. |
| 10. Cooks. | 21. Curriers. |
| 11. Tanners. | 22. Hosiers. |
| 12. Tallow-Chandlers. | 23. Brewers, and Maltsters. |
| 13. Skinners and Glovers. | 24. Joiners and Wainscotters. |

The Streets of the City of *Dublin* for several Years past *New* having swarm'd with Crouds of Miserable Objects, whose *Work-* Wants and Infirmities had been shamefully expos'd to pub-*house.* lick View, to the Reproach of Human Nature, and the Dishonour of Religion, through the want of a due Provision for the Reception and Imployment of Beggars, and other Poor of the City-Parishes; the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of *Dublin*, in the Year 1703, purchased Lands of Inheritance to the Value of One Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* besides a Spacious and Convenient Piece of Ground at the West End of *St. James's-street*, for Erecting a Work-house, and thereupon made Application to the *Irish* Parliament, now in being, to have the same settled for the Use of the Poor for ever, which being kindly received by the Parliament, several Additional Funds were settled by them not only for employing the Labour of such Common Beggars as were fit for Service, but also for the Relief of those, who by Age or Infirmity were unable to Work.

But in regard little or no Provision was made in the said Act for the Building of that Workhouse, it's to be feared this Charitable and Pious Design will necessarily fall, unless supported by the generous Contributions of Well-disposed Persons, who have had so Bright and Eminent an Example before them in her Grace, *Mary, Duchess of Ormond*, who has been pleas'd in a very particular Manner to promote this Design, not only by her own Liberality, but by a singular and unwearied Application in exciting several of the Nobility and others of Quality in that Kingdom to the like Charity; of which Goodness and Benignity the City of *Dublin* was so very sensible, that the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, Court of Aldermen and Sheriffs, waited on her Grace to the Ground inclosed at the West-End of *St. James's-street*, where her Grace laid the Foundation-stone of the said City Work house, and the Lord-Mayor, *Francis Stoyt, Esq;* invited her Grace to a

Splendid Entertainment, prepared by him on that Occasion.

Blew Coat Hospital. The Citizens of *Dublin*, in Imitation of the Famous Hospital of *Christ-Church, London*, Founded so long ago as the Year 1553. by the Pious King *Edward VI.* and since so much Augmented and plentifully Endowed, took it into Consideration to Build One in their City for poor Children by way of Voluntary Contribution in 1680, which they happily effected, and the same is commonly called the *Blew-Coat-Boy's Hospital.*

Kilmainham Hospital. The Royal Hospital of *Kilmainham*, standing at the West-End of *Dublin*, was in 1685. Built at the Charge of the Army, the same being a very Spacious, Stately and Commodious Building for Aged and Maimed Soldiers, who are there maintained to the Number of between Four and Five Hundred; the Officers, with the respective Salaries allowed them, are these,

Master 400 l.	Four Porters, each 16 l. 10 s.
Physician 50 l.	65.
Auditor and Register 50 l.	Twelve Nurses, each 6 l. 10 s.
Pay-master 50 l.	78.
Aid-Major 26 l.	One Superannuated Nurse 2 l.
Reader 20 l.	Slater 20 l.
Chirurgion 50 l.	Glazier 32 l.
Chirurgion's Mate 20 l.	Incident Expences 72 l.
Providore 50 l.	Medicaments 50 l.
Apothecary 20 l.	Clock-keeper 2 l. 10 s.
Butler 16 l.	Three Barbers 9 l.
Cook 16 l.	Looker after the Garden 7 l.
Under Cook 8 l.	Overseer of the Works and
Feweller and Chamber-Keeper 16 l.	Buildings 10 l.
Clerk of the Chappel 3 l. 10 s.	Late Treasurer's Annuity 30 l.
Hall-Keeper 1 l.	Eight decayed Commission
Messenger 6 l.	and Warrant Officers of the
Scullery-man 12 l.	Army, each 10 l. per Annum
Scullery-man's Assistant 8 l.	and their Table, 80 l.
Two Kitchen-Keepers 10 l.	494 Soldiers.
Waterman 16 l. 18 s.	

Arsenal. *Ireland* above most other Countries, having from time time been very liable to Domestick Troubles and Rebellion as well as foreign Invasions; her Majesty for the better Security of that Her Kingdom, under the Administration of the Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant, has thought fit to order 31000 l. *Sterling*, to be apply'd for the Building and Furnishing an Arsenal near her Capital City of *Dublin*, that for

Chap. XIII. I R E L A N D.

sufficient Provision of Arms and other Utensils of War may be always ready to oppose all Attempts whatsoever, against the Tranquillity of that Island.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Islands of Ireland.

WE'll begin from the Bay of *Carrigfergus*, and from thence *Eastern* coasting along the Shore, first visit the Eastern Islands, *Islands.* then proceed to the Southern, thence to the Western, and last to the Northern. In this Voyage the first that present themselves to our View are the *Coplands*, Two Islands per- *Coplands* haps so called from the Family of the *Coplands*, which formerly flourished in *Ulidia*.

The next to these on that Side of the Kingdom is the Isle of *Borry*, from whence we shall meet with no other worth observing, in our coasting towards the Shore of *Dublin*; for those of *Loughlane*, and One or Two small ones in the Haven of *Carlingford*, as likewise the Rocks here and there dispersed in the Sea, are purposely omitted, as inconsiderable.

Holm Patrick, or the Isle of *St. Patrick*, lyes on the Coast of *Dublin*, the same is so called, at least traditionally, in *HolmPa-* Memory of that Saints Landing there in 432, from whence *trick.* he passed over to the Continent to Plant Christianity there.

The Rocky Islands, called the *Skerres*, are next to these, *Skerres.* and on the same Coast is *Lambey*, called *Limnus* by *Pliny*, *Lambey,* and by *Ptolomy* *Limni*, where, as Tradition goes, *St. Nessan* was frequent in Watching, Fasting, and Praying.

Dalkey lyes Three Miles Southerly from hence, called by *Dalkey.* some *St. Benner's* Island, from whence coasting along the Shore, when you meet with those Lands, called the North, Middle, and South Grounds by Seamen, we come to *Legeri*, or the little Island belonging to the County of *Wexford*, per- *Begeri.* haps the same as the *Edros* of *Pliny*; next to this are those called the *Saltes* Islands, which are thought likewise to belong *Saltes.* to this County.

We proceed now to the South-East and Southern Coasts of *Southern* the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the first little Island we meet *Islands.* with is that called *Capel*, Three or Four Miles distant from *Capel.* the Port of *Toughal*; thus moving more to the South we en- counter .

Cotton-Isle. counter *Cotton-Island*, *Defteren*, *Dacollan*, *Cray* and *Doubin*, with others of less Note.

Cape-Clear. More to the West appears the Island called by Seamen *Cape Clear*, where *St. Kieran* the Elder, Bishop of *Saiger*, as the Author of his Life relates, was Born : And lower in the Bay of *Baltimore* are many other Islands, among which are *Inishfirkan* and *Inishkirkan*, *Angbra*, the Long Island, the Isle called the *Horse*, and lower in the Bay of *Baniry* the Isle of *Whiddy*.

Western-Islands. We shall now turn to the South-West Part of the Coast of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, where at some Distance in the main appear Three Islands, the greatest of which is called the *Cow*, the Second the *Bull*, and the Third the *Calf*.

Cow, &c. Then in the Mouth of the River *Kilmar*, or *Kilmare*, there are also some small Islands; but the Pearls are more Memorable which are found in the Shells of this River, and on the Neighbouring Coast.

Skelegs. In the Main also appear the Three *Skelegs* or *Skellix*, being Rocky-Islands, in one of which there was formerly an Abbey, Dedicated to *St. Michael* the Archangel, but afterwards Translated to the Continent.

Valentia. Next to these is the Island of *Valentia* or *Dariry*, which for some Miles over-against the Shore of *Kerry*, is divided with a small *Frieh* from the Continent. The Right Honourable *John Annesley*, Earl of *Anglesea* in *England*, is Lord *Mountmorris* and Viscount *Valentia*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Blaskets. More to the North lye the *Elaskers*, with the adjacent Rocks; neither are we to forget *Inis-Catte*, or *Inis-Catbaig*, tho' within the Mouth of the River *Shannon*, heretofore an Episcopal See.

Isles of Arran. The next Islands of Note are the Three Islands of *Arran*, which lye at the Entrance of the Bay of *Galloway*, the biggest whereof is called *Killenoy*, the next to it *Kilmonan*, and the Third *Sbere*; but others distinguish them by the Name of *Inis-cer*, *Inis-mane*, and *Aran more*. The last of these is the Chief of them, signifying great *Arran*, and called otherwise *Arn-nan-emb*, or *Aran* of the Saints, from the Sepulchre of the Saints buried there. I shall not mention the Fables related of these Islands, it's enough to observe that they were raised to the Dignity of an Earldom in 1661, in Favour of *Richard*, Second Son to the then *James*, Duke of *Ormond*; but he dying without Issue Male several Years ago, the Honour was Revived by King *William III.* in the Person of *Charles Butler*, Brother to his Grace the present Duke of *Ormond*, who was Created Lord *Butler* of *Weston* in *England*, and Earl of *Arran* in *Ireland* in 1673.

There are many little Islands between the Isles of *Arran* and the Continent, but more to the North, among others of less Note, are *Ardillan*, *Ilanemraber*, *Inisbarke*, the Island of *Coiner*, and *Inis-bo-find*; that is, the Island of the *White Heifer*, *Inis-bo-find* where great heaps of Ambergrease are sometimes found; on the same Coast appear *Inisturk* and *Cerey*, and between these and the Continent lye many little Islands in the Bay of *Barrifol*, and next the Two *Achils* or *Akils*, the greater and the less, and that Rock more to the Westward, so well known to Seamen, called the *Black Rock*, and then *Inisker* and *Black-Rock*.
Davilan.

We are in the next and last Place to visit the North-West and North Islands on the *Irish Coast*, and first those which are reckoned part of *Tirconnel*, or rather of the County of *Donegal*; and here after some small Islands, which lye at the Mouth of the River *Erne*, and the Ports of *Donegal* and *Caleber*, we meet with those Isles called the North *Arrans*, *North Arrans*, to distinguish them from the other *Arrans* already mentioned; near unto which are the Rocks which Seamen call the *Staggs*; next you have *Gladagh* and *Torre*, more to the East, lying Eight Miles from the Continent, and a pretty fertile Soil.

But *Inis-oen*, or the Island of *Eugenius*, tho' called an I-*Inis-oen* Island, is indeed a *Peninsula*, and joined to the Continent by an *Isthmus*, the great Ornament of which is *London-Derry*.

The next are *Glassedy* and *Frabal*, or *Inis-Strahal*, being *Strahal* rocky Islands, frequented by Porpoises that betake themselves thither to Sleep and Breed.

Then you have the *Skerres*, and next to them *Ragblin*, *Raghlia*, which is part of the County of *Antrim*, distant a League from the Continent, and is called *Rionea* by *Pliny*, but the *Irish* Historians call it *Recarn*, or *Recrain*.

Between that and the Continent lye some small Islands, and more Southward Nine Rocky ones, called the *Nine Maids*; Nine not far from the *Peninsula* of *Magie*, and next to these are *Maids*, the *Coplands*, from whence we set sail, and where we now cast Anchor, and conclude this Chapter of the Islands of *Ireland*.

C H A P. XIV.

*Of the Lakes, Bays, Capes, Havens, Rivers,
and Mountains of Ireland.*

Lakes. **T**H E Principal Lakes of this Kingdom are *Lough-Erne*, in the County of *Fermanagh* in *Ulster*, nigh 30 Miles long and 10 broad, bordered about with shady Woods, and full of inhabited Islands, some containing Two or Three Hundred Acres of Land, having vast store of Trouts, Pikes, and Salmon. *Lough-Neagh*, or *Sidney*, between the Counties of *Antrim* and *Tyrone*, 20 Miles long and 12 broad, beset and shadowed along with thick Woods and unpassable Bogs, yet extremely Pleasant. *Lough-Ree*, made by the River *Shannon*, between the Counties of *Roscommon*, *Longford*, and *West-Meath*, Fifteen Miles long, and Five broad. *Lough-Derg*, another made by the *Shannon*, between *Tipperary*, *Thomond* and *Gallway*, Eighteen miles long and Four broad, *Lough-Corrib*, in the County of *Gallway*, having in it several Isles abounding with Pine-Trees. Besides these there are *Lough-Conn*, in the County of *Mayo*, *Lough-Care* and *Lough-Cilly*, in the County of *Slego*, *Lough-Allyn* in the County of *Letrim*, *Deiscutreagh*, *Lough-Hannel*, in *West-Meath*, with several others.

The most considerable Bays of this Country may be reckoned, first the Bay of *Gallway*, a very large and safe Harbour, capable of a vast Fleet of Ships, and defended on the West with the South Isles of *Arran*: It lyes between the Counties of *Gallway* and *Thomond*. The next is *Dingle-Bay*, a large and spacious Harbour in the County of *Kerry* in *Munster*. *Bantry-Bay*, in the County of *Cork* in *Munster*, full of small Islands. *Dunnagal-Bay* lyes between the Counties of *Dunnagal*, *Slego*, and *Letrim*, at the Entrance of *Lough-Earne*. That of *Londonderry* is a kind of a Lake between the Counties of *Dunnagal* and *Londonderry*; called also by the Name of *Lough-Foyle*. *Carrickfergus-Bay* stands between the Counties of *Antrim* and *Down*. *Carlingford-Bay* between the Counties of *Down* and *Louth*. That of *Dublin* in the County of *Dublin*. *Wexford-Bay*,

Bay in the County of *Wexford*. *Kingsale-Bay* in the County *Kingsale*. of *Cork*, with many others of less Note.

Ireland has some considerable Promontories or Capes in it: *Capes*. That called *Fairhead* in the County of *Antrim* is the most Fairhead Northern Point of this Kingdom, and not above Seventeen Miles off *Scotland*: *St. John's Point* is a Cape in the County *St. John's*. of *Down*, about Eight Miles South of *Down*: *Old-Head* is Old-another Promontory, which stands about Seven Miles South Head. of *Kingsale*, in the County of *Cork*: *Missen-Head* is another *Missen*. in the most Southern Point of the same County: *Lean* is a Head. very strong Point in the County of *Thomond*, at the Mouth *Lean*. of the *Shannon*. *St. John's Cape* lyes in *Dunna-Gate*, about 13 Miles West of the Town of that Name: *North-Cape* is in North-the Northern Parts of the same County. And that called Cape. *Dog-head* in the Western Parts of *Galloway*.

The Havens of this Kingdom are Numerous and Commo- *Havens*. dious, and perhaps not to be matched in any Country in the World, for the better Conveniency of Trade and Navigation, as well as Security, they standing bold to the Ocean; but we have not room to Name and Describe them here: Those of most Note are *Waterford*, at the Mouth of the *Shure*, *Water-* *Cork* at that of the River *Lee*, *Toughill* at the Mouth of the *ford*. *Black-Water*; but *Kingsale*, since the New Fort has been *Kingsale*. Built there, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* chiefly under the Direction of *Roger*, Earl of *Orrery*, seems to carry the Bell from all of them.

Tho' this Kingdom does not abound with many considera- *Rivers*. ble Rivers, yet it has some very good ones: The largest of all is the *Shannon* or *Shennon*, that takes its Rise in the County of *Leitrim*, in the Province of *Connaught*, which for the most Part of the Way is divided by it from *Leinster* and *Munster*, and it forms many Lakes: It runs by the Towns of *Leitrim*, *James-Town*, *Lanisborough*, *Athlone*, *Clonefert*, *Killalow* and *Limerick*, and after a Course of 200 Miles, about Threescore of which 'tis Navigable, it falls into the Western Ocean with a large Mouth, of above Seven Miles in breadth: The other Rivers are *Swift*, *Awiduff* or *Black Water*, *Balesul*, *Shure-woody*, *Barrow*, *Rolling Liffe*; *Pleasant Boyne*, *Spreading Lee*, &c. of which and others of like Note, take this following Canto of the Marriage of the *Thames* and *Medway* in the *Fairy Queen* of the Renowned *Spencer*,

*There was the Liffe rolling down the Sea,
The sandy Slane, the stony Aubrian,
The spacious Shenin spreading like a Sea;
The pleasant Boyne, the lofty fruitful Banne.*

*First Awiduff, which of the Englishman
Is called Blackwater, and the Liffar deep,
Sad Trowis, that once his People over-ran,
Strong Allo tumbling from Slewlogher steep,
And Maullomine, whose Waves I whilom taught to weep.*

*There also was the wide embay'd Mayre,
The pleasant Bandon Crown'd with many Wood,
The spreading Lee, that like an Island far
Incloseth Cork with his divided Flood;
And bateful Oure, late stain'd with English Blood,
With many more — —*

Mountains.

The most memorable Mountains in this Kingdom are reckoned to be *Knock-Patrick*, or *St. Patrick's-Hill*, in the West Parts of the County of *Limerick*, mounted up to a mighty Height, and yielding a pleasant Prospect into the Sea, beholding afar off the River *Shannon* falling with a vast Mouth into the Ocean. Another is *Sliew-Bloemy* in *Queen's-County*, with their rising tops mounted up a wonderful Height, from whence arise the Rivers *Shure*, *Nuer* and *Barrow*. The Mountains of *Evagh* and *Mourne* are a ridge of Hills not far off the Sea, in the County of *Down*, as *Sliew-Gallen*, are certain Hills in the County of *Tyrone*, diving it into two Parts. *Cirlew-Hills*, in the County of *Roscommon* in *Connaught*, are remarkable, as well as the *Gualty* Mountains in the County of *Tipperary*, nigh the Counties of *Limerick* and *Cork*, of which we shall say no more.

C H A P.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Government of Ireland.

THERE is very little to be said upon this Head, because the Government of *Ireland* in all things is so conformable to that of *England*, and rendered more and more so every Day. The Popish Religion having for many Ages prevailed there, as well as in other Parts of *Europe*, when the Happy Reformation begun to break forth in *England*, the Piety of our Princes put them, as in the former Kingdom, upon introducing the true Light of the Gospel into this their Kingdom also, where it was received by many with great Joy; but the Generality of the Old *Irish* Natives were and have continued to be so tenacious of their Superstition, that nothing has been able to bring them off to this Day: And here I hope I may be pardoned if I say that we have yet not taken any true Methods to compass it. Their *Irish* Titular Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy, which they will retain, would signify very little, if the Protestant Incumbents, instead of turning Farmers and Feeders of Cattel, a Practice too common amongst them, would become Feeders of the Souls of Men. The Zeal of many worthy Persons amongst us in sending Missionaries to propagate the Gospel in *North America* is very commendable, and I believe has met with good success: Why might not the same Fruits be expected in *Ireland* among the Ignorant Natives, were the same Industry and Zeal used to promote it? Had they but the Scriptures in their own Language, and Bibles put into their Hands at easie or no Prizes, and some Incouragement given them that are Illiterate to learn to read; it's not to be doubted, but with the Divine Blessing they would in time become sincere Protestants.

There is indeed a most useful and admirable Proposal now on foot in the Parliament of this Kingdom, tending to this Pious and good End; and that is, the erecting of Free-Schols in every Parish, for instructing the Children of the old *Irish* Natives to read, to learn the *English* Language, and the Principles of the Protestant Religion. The most effectual way, with God's Blessing, to bring them off from

from their Superstition and Idolatrous Worship, provided their Parents can by any means be induced to suffer them to be thus brought up and Instructed.

Four
Archbishops
pricks.

Nineteen
Bishopricks

But not to digress too far, the Ecclesiastical Government of Ireland is under four Archbishops, viz. *Armagh, Dublin, Cashel and Tuam*; the first is intituled Primate of all Ireland, the second Primate of Ireland, but the other two have no distinguish'd Character. There were under these at once a great number of poor Bishopricks (as they are generally now) but since the Reformation they have been reckon'd nineteen, six under *Armagh*, viz. *Londonderry, Connor, Dromore, Clogher, Kilmore and Dundalk*: Three under *Dublin*, viz. *Kilkenny, Kildare and Farns*: Six under *Cashel*, viz. *Waterford, Limerick, Cork, Ardfeart and Emly*: And five under *Tuam*, viz. *Gallway, Athlone, Killala, Clomfort and Killalow*. These Bishopricks, though they are not generally so good as those of *England*, yet the Livings of the Inferiour Clergy in this Kingdom are more Competent, and much more upon an Equality than the other: It is so also in *North-Britain*, and I believe more to be wish'd than expected that they were upon the same Basis in the South. As for the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *Ireland*, nothing more need to be said but that they are almost in every thing conformable to that of *England*.

Civil Government

The Government of this Country is by a Vice-Roy, (though he has not that Name) first called Keepers or Wardens of *Ireland*, afterwards Justices of *Ireland*, and now Lord Lieutenants and Deputies of *Ireland*. Their Authority is large, ample and Royal; having Power to make War, to conclude Peace; to bestow all Magistracies and Offices, except a very few; to pardon all Crimes, unless they be some of High Treason; to dub Knights &c. and truly there is not in all Christendom any other Vice-Roy that comes nigher the Majesty of a King for his Jurisdiction, Authority, Train, Fortune and Provision. There are Assistant to him in Council the Lord Chancellor of the Realm, the Treasurer of the Kingdom, and others of the Earls, Bishops, Barons and Judges, which are of the Privy Council formed much in the same manner as in *England*.

When any one entreth upon the Honourable Place of Governor, first the Letter Patents are publickly read; after that he takes a solemn Oath in a set Form of Words before the Chancellor; then the Sword is deliver'd to him, which is to be born before him; and then he is placed in a Chair of State, having standing by him the Chancellor of the Realm, those of the Privy Council, the

Peers

Peers and Nobles of the Kingdom, with a King of Arms, a Serjeant at Arms and other Officers of State.

Besides the Lord Lieutenant himself, in more remote Provinces, there were formerly several Inferiour Governors to Administer Justice, as a Principal Commissioner in *Connaught*, and a President in the Province of *Munster* who had to assist them certain Gentlemen and Lawyers, who were directed by the Lord Lieutenant. As for the several Degrees of States, this Country has the very same as in *England*, as Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, Knights and Esquires.

Here are also the same Courts as in *England*; as the High Court of Parliament (which at the Queen of *England*'s Pleasure is called by the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy, and by them dissolved) the Chancery, the Queen's Bench, the Common-Pleas, and the Exchequer; likewise four Terms in a Year. Here are also Justices of Assizes, *Nisi Prius* and *Oyer and Terminer*, and Justices of the Peace in every County. Also the Queen hath her Serjeant at Law, her Attorney, Solicitor, &c. As for the Common Laws, *Ireland* is Governed by the same with *England*.

The Strength of this Nation consists partly in the Situation, being environed with difficult and dangerous Seas; and partly in the several Fortifications and Castles built by the *English* since they became Masters of it. Their Forces have never been reckon'd very numerous till of late, and then they have either been so ill Disciplin'd, or of such Cowardly Dispositions, (especially in their own Country) than an Enemy of no very great Power (were it not for their strong Places and Fastnesses) might easily tame them. Strength.

The Arms of this Kingdom are Azure an Harp or Stringed Arms. Argent, which Arms King *James* the First (to shew himself Absolute King of *Ireland*) caused to be Marshall'd, with the Royal Arms of *Great Britain*, and have ever since been set upon our Coins.

They have no College of Arms erected on purpose in this Kingdom; but they have Officers of Arms, and they are only two, and upon occasion meet at *Ulster's* House in *Dublin*, viz. — *Hawkins* Esq; *Ulster* King of Arms, — Esq; *Athlone* Pursivant.

C H A P. XVI.

A Compendious History of Ireland.

I*reland* as well as most other Nations, having for many Ages been Governed by several Petty Kings, it cannot be expected, nay, 'tis impossible to give a distinct Account of them: Some good Authors have indeed been at the Pains to give us a Catalogue of the Kings of *Ireland* from *Legeirius*, the Son of *Neal*, who was slain in 462. till the coming of *Henry II.* (by whom this Island was made Subject to the Crown of *England*) in 1167. or thereabouts. But a great part of the History being not only confused, but Fabulous, and a pretty common Practice to find the Petty Kings of particular Provinces called Kings of *Ireland*, we shall not amuse the Reader with so much as a Catalogue of the Names of those Princes, but come to the particular Vicissitudes and Changes this Nation underwent by the Invasions and Conquests of other People.

First Conquest of Ireland by the Saxons. This Country was first Conquered, or rather invaded, (setting aside *Egfrid*, the King of *Northumberland*'s destroying several Places with Fire and Sword in 693.) by some of the English Saxon Monarchs, particularly by King *Edgar*, who made themselves Masters of *Dublin*, and several other considerable Places, which is manifest by the Charter of the same King *Edgar*, of *Oswald*'s Law, for depriving of Married Priests, and introducing Monks; Dated at *Gloucester* in 966. But being in a short time after much pressed by the *Danes* at Home, the *English* were content to quit all their Acquisitions here, being scarce in a condition to defend their own from that Roving and Piratical Nation; so that the *Irish* soon recovered their former Liberties, and were Govern'd again by their own Princes.

Second Invasion and Conquest by the Norwegians. The next Invasion and Conquest of this Kingdom was made by the *Danes*, *Swedes* and *Normans*, going under the general Name of *Norwegians*: They scoured along the Coast by way of Piracy, and first infested the *Irish* in 795. but more particularly the Isle of *Recream*: Three Years after the *Normans* harrassed *Ulster* and the *Hebrides*: They

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They destroyed *Roscommon*, and the Adjacent Country, in 807.

They received an Overthrow or two by the *Scots* in *Ireland* Turgesius about 812. but *Turgesius* in 835. coming with a great Navy us, 835. and Potent Army into *Ireland*, destroy'd almost all *Connaught*, together with some Part of *Leinster* and *Meath*; and about three Years after a great Part of *Ulster* was subdued by these Infidels, who treated the Christians with great cruelty. It was this *Turgesius* who erected those many round Works and Fortifications, commonly called *Danes Raths*, which are to be seen to this Day in several Parts of *Ireland*: The *Norwegians* in 845. plundered and burnt *Clonmacnors*, *Clonfort*, *Logbram* and *Tirdaglass*; but *Turgesius*, (says *Giraldus Cambrensis*) falling in Love with the Daughter of *Melachlin*, King of *Meath*, he found a way by a Stratagem to kill him, and all the *Norwegians* that attended him. By this means they rooted out almost all the rest of these Foreigners for the present.

845i

But *Amlavus* or *Amaleus* in 853. coming with a great Pow. Amlavus er into *Ireland*, not long after the Death of *Turgesius*, a sharp 863. and almost continual War, was waged between them for many Years together, with various success, wherein the Dukes of *Dublin* had a great share, and much signalized themselves.

About the beginning of the Year 1014. *Brian Boro*, treated with most of the *Irish* Petty Kings, to unite all their Forces with him, and endeavour to expel the *Danes*, as the Publick Enemies of the Kingdom, against whom *Sitricus* having made all the Preparations and Alliances he could, there was a Bloody Battle fought between them on the 23d of April, at a Place called *Coutarf*, near *Dublin*, wherein Authors vary about the success of the Victory; all agree *Brian* was here mortally Wounded, and that his Son *Murchard*, and his Grandson *Ardeval*, with many others of Quality, besides 7000, others say 11000 Soldiers lost their Lives in this Bloody Action, wherein the *Danes* also suffered extreamly, and with the Relicks of their Army retired to *Dublin*; soon after which *Melachlin*, King of *Meath*, who out of Enmity to *Brian*, sided with *Sitricus*, was by the Pope proclaimed King of *Ireland*.

Sitricus,
1014.

Many other Pickerings and Adventures fell out between the *Irish* and these Northern Nations, for above a Century of Years onwards, though there did not appear quite such Animosities between them since the latter became Christians: But at length it came to the turn of the *English* to become Masters of this Noble Island, which for the most part, tho' with many Alterations and Vicissitudes, remains Subject to them to this Day.

For

Conquered by the English, 1167. For *Dermont* King of *Leinster* having committed a Rape upon the Wife of *O-Roirk*, King of *Bresinia*, was forc'd at last to fly into *England*, and passing from thence to *Henry II.* then in *Aquitain*, he offer'd to submit himself and his Kingdom to the

Henry II. Prince upon condition he would assist him to recover it. The King having agreed to his Request, this brought *Richard Strongbow*, Earl of *Strigul* or *Pembroke*, with *Fitz-Stevens* and the *Fitzgeralds*, to engage in the Conquest. *Wexford* was soon surrendred, *Dublin* taken, and *Strongbow* going over in Person, master'd *Waterford*. They had comparatively but a handful of Men. *Strongbow* by his compact of Marriage with *Dermont's* Daughter had a mind to be King of *Ireland*, had not his Sovereign *Henry* controul'd it, who however granted him the Province of *Leinster*, and the Synod of the Clergy assembled at *Cashel* confirm'd the Kingdom of *Ireland* to King *Henry II.* in 1172. which had afterwards the Pope's Sanction and Approbation. *Roderick Conner*, who stiled himself King of *Ireland*, made considerable opposition, but at length submits, and *Henry* in a Parliament held at *Windfor*, after his Return out of *Ireland*, granted unto *Roderick* his Liege-Man King of *Connaught*, so long as he had faithfully serv'd him, that he should be King under him, and do him Service as his Man; and that he should hold his Land as well in War as in Peace, as he held it before our Lord the King went into *Ireland*, paying Tribute, &c. *Roderick* Revolts again, but was defeated by *John Courcy*, who conquer'd a great part of *Ulster* for the English.

Earl of Morton King. King *Henry* about 1177. made his Son *John*, afterwards King of *England*, King of *Ireland* in a Parliament held at *Oxford*, he went into *Ireland* in 1185. and his Retinue being rude to the *Irish*, they revolted, but were soon quelled again. *John* Earl of *Morton's* Title was but precarious; when his Elder Brother *Richard I.* came to be King of *England*, he assumed the Dominion of that Kingdom, and so did the Kings his Successors all along, governing the same usually by Lords Justices, unless they were there at any time in Person, as King *John* was once, after he obtained the Crown of *England*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* when that Prince was engaged against the *Scots*, one *Doneval Oneal* rose up in Arms and stiled himself King of *Ulster*, and in Right of Inheritance, the undoubted Heir of all *Ireland*; but he was soon subdued.

Richard II. in Ireland. *Richard II.* going over in Person into *Ireland* with an Army design'd to reduce all Things into a compleat Order and Conformity to the Regulations of *England*, which in his Absence being invaded by *Henry Duke of Lancaster*, he soon returned and was dethroned. *Henry IV.* ascending the Throne in his Place, for some time Governed *Ireland* by his Son *Thomas*.

Thomas, of *Lancaster*, afterwards Duke of *Clarence*, by the Title of Lord-Lieutenant. *Henry V.* his War and Conquests in *France* gave him but little Opportunity to attend the Affairs of *Ireland*, and the Civil War that succeeded between his Successor and the House of *Tork* still less.

Edward IV. being fix'd on the Throne, made his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, Lord Lieutenant for Life, who Constituting *Thomas*, Earl of *Desmond*, his Lord Deputy, this Great Man, with the Earl of *Kildare*, and *Edward Plunket*, were in a Parliament held in 1467. by *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*, then Lord Deputy, attainted of High-Treason, for Corresponding with the King's Enemies, and *Desmond* beheaded; but *Kildare* was Pardon'd, and afterwards made Lord Deputy to the Duke of *Clarence*.

Kildare continued in this Office till the Reign of *Henry VII.* he being Deputy in *Richard III.*'s time to *John de la Pole* Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord-Lieutenant. King *Henry* confirmed him in his Office, during which, *Lambert Simnel* arrives in *Ireland*, and setting up for the Crown, was first Anointed at *Dublin*, but afterwards passing into *England*, his Army was routed, and himself made a Prisoner, upon the News whereof the *Irish* Rebels throwing down their Arms, *Kildare* and the chief Persons in that Kingdom came over Messengers to the King, to mediate in their behalf, and they obtained their Pardon.

L. Simnel
Crown'd.

The Year 1491. was called the Dismal Year in *Ireland*, by *Dismal* reason of the continual Rains that fell all the Summer and *Year* Autumn, which caused great scarcity of Corn throughout 1491. the Kingdom; and in the next they were put into a new Ferment in *Ireland*, by the Arrival of *Perkin Warbek*, another Pretender to the Crown; the King having some suspicion of *Kildare*, puts him out of his Place of Lord Deputy; and Sir *Edward Poynings* soon after being made Deputy, this was he that, amongst others in 1494. procured that Memorable Law to be enacted, called *Poyning's Law*, by which the Public Statutes in *England* were to be received also in *Ireland*. About the same time also it was enacted, that for the future no Parliament should be called in *Ireland*, without transmitting or yielding Reasons and Acts to be made for calling the same under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, to the King and Council, with an Approbation of the said Acts, together with the King's Leave, under the Great Seal of *England*, to summon a Parliament.

Poynings
Law.

Killare, though declared a Traytor, came not only off, but in 1496. was Constituted Lord Lieutenant. The *Mur- Glanrick-*rain and Pestilence were not the only things that infested *Ireland* during his Lieutenancy, but the *Glanrickards* and *Thomonds* making a League against the *English*, the Earl after due Preparations, *monds.*

parations, together with the *English* Lords, gave them Battle, and put them to flight, with the loss of Two Thousand Men, without so much as One *Englishman* wounded in the Battle.

The Earl of *Kildare* dying about the latter end of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* he was succeeded by his Son *Gerald* in Honour, and also the Place of Lord Deputy, and performed several notable Expeditions against the *Irish* Rebels, but his Enemies having accused him to *Henry VIII.* of divers Crimes and Misdemeanours, though the Earl cleared himself of them all, the Earl of *Surrey* was appointed to be Lord Lieutenant, and to go with a well appointed Army into *Ireland*, which made *Oneal*, then in Arms, bethink himself of a timely Submission, tho' he had an Army of Four Thousand Horse and Twelve Thousand Foot. *Surrey* likewise routed the Forces of the *Oberns*, held a Parliament, and after having performed many other Exploits, finding no Money coming to supply the wants of his Army, he desired to be recalled, and *Peter Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, was made Lord Deputy, who having held it about three Years, and the Quarrel between him and *Kildare* being at length made up by Commissioners from *England*, the latter was constituted Deputy in 1524.

But Cardinal *Wolsey* being his Grand Enemy, he was recalled to *England*, Articled against and Condemned; but the King Pardoned him, and after some Years restored him to his Honours and Deputyship: But the Earl in 1534. being commanded to go over for *England*, and upon his Arrival committed to the Tower, a young Son of his, scarce One and twenty Years of Age, being substituted in the Government by his Father, his Enemies had the Artifice by their Lies, and other Machinations, to stir him up to an open Rebellion, which after various Traverses of Warlike Actions terminated in the destruction of the whole *Giraldine* Race; only a Boy of thirteen Years of Age was stole away by his careful Nurse, by which means the Family was preserved, and the Honour of *Kildare* remains in his Posterity to the present Time, they being the Ancientest and first Earls of *Ireland*.

The Lieutenantcy of the Duke of *Richmond*, Natural Son of *Henry VIII.* determining by his Death in 1536. the Lord Deputy *Grey*, had many and uncommon Difficulties to encounter with from the Rebellions of *Oneal* and *Oconnel*; and though this Noble Lord behaved himself with Conduct, Constancy and Courage, during his Administration, his Enemies prevailed at last so far, that he was in 1541. condemned for High Treason, and beheaded on *Tower-Hill*. Divers Monasteries were before this dissolved after the *English* Mode; in *Ireland* there was a Parliament held at *Dublin* in the Thirty-third Year of *Henry's* Reign, by the Lord Deputy, *St. Leger*, wherein

All the
Giral-
dine Race
save one
destroy'd.

Lord De-
puty
Grey.
1541.

wherein he was declared King of *Ireland*, and *Ireland* a Kingdom, whereas before the Kings of *England* stiled themselves Lords of *Ireland* only. K. Henry VIII. declared

The turbulent Spirits of the *Irish* would not let them rest in the Reign of *Edward VI.* but when they were not at Variance with the *English*, they quarrelled amongst themselves. And the Reformation of Religion introduced by that Prince into *Ireland* by no means contributed to the Peace of the Kingdom. Queen *Mary*, *Edward's* Successor, endeavour'd to restore all Things to their former State of Religion, which he had alter'd; tho' some *English* Protestants fled into *Ireland* at the same time, where they found more security than at Home. The *Scots* also in these Times began to settle in the North, and had some Blows both with the *English* and *Irish*. King of Ireland. 1547.

Queen *Elizabeth* having restored the Reformation in this Kingdom, for that and other Reasons, had her Reign more perplext with Rebellions than any of her Predecessors; for *Shane Oneal*, in 1563. notwithstanding he was pardoned for his Defection before, rose up in Arms again, burnt the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and laid Siege to *Dundalk*, but without any Success: After two Years *Sir Henry Sidney*, Lord Deputy, marched against him, broke his Forces in Battle; so that making his Escape to the *Scots*, whom he had also injured, he was Assassinated in cold Blood, and soon after attainted in Parliament, and the Title of *Oneal* quite abolished. 1558. Oneal's Rebellions

Things after this continued in a tolerable State of Tranquillity till the Year 1579; when the Earl of *Desmond*, having not sufficient Power himself, invited the *Spaniards* to invade that Kingdom, where they began to possess themselves of several Places; but they were at length quite beaten out, and the Earl himself being reduced to great Streights, lived some time upon Robbing of Cattle; but the Governor of *Castle-Mauge*, upon Complaint made to him, sent out a Party, followed the Traët of the Beasts, and having beset a Wood, where *Kelly* an *Irish-man*, who Headed them, upon spying a Light in it by Night, went in, and finding only an Old Man by the Fire in the Cabin, he gave him Two Wounds, tho' he cried, *Save me, I am the Earl of Desmond*; but he dispatched him, which for the present put an End to the Rebellion, and drove the Arch-Rebel *Balsinglass* to such Despair, that he retired into *Spain*, and there gave way to Fate soon after. 1579. Desmond Murdered.

Some Years after this the *Burks* began to be troublesome; but this was nothing to the Rebellion fomented and headed by *Hugh Oneal*, Earl of *Tirone*, who after many Evasions, Subtle and Disloyal Practices, in 1595 takes up Arms openly; he sued for Pardon, and had it granted him more than once:

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He

He gave a Check to the *English* nigh *Black-Water*, but he could not carry that Fort : He brought the Earl of *Essex* in 1597 to Condescend to a Treaty with him : He had the Address in 1601 to bring the *Spaniards* over to his Assistance, who Took and Garrison'd *Kingsale* : This Cruel War lasted Eight Years, till *Kingsale* was taken Anno 1603, and the *Spaniards* totally expelled, upon which *Throne* submitted, and was brought into *England* by the Lord Lieutenant to King *James I.*

That Prince Pardoned him, and having passed an Act of Oblivion, removed the *Irish* from the Woods, Bogs and Mountains, and ordered that they should pay their Landlords certain Rents, instead of their former Arbitrary Taxations, which gave them Incouragement to Repair their Houses, and Manure their Land, to the great Increase both of the Publick and Private Revenue : Then the whole Kingdom was divided into Counties, and Judges Itinerant were appointed to go in Circuits ; so that the People being sensible of the Benefit and Security they enjoyed by the *English* Laws, began to send their Children to School to Learn the *English* Tongue, and to live peaceably in their respective Habitations : The Northern Part of the Kingdom began to be well Peopled with *Scots*, and in 1612 *Derry* was made a *London-Colony*, some of the Companies of that great City bearing the Charge of it ; and one Colonel *Dockwra*, an Old Experienced *English* Commander, was sent to Govern and take Care of them.

Irish Massacre
1641.

Things continued in a pretty Peaceable Posture in *Ireland* till the dreadful Year 1641, when by a general Conspiracy of the Old *Irish* Natives, all the *English* were utterly to be destroyed and rooted out : The Design was to be put in Execution on the 23d of *October*, upon which not only the Castle of *Dublin*, the chief Magazine of the Kingdom, but all the other Forts and Magazines were to be surprized ; *Dublin* was happily preserved but the very Night before that Fatal Day, by the Discovery made by one *Owen O Connally* of *Irish* Extract, but a Protestant, who learn'd the Design of one *Hugh Mac Mahon* : But the General Massacre and Calamity could not be prevented ; many Thousands of poor Innocent People, and they in a manner all *English*, had their Throats cut : The Rebels possessed themselves of all *Ulster* but *Derry*, *Colerain* and *Inniskilling* would not yield. The *Irish* because of the Number of *Scots* in these Parts, did not care to meddle with them ; the unhappy Civil War that broke out in *England* not long after preventing such powerful Succours to be sent into *Ireland*, as might have crushed this Cockatrice in the Shell ; so that the War here was more or less kept on Foot, till sometime after the Overthrow of the Monarchy when the Parliament, who thereupon Governed all, though

fit in 1649. to send a well-provided Army of *English* into *Ireland*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Cromwell*, to call those Profligates to an Account for so much Innocent Blood as had been spilt by them.

This indeed he did with a Vengeance, for Besieging *Drogheda*, he took it by Storm, and put all to the Sword, and from thence pursuing his Conquest, the whole Kingdom was upon the Matter in less than a Year's time reduced to the Obedience of the *English* by him, and the Generals *Irton* and *Ludlow*, who succeeded him in the Command. Here was an Opportunity to have extirpated the whole *Irish* Race, but Mercy was shewn in time; however, the *English* Soldiery and others hereby got great Possessions in *Ireland*, by which the *English* Hands and Interest were strengthened, and the *Irish* reduced to a low Estate of Fortune and Subjection.

King *Charles II.* upon the Restoration shewed them some Favour, set up a Court of Claims, and the Estates of some of those that had been Loyal were restored to them; but in the main, very many of them by the Act of Settlement, were debarred in a great Measure of their Antient Patrimony, and the *Cromwellian* Soldiery and others confirm'd in their Possessions. However, that Prince governing them with much Clemency, and off and on for Fifteen Years of his Reign, by their Countryman the Duke of *Ormond* and his Sons, the Earls of *Ossery* and *Arran*, they had no Handle to rise up in Arms during his Reign.

It's incredible how uppish this Nation presently was upon the Accession of King *James II.* to the Throne and not without Reason, since he was pleased soon to Gratify them with all the Liberty they could well Desire; and *Tirconnell*, a Lord-Deputy of their own Religion and Country, Modelled all Things as fast as he could for the Restoration of Popery, and his Countrymen to their Forfeited Estates again; The Abdication of King *James* in 1683. put a Damp upon them; but his Arrival from *France* in *Ireland* in the beginning of 1689 revived their Spirits to that Degree, that they proceeded with so much Confidence and Forwardness as if all was their own: Their Parliament repealed the Act of Settlement, and attainted what Gentlemen they pleased, the easier to come to their Estates; but all their Efforts, notwithstanding the numerousness of their Army, strengthened with the *French* Auxiliaries, and the weakness of the *English* Interest in 1689, could not reduce *Inniskilling* and *Derry*. The Forces belonging to the first were very successful, and gave the *Irish* several Overthrows: And the latter made so long and obstinate a Defence, that it was at length happily relieved from *England*; and the *English* Army soon after Land-

ing in the North of Ireland, under Duke Schomberg, took Carrigfergus, and made a stand at Dundalk, while the Inniskillingers defeated a Body of Irish near Sligo, as Woolsey did afterwards another near Cavan.

The Castle of Charlemont was surrender'd to Schomberg in 1690 before King William Landed in Ireland, who gave a most Fatal Overthrow to the Irish Army at the Boyne, upon which Drogheda surrender'd, and before the end of the Campaign all Places of Moment in the Kingdom were recover'd out of the Hands of the Irish, but Athlone, Galloway and Limerick.

The first of these was taken by Storm in the beginning of the Campaign of 1691. by General Ginkle; the Battle of Agbrim, that not long after ensued, determined the Fate of Ireland; for the Success of it brought Galloway to Surrender, and Limerick after a brisk Siege was given up, and all other Forts and Castles held yet by the Irish were included in the Capitulation of it. Since this time all proper Methods have been used to put the Remains of that Nation from being ever in a Capacity to make another Revolt; and a very effectual Course has been an Act pass'd towards the latter end of King William's Reign, to divide the Estates of the Roman Catholicks amongst all their Children, except any become Protestants, who in such Cases are to inherit the whole; so that if this Law were put in due Execution, there would be scarce a Man in the Compass of 50 Years that could have a Fortune above that of a Peasant, and consequently no Body be in a Condition to Encourage, Abet, and Carry on another Revolution; but the Parliament of this Kingdom finding the Defectiveness of this Act, did in 1709, under the Administration, and by the hearty Concurrence of Thomas Earl of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant, bring in another Bill to amend this Act to prevent the farther Growth of Popery; which being pass'd into a Law, its hoped hath effectually done the Work.

Having entertained the Reader with a Compendious Account of the Civil Government of Ireland, it will not be improper in this Place to give a List of those who had the Chief Administration in that Kingdom, from the Conquest of it by the English in the Reign of Henry II. Anno 1168, to the present Time.

1172, **H**ugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Stephens, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and Robert de Bruis, Governours.

1173, Richard Strongbow, and Raymond le Gros, Lords Wardens.

1175, Raymond le Gros, Lord Procurator General.

1175, William Fitz-Andelm, John de Courcy, Governours.

1179, Hugh de Lacy, L. P. G.

1180, John de Lacy, and Richard Peck, Governours.

1181, Hugh de Lacy, and Robert of Shrewsbury, Governours.

1184, Philip de Winchester, Governour.

Earl John, Son to King Henry II. Lord of Ireland.

1185, John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, Governour.

1190, Hugh de Lacy, the younger, and John de Courcy, Governours.

1191, William Marshal, and William Pettet, L. J.

1197, Hamo de Valis, L. J.

1199, Myler Fitz-Henry, King John's Son, Governour.

1200, Hugh de Lacy, L. J.

1208, John Gray, Bishop of Norwich, L. J.

1210, King John.

1210, John Gray, Bishop, L. J.

1213, Henry Launders, Archbishop of Dublin, L. J.

1215, Geoffrey Marsh, with Sir Edmond Butler, L. J.

1219, Henry Launders, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, L. J.

1224, William Marshal, L. J.

1225, Geoffry Marsh, L. J.

1227, Richard Bourck, L. J.

1232, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, L. J.

1245, John Fitz-Geoffry, L. J.

1247, Theobald Butle, Lord Carrick, and John Caggan, L. J.

1257, Geoffry Alan de la Zouch, L. J.

1258, Stephen Longford, L. J.

1260, William Dean, L. J.

1261, Richard de Rupella, alias Roches, L. J.

1267, Sir David Barry, L. J.

1268, Robert de Ufford, L. J.

1269, Richard de Exon, L. J.

1270, Sir James Audley, L. J.

1272, Maurice Fitz-Maurice, L. J.

1272, Sir Geoffry de Genevil, L. J.

1276, Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.

1279, Stephen Fulborn, Bishop of Waterford, L. J.

1280, Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.

1282, Stephen Fulborn, Archbishop of Tuam, L. J.

1288, John Samford, Archbishop of Dublin, L. J.

1291, William Vesey, L. J.

1293, Will. de la Hay, L. J.

William Dodingsale, L. J.

1295, Thomas Fitz-Morris, L. J.

1295, William Wogan, L. J.

1308, Sir Will. Bourk, L. W.

Pierce Gaveston, L. J.

1310, John Wogan, L. J.

1312, Sir Edmond Butler, L. J.

1314, Theobald de Verdo, L. J.

1314, Sir Edmund Butler, Earl of Carrick, L. J.

1317, Sir Roger Mortimer, L. J. but the Lord Bermingham General.

1318, William Archbishop of Cashel, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, L. J.

1318. *Alexandea Bignor*, Arch-
bishop of Dublin, L. J.
1319, *Roger Mortimer* again
L. J.
1320, *Thomas Fitz-John*, Earl
of Kildare, L. J.
1321, *John Bermingham*, Lord
Athenree, and *Ralph de Gorges*,
L. J.
1323, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
1326, *Thomas Fitz-John* Earl
of Kildare, L. J.
Roger Outlaw, Prior of Kil-
mainham, L. J.
1326, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
and *Roger Outlaw* his Deputy.
1331, *Sir Anthony Lacy*, L. J.
1331, *William Bourk*, Earl of
Ulster, L. J.
1332, *Sir Roger Mortimer*, L. J.
1334, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
and *Thomas Bourk*, Lieutenant to
him.
1337, *Sir John Carlton*, L. J.
1338, *Thomas Carlton*, Bishop
of Hereford, L. J.
1340, *Roger Outlaw*, Prior of
Kilmainham, L. J.
1341, *Sir John Morris*, L. J.
1344, *Sir Ralph Ufford*, L. J.
1346, *Roger Lord Darcy*, L. J.
1346, *Sir John Morris*, L. J.
1348, *Sir Walter Bermingham*,
L. J.
1348, *John Archer*, Prior of
Kilmainham, L. J.
1349, *Sir Walter Bermingham*,
L. J.
1349, *Sir Thomas Rooksby*, L. J.
1350, *Maurice Fitz-Thomas*,
Earl of Desmond, L. J.
1356, *Sir Thomas Rooksby*, L. J.
1357, *Almerick de St. Amand*,
L. J.
1359, *James Butler*, Earl of
Ormond, L. J.
1360, *Maurice Fitz-Thomas*,
Earl of Kildare, L. J.
1361, *Lionel*, Earl of Ulster,
Third Son to *Edward III.* and
afterwards Duke of Clarence,
L. L. he staid till 1363.
1365, *Sir Thomas Dale*, L. J.
1367, *Gerald Fitz-Morris*,
Earl of Desmond, L. J.
1369, *VVill. de VVindfor*, L. J.
1372, *Sir Robert Ashton*, L. J.
1374, *Maurice Fitz-Thomas*,
Earl of Kildare, L. J.
1376, *James Butler*, Earl of
Ormond, L. J.
1378, *John Bromwick*, L. J.
1379, *Edmund Mortimer*, Earl
of March, Lord Lieutenant.
1380, *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of
March and Ulster, L. L.
1382, *Philip Courtney*, the
King's Cousin, L. L. but the Lord
Bermingham General.
1384, *Robert de Vere*, Earl of
Oxford, L. L.
1385, *Sir John Stanley*, L. J.
1386, *Alexander*, Bishop of
Meath, L. J.
1389, *Sir John Stanly*, L. J.
1392, *James Earl of Ormond*,
L. J.
1394, *VVilliam Scroope*, L. J.
1394, *K. Richard II* in Person.
1395, *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of
March and Ulster, L. L.
1398, *Roger Gray*, L. J.
1399, *John Stanly*, L. L.
1399, *K. R. II.* the ad. time.
1402, *Alexander*, Bishop of
Meath, his Deputy.
1404, *Stephen Scroop*, D.
1405, *Gerard*, Earl of Kildare
L. J.
1408, *Thomas Butler*, Prior of
Kilmainham, D.
1410, *Thomas Butler*, again.
1411, The same again.
1412, *John Talbot*, Lord Pa-
nival, L. J.
1416, *Thomas*, Earl of Lan-
ster, L. L. and *Stephen Scroop*, D.

1419. *Richard Talbot*, Arch-
bishop of Dublin, L. J.
1420. *John*, Duke of Bedford,
L. L. *James Butler*, Earl of Or-
mond, D.
1423. *Edward*, Earl of March
and Ulster, L. L.
1425. *John Lord Talbot*, D.
1426. *James Butler*, Earl of
Ormond, D.
1427. *Sir John Gray*, L. L.
1428. *Edward Dantsey*, Bishop
of Meath, Deputy, and the same
Year *Sir John Sutton*, Lord
Dudley, L. L.
1429. *Sir Thomas Strange*, D.
1432. *Sir Thomas Stanley*, L.
L. *Sir Christopher Plunket*, D.
1435. *Sir Thomas Stanley* re-
turns.
1436. *Richard Talbot* Arch-
bishop of Dublin, D.
1438. *Lionel*, L. VVells, L. L.
1440. *Richard Talbot*, Arch-
bishop of Dublin, D.
The same Year *James*, Earl
of Ormond, D. and *Lionel*, Lord
VVells, Returns.
1441. *James*, E. of Ormond, D.
1442. *William VVells*, D. to
Lionel Lord VVells.
1443. *James*, Earl of Ormond,
L. L.
1446. *John* Earl of Shrews-
bury, L. L.
1447. *Richard Talbot*, Arch-
bishop of Dublin, L. Chan. D.
1449. *Richard*, Duke of York,
L. L.
1450. *James*, Earl of Ormond,
and *William*, Lord Treasurer of
England, L. D. to the Duke of
York.
1452. *Bar. of Delvin*, Deputy.
1456. *Thomas Fitz-Maurice*,
Earl of Kildare, D.
1459. *Richard*, Duke of York,
L. L. here in Person.
1463. *Thomas Fitz-Maurice*,
Earl of Kildare, D.

1462. *Sir Rowland Fitz-Eu-
stace*, D.
1460. *George*, Duke of Clarence,
for Life.
1463. *Thomas*, Earl of Desmond,
Deputy.
1467. *John Tiptoft*, Earl of
Kildare, L. D.
1475. Bishop of Meath, D.
Thomas, Earl of Kildare, D.
Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace, D.
William Sherwood, Esq; D.
1478. *Henry Lord Gray*, L. D.
Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. J.
1478. *Sir Robert Preston*, L. D.
1479. *Richard*, Duke of York,
L. L.
1479. *Gerald*, Earl of Kil-
dare, D.
1483. Prince *Edward*, Son to
Richard III L. L.
1483. *Gerald*, Earl of Kil-
dare, D.
1484. *John de la Pole*, Earl of
Lincoln, L. L.
1485. *Gerard*, Earl of Kildare,
L. D. to *John de la Pole*, Earl of
Lincoln.
1490. *Jasper*, Duke of Bed-
ford, L. L.
1492. *William Fitz-Simons*,
Archbishop of Dublin, L. D.
1494. *Sir Edward Poynings*,
L. D.
1495. *Henry Dean*, Chancel-
lor of Ireland, L. J.
1496. *Gerald*, Earl of Kil-
dare, L. L.
1501. *Henry*, Duke of York,
after King *Henry VIII* L. L.
Earl of Kildare, L. D.
1503. *Walter Fitz-Simmons*,
Archbishop of Dublin, L. D.
1504. *Gerald*, Earl of Kil-
dare, L. L.
1513. *Gerald*, the Son of
Gerald, late Earl of Kildare,
L. J.
1415. Lord Viscount *Gorman-
stown*, L. J. E 4 1519.

- 1519, Sir Thom. Fitz-Maurice, L. J.
 1520, Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, L. L.
 1522, Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, L. D.
 1524, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 1526, Thomas Fitz-Gerald of Liexslip, L. D. Richard Nugent, Baron of Delvin, L. J.
 1528, Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, L. D.
 1530, Henry, D. of Richmond, L. L. Sir William Skeffington, L. D.
 1532, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 1534, Thomas, Son to the Earl of Kildare, L. D.
 Sir William Skeffington, L. D.
 1535, Leonard, Lord Gray, Lord Viscount Graney in Ireland, L. D.
 1539, Sir Anthony St Leger, L. D.
 1540, Sir William Brereton, Baron of Loghlin in Ireland, L. J.
 1543, Sir Will. Brabazon, L. J.
 1544, Sir Anthony St Leger, L. D.
 1546, Sir William Brabazon a Second time, L. J.
 1547, Sir Anthony St Leger, L. D.
 1548, Sir Edw. Belingham, L. D.
 1549, Sir Francis Bryan, Marshal of Ireland, and Sir William Brabazon, L. J.
 1550, Sir Anthony St Leger, a Fourth time, L. D.
 1551, Sir James Crofts, L. D.
 1552, Sir Thomas Cusack, and Sir Gerald Aylmer, L. J.
 1553, Sir Anthony St Leger, the Fifth time, L. D.
 1556, Thomas Ratcliff, Viscount Fitz-Walter, L. D.
 1557, Hugh Corwin, Archbishop of Dublin, and Sir Henry Sidney, L. J.
 1558, Thomas, Earl of Suffex, L. L. Sir Henry Sidney, his Deputy.
 1559, Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. J.
 1561, Thomas Earl of Suffex returned, L. L.
 1561, Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. J.
 1562, Thomas, Earl of Suffex, L. L.
 1563, Sir Nicholas Arnold, L. J.
 1565, Sir Henry Sidney, L. D.
 1567, Dr Weston, Lord Chancellor, and Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. J.
 1568, Sir Henry Sidney, L. D.
 1571, Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. D.
 1575, Sir Henry Sidney, L. D.
 1578, Sir William Drury, L. J.
 1579, Sir William Pelham, L. J.
 1580, Arthur, Lord Grey, L. D.
 1582, Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor, with Henry VVallop, Treasurer of Ireland, L. J.
 1584, Sir John Perrot, L. D.
 1588, Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. D.
 1594, Sir William Russel, L. D.
 1597, Thomas L. Boronghs, L. D.
 1597, Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Robert Gardiner, L. J.
 1598, Robert, Earl of Essex, L. D.
 1599, Sir Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor, and Sir George Cary, Lord Treasurer, L. J.
 1599, Sir C. Blunt, L. Mountjoy, L. J.
 1603, Sir George Cary, L. D.
 1604, Sir Arthur Chichester, L. D.
 1613, Thomas James, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Richard Wingfield, L. J.
 1614, Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord of Belfast, L. D.

1615, *Thomas Jones*, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir John Denham*, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, L. J.

1616, *Sir Oliver St. John*, L. D.

1622, *Sir Adam Loftus*, Viscount *Ely*, Lord Chancellor, and *Richard Wingfield*, L. Viscount *Powers-Court*, L. J.

1625, *Henry Cary*, Lord Viscount *Falkland*, L. D.

1629, *Sir Adam Loftus*, Viscount *Ely*, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Richard Boyle*, Lord Treasurer, L. J.

1633, *Thomas* Lord Viscount *Vventworth*, L. D.

1636, *Sir Adam Loftus*, Viscount *Ely*, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Christopher VVandesford*, Master of the Rolls, L. J.

Thomas Lord Viscount *Vventworth*, L. D.

1639, *Robert* Lord *Dillon*, of *Kilkeney-VVest*, and *Sir Christopher VVandesford*, L. J.

Thomas Lord Viscount *Vventworth*, Earl of *Stafford*, L. L.

1640, *Sir Christopher VVandesford*, Master of the Rolls, L. D.

1640, *Robert*, Lord *Dillon*, and *Sir VVilliam Parsons*, Master of the Court of Wards, L. J.

1641, *Sir VVilliam Parsons*, and *Sir John Borlace*, Master of the Ordnance, L. J.

1643, *Sir John Borlace*, and *Sir Henry Tichborn*, L. J.

1647, June 19. the Lord Lieutenant delivered up the Government to *Arthur Annesly*, Esq; *Sir Robert King*, and *Sir Robert Meredith*, Kts. Col. *John Moor*, and Col. *Michael Jones*, Commissioners.

1649, *Ulrick Bourk*, Marquis of *Clanrikard*, L. D.

1649, *Oliver Cromwell*, L. L.

1650, *Henry Ireton*, Esq; L. D.

1654, *Charles Fleetwood*, Esq; L. D.

1657, *Henry Cromwell*, L. D.

1660, *Sir Maurice Eustace*, Lord Chancellor, *Roger Boyle*, E. of *Orrery*, and *Charles Coote*, Earl of *Montrath*, L. J.

1661, *Sir Maurice Eustace*, Lord Chancellor, and *Roger* Earl of *Orrery*, L. D.

1662, *James. D. M.* and Earl of *Ormond*, L. L.

1664, *Thomas*, Earl of *Ossery*, L. D.

1665, *James*, Duke of *Ormond* returns from *England*, L. L.

1668, *Thomas*, Earl of *Ossery*, L. D.

1669, *John*, Lord *Roberts*, L. L.

1670, *John*, Lord *Berkley*, L. L.

1671, *Michael Boyle*, Lord Archbishop of *Dublin*, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Arthur Forbes*, Marshal-General, L. J.

1672, *Arthur. E.* of *Essex*, L. L.

1675, *Michael Boyle*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, and *Sir Arthur Forbes*, Marshal-General, L. J.

1676, *Arthur*, Earl of *Essex*, returns, L. L.

1677, *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, L. L.

1682, *Richard*, Earl of *Arran*, L. D.

1683, *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, L. L.

1685, *Henry*, Earl of *Clarendon*, L. L.

1687, *Richard*, Earl of *Tirconnel*, L. D.

1690, *Henry* Lord *Sidney*, and *Thomas*, now Lord *Coningsby*, L. J.

1691, *Sir Charles Porter*, Lord Chancellor and *Thomas Coningsby*, Esq; L. J.

1692, *Henry*, Lord *Sidney*, L. L.

1693, *Sir Charles Porter*, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Cyril Webb*, L. J.

1693:

1693, *Henry, Lord Capel, Sir Cyril Wysh, and William Duncombe, Esq; L. J.*

1695, *Henry, Lord Capel, L. D.*

1696, *Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor, L. J.*

1696, *Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chanc. Charles. Earl of Monmouth, and Henry, Earl of Drogheda, L. J.*

1697, *Charles, Marquis of Winchester, and Henry, Earl of Galway, L. J.*

1699, *Henry, Earl of Galway, and Narcissus March, Archbishop of Dublin, L. J.*

1699, *Earl of Berkley, and Earl of Galway, L. J.*

1701, *Narcissus, Archbishop of Dublin, Henry, Earl of Drogheda and Hugh, Earl of Mount Alexander, L. J.*

1701, *Laurence, Earl of Rochester, L. L.*

1702, *Narcissus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Henry, Earl of Drogheda, L. J.*

1702, *Hugh, Earl of Mount-Alexander, Thomas Earl, and Thomas Keightley, Esq; L. J.*

1703, *James, D. of Ormond, L. L.*

1705, *Duke of Ormond.*

1706, *Sir Richard Cock, Lord Chancellor, John, Lords Cuts, L. J.*

1707, *Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, L. L.*

1707, *Dr. Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Armagh, and Lord Primate of all Ireland; Richard Freeman, Esq; Lord Chancellor.*

1709, *Thomas Earl of VVarton, L. L.*

1710, *Richard Freeman, Esq; Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-General Ingoldshy, L. J.*

1710, *Thomas, Earl of VVarton, L. L.*

1710, *Richard Freeman, Esq; Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-General Ingoldshy, L. J.*

Ibid. The Lord Primate, Lieutenant General Ingoldshy.

1710, *James Duke of Ormond, appointed, L. L.*

1711, Upon the Decease of the Lord Chancellor Freeman, Sir Constantine Phipps being appointed to succeed him, he upon his Arrival at Dublin, was upon the Resignation of the Lord Primate, Constituted by Patent, together with Lieutenant General Ingoldshy, L. J.

Privy Council of IRELAND.

LORD Primate.

Lord Chancellor.

Henry Boyle, Esq; Lord High Treasurer.

Dr. William King, Archbishop of Dublin.

John Archbishop of Tuam.

James Duke of Ormond.

William Earl of Inchequene.

Henry Earl of Drogheda.

Richard Earl of Ranelagh.

Hugh Earl of Mount Alexander.

Henry Earl of Galway.

James Earl of Abercorn.

Muragh Lord Viscount of Blessington.

Pearce Lord Viscount of Ilerin.

William Bishop of Meath.

Welbore Bishop of Kildare.

St George Bishop of Clogher.

Edward

Chap. XI. IRELAND.

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Edward Bishop of Down and Connor.	Lieutenant General, Richard Ingoldsby.
Tho. Lord Kerry and Lixnau.	Major General, Thomas Fairfax.
Tho. Lord Conningsbie.	Thomas Brodrick, Esq;
William Lord Berkeley, Master of the Rolls.	Robert Molfworth, Esq;
Henry Lord Shelbourn.	Charles Diering, Esq;
Francis Roberts, Esq;	Francis Guin, Esq;
Sir Charles Feilding, Kt.	Thomas Blyth, Esq;
Philip Savage, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.	George Dodington, Esq;
Robert Doyne, Esq; Lord Chief Justice Conf. Pleas.	Joseph Addison, Esq;
Robert Rochford, Lord Chief Baron.	John Poultney, Esq; Cl. of Council.
Edward Southwell, Esq;	Alen Brodrick, Lord Chief Just.
Sir John Percevell, Baronet.	William Neve, Esq; Prime Serjeant attendant.
Sir Richard Cox, Knight and Bt.	John Foster, Attorney General.
Sir William Robison, Kt.	William Cuasfield, Second Serjeant attendant.
Lieutenant General William Stewart.	Earl of Kildare.
Thomas Keightley, Esq;	Major General Hamilton.
Lieutenant General, Thomas Earle;	Sir Thomas Southwell, Kt. Bar.
	William Conelli, Esq;
	Theophilus Butler, Esq;

Since added.

E ARL of Meath.	Lord Viscount Montjoy.
Earl of Montrath.	Lord Tirawley.
Lord Viscount Castlecomer.	

A Correct LIST of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Ireland.

His Grace James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland.
The Right Honourable Sir Constantine Phipps, Knight, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

ARCH.

ARCHBISHOPS.

DR. Narcissus Marsh, *Lord Arch-Bishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland.*
 Dr. William King, *L. Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland.*

Dr. William Palliser, *L. Archbishop of Cashel, Primate of Munster.*
 Dr. John Vesey, *L. Archbishop of Tuam, Primate of Ulster.*

Great Officer who precede Dukes.

Henry Boyle, *Esq; Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.*

DUKES.

JAMES BUTLER, *D. of Ormond.*
 MEINHARDT SCHONBURG, *D. of Leinster.*

EARLS.

— Fitzgerald *Earl of Kildare.*
 Henry O'Brien, *Earl of Thomond.*
 Thomas Bourk, *Earl of Clanrickard.*
 † James Fouchet, *Earl of Castlehaven.*
 * Richard Boyle, *Earl of Cork.*
 † Alexander Mackdonnell, *Earl of Antrim.*
 † Henry Nugent, *Earl of Westmeath.*
 Robert Dillon, *Earl of Roscommon.*
 Robert Ridgeway, *Earl of Londonderry.*
 Basil Fielding, *Earl of Desmond.*
 Chambers Brabazon, *Earl of Meath.*
 James Barry, *Earl of Barrymore.*
 John Vaughan, *Earl of Carbery.*
 [† Peter Plunket, *E. of Fingall.*]
 Arthur Chichester, *Earl of Donnegall.*
 Richard Lambert, *Earl of Cavan.*
 William O'Brien, *Earl of Inchiquin.*

[† Donagh Mac-Carty, *Earl of Clancarty.*
 Charles Boyle, *Earl of Orrory.*
 Charles Coote, *Earl of Montrath.*
 Henry Moore, *Earl of Drogheda.*
 Charles Talbot, *Earl of Waterford and Wexford.*
 * Hugh Montgomery, *Earl of Mount-Alexander.*
 [† Francis Taaf, *Earl of Carlingford.*]
 * James Powers, *E. of Tirone.*
 Richard Jones, *E. of Ranelagh.*
 Ambrose Aungier, *Earl of Longford.*
 Arthur Forbes, *Earl of Granard.*
 [† Thomas Dongan, *Earl of Limerick.*]
 — Coote, *Earl of Bellamont.*
 — Ginkle, *Earl of Athlone.*
 Charles Butler, *Earl of Arran.*
 Henry de Massue, *Earl of Gallway.*

VISCOUNTS.

[† Anthony Preston, *V. Gormanston.*]
 [† Daniel Roch, *V. Fermoy.*]
 † Richard Butler, *V. Mountgarret.*
 John Villiers, *V. Grandison.*
 James Annesley, *V. Valentia.*
 † Henry

† Henry Dillon, *V. Dillon of Castellogallen.*

† John Netterville, *V. Netterville of Dowth.*

Arthur Loftus, *V. Loftus of Ely.*
Robert Needham, *V. Kilmurry.*

† Dominick Sarsteild, *V. Sarsteild of Kilmallock.*

Theobald Bourk, *V. Bourk of Mayo.*

George Saunderfon, *V. Castleton.*

John Scudamore, *V. Scudamore of Sligoe.*

Richard Lumley, *V. Lumley of Waterford.*

† Philip Smith, *V. Strangford.*

Richard Wenman, *V. Wenman of Tuam.*

† — Molyneux, *V. Molyneux of Maryborough.*

† Charles Fairfax, *V. Fairfax of Emely,*

Pierce Butler, *V. Ikerin.*

† Thomas Fitz-Williams, *V. Fitz-Williams of Merion.*

† — O-Dempsey, *V. Glanmaleyra.]*

Brian Cokayne, *V. Cullen.*

William Tracy, *V. Tracy of Rathcoole.*

† Charles Smith, *V. Carrington of Barrefore.*

Richard Bulkeley, *V. Bulkeley of Cashel.*

William Ogle, *V. Catherlogh. Extin&.*

† Pierce Butler, *V. Galmoy.]*

† Nicholas Barnwell, *V. Kinsland.*

Richard Boyle, *V. Shannon.*

Clotworthy Skeffington, *V. Mafereen.*

Hugh Cholmondeley, *V. Cholmondeley of Kells.*

Charles Fanshaw, *V. Fanshaw of Dromore.*

† Daniel O'Brien, *V. Clare.]*

Mark Trevor, *V. Dongannon.*

John Berkeley, *V. Fitz-Harding of Beerhaven.*

William Caulfield, *V. Charlemont.*

Folliot Wingsfeld, *V. Powerscourt.*

Morogh Boyle, *V. Blesinton.*

James Lane, *V. Lanesborough.*

Henry Dawney, *V. Downe.*

* Richard Parsons, *V. Rosse.*

William Stewart, *V. Mountjoy.*

John Vaughan, *V. Lisburne.*

Thomas Windesfor, *V. Windesfor,*

Scroope Howe, *V. Howe.*

James Hamilton, *V. Strabane.*

John Verney, *V. Fermanagh.*

Arthur St Leger, *V. Doneraig.*

Christopher Wandesworth, *V. Castlecomer.*

B I S H O P S.

Dr William Moreton, *L. Bishop of Meath.*

Dr Edward Wetenhall, *L. Bp. of Kilmore and Ardagh.*

Dr Simon Digby, *L. Bp. of Elphin.*

Dr Bartholomew Vigers, *L. Bp. of Ferns and Laghlin.*

Dr William Fitz Gerald, *L. Bp. of Clonsfert.*

Dr William Lloyd, *L. Bp. of Killalla and Achonry.*

Dr John Haristronge, *L. Bp. of Ossory.*

Dr Toby Pulein, *L. Bp. of Dro-more.*

Dr St George Ash, *L. Bp. of Clogher.*

Dr Thomas Smith, *L. Bp. of Limerick.*

Dr Thomas Lynsey, *L. Bp. of Killallow.*

Dr John Pooley, *L. Bp. of Raphoe.*

Dr Edward Smith, *L. Bp. of Down and Connor.*

Dr Charles

Dr Charles Crow, L. Bp of Cloyne.

Dr Charles Hickman, L. Bp of Derry.

Dr Thomas Baily, L. Bp of Waterford and Lismore.

Dr Brown L. Bp of Cork and Ross.

BARONS.

Edward Bermingham, Lord Athenree.

Almericus Courcy, L. Kinsale.

Thomas Fitz-Maurice, L. Kerry and Lixnaw.

[Christopher Fleming, L. Slane.]

Thomas St Lawrence, L. Howth.

[† John Barnwell, L. Trimleston.]

[† Randolph Plunket, L. Dunlany.]

[† James Butler, L. Dunboyne.]

† Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, L. Upper Ossory.

[† Oliver Plunket, L. Lowth.]

[† William Bourk, L. Bourk of Castle Connel.]

† Thomas Butler, L. Cahir.

[† Thobald Bourk, L. Brittas.]

Henry Follior, L. Follior of Ballyshanon.

Banastre Maynard, L. Maynard of Wicklow.

Richard Gorges, L. Gorges of Dundalk.

William Digby, L. Digby of Geshill.

William Fitz-Williams, L. Fitz-Williams of Lifford.

William Blaney, L. Blaney of Monaghan.

John Calvert, L. Baltimore.

William Brereton, L. Brereton of Laghlin.

Henry Hare, L. Coleraine.

Bennet Sherard, L. Sherard of Letrim.

Frances Hawley, L. Hawley of Dunamore.

Hildebrand Allington, L. Allington of Killard.

John King, L. Kingston.

Henry Barry, L. Santry.

Arthur Annesley, L. Altham.

Richard Bellew, L. Bellew of Du-leck.

Thomas Coningesby, L. Coningesby of Clanbrazil.

Henry Petty, L. Shelburne.

Charles Hara, L. Tirawley.

Lord Mountafhel. q.

* * Note, Those mark'd † are Roman-Catholicks; Those with * prefix'd are all under Age; And those within [] stand Out-law'd, some for High-Treason, Anno 1641. others for High-Treason against his late Majesty King William III. and are (at present) denied the Benefit of Peers.

*Civil LIST in IRELAND.***Exchequer.**

LORD Treasurer, Henry Boyle, Esq;
 Vice-Treasurer, Arthur Earl of Anglesea.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Savage, Esq;
 Lord Chief Baron, Robert Rochfort, Esq;
 Second Baron, Sir Henry Echlin, Kt.
 Third Baron, Robert Johnson, Esq;.

Queen's-Bench.

Prime Serjeant, William Neve, Esq;
 Second Serjeant, William Caulfeild, Esq;
 Attorney-General, Jo. Foster, Esq;
 Solicitor-General, William Whitehead, Esq;
 Auditor-General, Charles Dering, Esq;
 Surveyor-General, Richard Seone, Esq;

Chancery.

Chief Remembrancer, Thomas Mawle, Esq;
 Second Remembrancer, Richard Barry, Esq;
 Clerk of the Pipe, Paul Barry, Esq;
 Chief Chamberlain, Robert Fox, Esq;
 Second Chamberlain, Robert Curtis, Esq;
 Comptroller of the Pipe, Charles Baldwyn, Esq;
 Usher of the Exchequer, Mr. Carpenter.
 Cryer of the Exchequer, Robert Fox, Esq;
 Pursuivant of the Exchequer, Edward Dering, Esq;
 Auditor of the Foreign Accounts and Imprest, Lewis Roberts, Esq;

Queen's-Bench.

Lord Chief Justice, Alen Brodrick, Esq;
 Second Justice, Thomas Coore, Esq;
 Third Justice, James Macartney, Esq;
 Clerk of the Crown. Philip Savage, Esq;

Chancery.

Chancery.

Lord Chancellor, Sir Constantine Phipps, Kt.
Master of the Rolls, William Lord Berkeley.

Four Masters in Chancery, { *Richard Stone,*
Thomas White, } *Esq;*
John Usher,
William Crow.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Thomas Domoile, Kt.
Clerk of the Hanaper, Joseph Budden, Esq;

Common-Pleas.

Lord Chief Justice, Robert Doyne, Esq;
Second Justice, Sir Gilbert Dolben, Bar.
Third Justice, Anthony Upton, Esq;
Prothonotary, James Barry, Esq;

State-Officers.

Secretary of State, ————
Clerk of the Council, John Poultney, Esq;
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